

Good Governance in Central Java Sports Organizations

1st Tri Rustiadi
 Department of Physical Education
 Universitas Negeri Semarang
 Semarang, Indonesia
 trirustiadi@mail.unnes.ac.id

2nd Harry Pramono
 Department of Physical Education
 Universitas Negeri Semarang
 Semarang, Indonesia
 Hpr4mono@yahoo.co.id

Abstract—The research aims to find out the good governance of sports organizations in Central Java. The study population was 45 sports organizations in Central Java (Sports Branch organizations and Sports Functional Bodies) with a total sampling method. The research questionnaire refers to the Action for Good Governance in the International Sports Organization (AGGIS) Sports Governance Observer. Data analysis uses the Sports Governance Observer (SGO) Index. The results of the analysis show good governance (SGO Index%) of sports organizations in Central Java, 20% are very good, 51% are good, 20% are fair, and 9% are bad. Good governance aspects of transparency 62% are bad and very bad. Aspects of the democratic process, 87% are very good and good. Aspects of checks and balances, 69% are very good and good. Solidarity aspect, 79% is very good and good. Conclusions of the study, good governance of sports organizations in Central Java 71% is very good and good, and from 4 aspects of good governance, 62% transparency in the category of bad and very bad. Good governance in the aspect of transparency needs to be improved.

Keywords—Good governance, sports organizations.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sports organizations must have a good governance system. A good governance system will be able to control, direct, and manage elements of the organization well. A good organizational governance system can also provide a framework for the activities of sports organizations and help increase the level of public trust in institutions [1]. However, there are still many sports organizations that do not yet have a good governance system. The governance system is an important component for managing sports organizations because it is related to policy issues and the direction of performance of sports organizations [2, 3, 4].

Good governance systems are needed in sports organizations. With good governance, sports organizations can achieve goals effectively and efficiently. In addition to improving public health through physical activity, sport has the potential to convey sports values, contribute to socio-economic integration and integration, and to provide entertainment for the community [5].

Several research results indicate that the socio-cultural values derived from sports today, have been damaged by corruption because they are significantly related to the

commercialization of sports and this has led to an increase in the problems faced by Sports Organizations [6]. A good governance system that is not good in sports organizations has the potential to have a significant negative impact on the sports community. Sports organizations are required to be able to manage sports responsibly and transparently [6] state that governance depends on four main values: fairness, accountability, responsibility, and transparency. According to [7] that the minimum prerequisites for achieving good governance are transparency, accountability, participation, legal empowerment, effectiveness and efficiency, and justice.

Managing a sports organization means giving the organization strength to certain people to do something. Organizational governance systems also include providing direction or strategy designed to achieve goals. The governance of sports organizations aims to ensure that administrators can work well in the interests of sports organizations and their members, and how to achieve this goal can be effectively monitored. Good organizational governance can be seen from the aspects of transparency, democratic processes, checks and balances, solidarity that exists in these organizations.

Sports organizations are expected to be able to implement good organizational governance for their organizational resources, which include, human resources, funding, facilities and infrastructure, program activities. with good sports organization governance, organizational goals can be achieved effectively and efficiently.

Towards the level of good governance in sports organizations, the research showed an average level of good governance of 38.62%. From the results of this research it is interesting to do a review of several sports organizations in Central Java at the provincial level, which includes the Provincial Board of Sports, the Functional Sports Agency and the Community Sports Federation. Through this research an overview of organizational management is carried out by sports organizations and what suggestions can be given to improve the management of sports organizations properly.

- Good governance

Governance can be interpreted as a way of managing public affairs. A research describes governance as social activities that have an effort to guide, direct, control, or

manage (the sector or aspect) of society. Another explanation explains the difference between governance and government, the government refers to the institutional hierarchy process which mostly operates at the state level [8], while governance, broadly, is considered a more comprehensive phenomenon [9].

Good Governance is the managerial ability to manage the resources and affairs of a country in ways that are open, transparent, accountable, and responsive to the community. Good Governance can be interpreted the way organizations are directed and controlled, but the concept of good governance also combines systems, rules, relationships, and processes to achieve goals [10].

According to [11], that good governance is about balancing the suitability of performance so as to create value. A research said that good governance is governance based on professional ethics in business or work.

The World Bank and OECF (Foreign Economic Cooperation Fund) in [12] equate good governance through the implementation of solid and responsible development management based on democracy and efficient markets, able to avoid misallocation of scarce investment funds, and the prevention of corruption, both political and administrative, are able to carry out budgetary discipline as well as the creation of a legal and political framework for entrepreneurial growth.

United Nations Development Programmed (UNDP), good governance is one of the keys to achieving equal progress and fighting poverty which has 8 (eight) main characteristics: 1) Participation, 2) Rule of Law, 3) Transparency, 4) Responsiveness, 5) Consensus Oriented, 6) Equity, 7) Effectiveness and Efficiency, and 8) Accountability.

According to [13] good governance is an implementation of solid and responsible development management that is in line with the principles of efficient democracy and markets, so that good governance functions as an avoidance of budget allocation, investment and prevention mistakes corruption both politically and administratively. Good and responsible governance is a clean government. The purpose of implementing good governance in government is so that operations from government agencies can run effectively, and efficiently, and can achieve company goals, these conclusions are in accordance with the opinion [14].

- Sports Organization

Jones in [15] provides a definition that an organization is a tool used by people to coordinate their activities to achieve something they want or value, that is to achieve its goals. According to Atmosudiro in [16] organization is the division of labor in a structured work relationship between a group of office holders who work together in a certain way to jointly achieve certain goals.

Organization as a vehicle to achieve goals based on predetermined planning, with some elements that must be in it. Organizational elements according to [16] as follows, 1)

human (human factor), meaning that there are human elements who work together, there are leaders and there are those who are led; 2) place of residence, meaning having a place of domicile; 3) goals, meaning there are goals to be achieved; 4) work, meaning that there is work to be done and the division of labor; 5) structure, meaning that there is a relationship and cooperation between humans with one another; 6) technology, there are technical features; and 8) environment (environment external social system), meaning that there is an environment that affects each other for example there is a system of social cooperation.

Sports are all systematic activities to encourage, foster, and develop physical, spiritual and social potential. Sports organizations are a group of people who collaborate with organizations to organize sports in accordance with the provisions of legislation [17].

- Sports Organization Management System

One important difference between sports organizations and business organizations is the way they measure performance [18]. Business organizations measure performance based on profits, while sports organizations measure performance on the basis of their team standings. Although no one agrees on the definition of a sports organization's governance system, [19] define a sports organization's governance system as 'implementing power and authority in sports organizations, including policy making, to determine the organization's mission, membership, feasibility and regulations, both local, national or international scope organizations. [1] also define the governance system of sports organizations as structures and processes used by organizations to develop strategic objectives, monitor performance against those objectives, and ensure that organizational managers act in the interests of members.

This definition summarizes four concepts, namely power, direction, control and regulation. Managing sports organizations means giving organizational power to certain people to do something. The organizational governance system also includes providing direction or strategies designed to achieve goals. The control function is the third concept in the governance system of sports organizations. The activities of sports organizations must be controlled to ensure that these activities are congruent with the interests of sports organizations and organizations working towards the desired goals. The final concept is regulation. This involves setting rules, guidelines and policies for members to be able to follow. If necessary, sports organizations can penalize violations [2, 1, 19]. The concept shows that the governance system of sports organizations aims to ensure that administrators try to provide results for the benefit of sports organizations and their members, and the methods used to achieve these objectives can be monitored effectively [1].

II. METHOD

This study aims to determine the good governance of sports organizations in the Central Java region. This research

is quantitative research. The data collection method uses a questionnaire technique. Research variables include transparency, democratic processes, checks and balances, and solidarity. The population in this study were all sports organizations in the Central Java region which included provincial Sports organizations and Functional Sports Agencies, with a purposive sampling technique with a total of 45 sports organizations in Central Java. The research instrument was a questionnaire based on the Action for Good Governance instrument in the International Sports Organization (AGGIS) instrument, the Sports Governance Authority developed by the Danish Institute of Sports Studies, Copenhagen - Denmark (Play the Game. 2013). Research data were analyzed using the Sports Governance Observer (SGO) Index. Data analysis techniques used to determine the level of good governance of each organization, using the formula:

$$SGOindex_{\%} = \frac{(SGO_{Tran} + SGO_{Dem} + SGO_{Check} + SGO_{Sol})}{4} \times 100$$

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1) Good Governance of Sports Organizations in Central Java Province (SGO) Index %

TABLE III. SPORTS GOVERNANCE OBSERVER (SGO)% INDEX

Category	Percentage	Frequency	%
Very Good	81% - 100%	9	20
Good	61% - 80%	23	51
Fair	41% - 60%	9	20
Bad	21% - 40%	4	9
Very Bad	≤ 21%	0	0
Total		45	100

Table I above shows that the good governance of the Central Java provincial sports organization is 20% in the Very Good category, 51% in the Good category, 20% in the fairly good category, and 9% in the bad category.

2) Good Governance of the Central Java Provincial Sports Organization (SGO) Index% in the Transparency aspect

TABLE II. ASPECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

Category	Percentage	Frequency	%
Very Good	81% - 100%	22	49
Good	61% - 80%	17	38
Fair	41% - 60%	5	11
Bad	21% - 40%	1	2
Very Bad	≤ 21%	0	0
Total		45	100

Viewed from the aspect of Transparency (Table II), organizational good governance shows, 5% in the good category, 11% in the Good category, 22% in the fairly

category, 49% in the bad category and 13% in the very bad category.

3) Good Governance of the Central Java Provincial Sports Organization (SGO) Index % in the aspects of the Democratic Process

Viewed from the aspects of the Democratic Process (Table III), organizational good governance 49% in the excellent category, 38% in the Good category, 11% in the sufficient category, and 2% in the bad category.

TABLE III. ASPECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

Category	Percentage	Frequency	%
Very Good	81% - 100%	22	49
Good	61% - 80%	17	38
Fair	41% - 60%	5	11
Bad	21% - 40%	1	2
Very Bad	≤ 21%	0	0
Total		45	100

4) Good Governance of Central Java Provincial Sports Organization (SGO)% Index in Checks And Balance aspects

TABLE IIIIV. CHECKS AND BALANCE ASPECTS

Category	Percentage	Frequency	%
Very Good	81% - 100%	18	40
Good	61% - 80%	13	29
Fair	41% - 60%	11	24
Bad	21% - 40%	3	7
Very Bad	≤ 21%	0	0
Total		45	100

Viewed from the aspects of Checks and Balance (Table IV) organizational good governance 40% in the very good category, 29% in the Good category, 24% in the fairly category, and 7% in the bad category.

5) Good Governance of the Central Java Provincial Sports Organization (SGO) Index in the Solidarity aspect

TABLE V. THE SOLIDARITY ASPECT

Category	Percentage	Frequency	%
Very Good	81% - 100%	28	62
Good	61% - 80%	8	17
Fair	41% - 60%	3	7
Bad	21% - 40%	3	7
Very Bad	≤ 21%	3	7
Total		45	100

Viewed from the Solidarity aspect (Table V), organizational good governance 62% in the very good category, 17% in the Good category, 7% in the fairly category, 7% in the bad category and 7% in the categorization very bad.

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the good governance of sports organizations in Central Java was

71% in the good and very good category, 20% in the fairly good category, 9% in the bad category and 0% in the very bad category. This shows that the management of the organization has been done well.

Good governance of sports organizations in the Transparency aspect shows that 16% are in the good and very good category, 22% are good enough and 52% are in the bad and very bad categories. This shows that transparency in managing an organization cannot be done well. Viewed from the aspect of the Democratic Process, it is seen that 87% are in the good and very good category, 11% are quite good and 2% are in the bad category. This shows that the management of the organization has been carried out democratically, the organization's activities have involved all the elements that exist and the activities are the result of an agreement with the organization's management. Viewed from the Check and Balance aspect, it is seen that 69% are in the good and very good category, 24% are good enough and 7% are in the bad category. This shows that Checks and Balance in managing the organization is done well and the activities of the organization can be controlled properly according to the provisions and the applicable code of ethics. The Solidarity aspect shows that 79% are in the good and very good category, 7% are good enough 7% are not good and 7% are in the very bad category. This shows that organizational management has been carried out with due regard to solidarity aspects by providing assistance, guidance, training to members of the organization and the community.

From these four aspects, it shows that the management of sports organizations in Central Java is carried out democratically by involving all the existing elements. The transparency aspect still needs more attention. Management of sports organizations cannot be done openly to the public related to the organization's programs and activities and the use of the budget they have. Transparency, in essence, provides information that enables external stakeholders, both sports fans, the media, sponsors, governments, 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 organizations do not have a website or social media that can be used by the public to access and monitor the extent of budget use, list of administrators, and what activities are carried out. There are opinions that say that making a website requires expensive costs, but actually not, because quite a lot of websites or free blog services can be used. This has become very important now, because technology is developing so that people can easily access the activities carried out by organizations through digital media.

We can also see transparency as the main value to be a democratic and responsible organization, but we can also see transparency as a means for organizations to gain the trust of the general public. With a lack of transparency, this can lead to abuse of power, mistakes in managing finances

or even corruption. Transparency is a value, but also a means to eradicate corruption.

IV. CONCLUSION

The organizational governance system is a system that directs, controls and regulates organizational elements. This system not only provides a framework where the sporting organization will go, but also helps increase the level of public trust in the institution. Good Governance of Sports Organizations in Central Java, 91% in categories Good enough to Good. Judging from the four aspects of Good Governance (Democratic Process, Checks And Balance & Solidarity) in the Transparency aspect 62% the categories are not good and very bad. Management of sports organizations in the transparency aspect needs more attention and improvements.

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