

Managing East Java's Sports Facilities and Infrastructure for Achievement

Imam Marsudi¹, Muhammad Kharis Fajar¹, Afif Rusdiawan¹, Rubbi Kurniawan², Muhammad Labib Siena Ar Rasyid¹, Nugroho Susanto^{3,*}, Jos é Vicente Garc ía-Jim énez⁴, Ratko Pavlovic⁵

¹Faculty of Sport Science and Health, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

²Faculty of Exacts and Sports, Universitas Insan Budi Utomo, Indonesia

³Faculty of Sport Science, Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

⁴Department of Plastic, Musical and Dynamic Expression, University of Murcia, Spain

⁵Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, University of East Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Abstract Indonesia faces three main economic development problems: lack of funding, insufficient number of athletes competing, and inadequate sports facilities. Adequate sports facilities are the key to an athlete's successful performance. In addition to complete and adequate sports facilities, management of sports facilities and infrastructure is also very much needed. The research was conducted to understand the facilities and infrastructure management of prominent East Java sports branches. The research type is a survey conducted on prominent sports branches in 11 regencies and cities across East Java using a qualitative approach. Qualitative descriptive data were obtained through observation and in-depth interviews with representatives of the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) management, coaches, and athletes in each city. The research involved survey, data collection, and data processing. Data were analyzed using triangulation techniques, including data reduction, presentation, and conclusion. The research results indicate that the management of facilities and infrastructure for sports achievement in each regency and city in East Java falls into the category of quite good. However, there are some specific areas of concern, namely the comfort and availability of facilities for certain sports branches. In

conclusion, prominent sports branches' facilities and infrastructure management are relatively good. However, there is a need for improvements in comfort and the quantity of existing facilities and infrastructure.

Keywords Management, Facilities and Infrastructure, Sports Achievement

1. Introduction

Sports play a crucial role in the holistic development of individuals, encompassing physical, mental, and social aspects [1], [2], [3]. Additionally, sports serve as a means to achieve pride-worthy accomplishments in a region [4], [5]. East Java is one of the provinces in Indonesia with abundant athletic potential and an extraordinary history of sports achievements. Therefore, it can be said that sports are an integral part of the East Java community [6].

One supportive factor for achieving success is the availability of adequate sports facilities and infrastructure. The need for facilities and infrastructure is a vital component that requires special attention because every

sports event must utilize facilities and infrastructure suitable for its specific branch [7]. The existence of modern and capable sports facilities can increase the motivation of teenagers to participate in competitive sports, thereby improving their performance [8]. Research has found that adequate sports facilities and infrastructure enhance athlete motivation for training, contributing to improved sports performance [9].

Sports facilities and infrastructure are fundamental to every sports activity [10]. Without adequate facilities and infrastructure, producing athletes with outstanding capabilities is challenging. Fostering a healthy and fit generation through sports activities is difficult without proper facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, the Central and Regional Governments must provide suitable facilities and infrastructure for all sports enthusiasts [11].

The management of sports facilities and infrastructure for achievement in the East Java Province is the responsibility of each regency or city throughout the region. Regencies/Cities through the National Sports Committee of Indonesia (KONI), Regencies/Cities are responsible for managing, nurturing, developing, and coordinating sports activities, including sports facilities and infrastructure [12]. Effective management of facilities and infrastructure can significantly impact the development of achievements [13], especially in East Java. With well-managed and professional sports facilities and infrastructure, athletes can train more optimally to enhance their capacity for better achievements.

Effective management of sports facilities and infrastructure can be an attraction during sports competitions in East Java, ultimately boosting tourism and the local economy [14]. Furthermore, effectively managing sports facilities and infrastructure can help increase public interest in sports. Well-maintained and easily accessible facilities and infrastructure can encourage public participation in recreational and achievement-oriented sports [15].

Although the National Sports Committee (KONI) in regencies/cities throughout East Java has made various efforts to improve the effectiveness of the management of sports facilities and infrastructure, several challenges remain to be faced. One is the need for regencies/cities to allocate a significant budget for constructing, improving, and maintaining facilities and infrastructure. Additionally, regencies/cities must enhance communication with various parties and stakeholders to ensure that sports facilities and infrastructure management are carried out systematically and effectively.

Based on the background explained, the problem in this research is how regencies/cities in East Java manage sports facilities and infrastructure for achievement. The results of this research are expected to provide an overview and guidance for Local Governments, KONI, sports branches,

and the private sector to develop appropriate policies, programs, and investments to enhance sports achievements in East Java. Thus, efforts to develop sports achievements will be more directed and coordinated, ultimately bringing significant benefits to all sports enthusiasts.

2. Materials and Methods

This study is survey research with a qualitative approach, focusing on natural or inherent activities and information related to the management of sports facilities and infrastructure for sports achievement in regencies/cities in East Java. The type of data used in this study is descriptive data, aimed at obtaining a comprehensive understanding and interpretation of the management of facilities and infrastructure during the development of sports achievements in regencies/cities in East Java.

The research was conducted in the prominent sports branches in 38 cities/regencies in East Java. The study went through three research stages: the survey, data collection, and data processing. Qualitative data were collected through observation and in-depth interviews with all KONI officials, coaches, and athletes involved in the managerial processes of facilities and infrastructure development for sports achievement in regencies/cities in East Java. Structured interviews were conducted with KONI officials, coaches, and athletes in specific sports branches.

The collected data will be analyzed using the interactive model analysis technique, consisting of three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification through triangulation of techniques and time. This ensures the obtaining of accurate and relevant data for the research [16].

The interview questions asked of KONI administrators included KONI's authority to manage sports facilities in the region, the specifics of using facilities for sports, the suitability of facilities for sports in the area, and a comparison of the condition of sports facilities in the region. Compared to other regions, the involvement in planning and procurement of sports facilities, the process of maintaining and repairing sports facilities, obstacles in realizing good, decent, and adequate sport facilities, as well as financing the maintenance of facilities. Meanwhile, questions for coaches and athletes include the relationship between the achievements achieved and adequate facilities, the appropriateness of the facilities used for sports, the amount of sports equipment used, and financing for using sports facilities.

3. Result

The research was conducted in 11 cities or regencies in East Java, each with a prominent sports branch.



Figure 1. A map of the distribution of sports facilities and infrastructure in East Java

Table 1. Region and sports branch

No	City/Regency	Region	Sport Branch
1	Tuban	Bakorwil 2	Weightlifting
2	Gresik	Bakorwil 4	Futsal, Swimming, Athletics
3	Lamongan	Bakorwil 2	Taekwondo, Futsal
4	Surabaya	Bakorwil 4	Handball, Athletics, Badminton
5	Sidoarjo	Bakorwil 4	Soccer, Handball, Taekwondo, Archery, Volleyball, Basketball
6	Probolinggo	Bakorwil 5	Rock Climbing
7	Sampang	Bakorwil 4	Pencak silat
8	Trenggalek	Bakorwil 1	Futsal
9	Mojokerto	Bakorwil 2	Hockey
10	Kediri	Bakorwil 2	Taekwondo
11	Pasuruan	Bakorwil 3	Diving

Figure 1 is a map containing the distribution of sports facilities and infrastructure in East Java Province, Indonesia. There are 38 cities or regencies in East Java, and in this research, they are divided into five (5) bakorwil. In accordance with the information in the picture, the city or regencies in Bakorwil 1 is given the lightest gray color; the more the code number in Bakorwil increases, the darker the color, so Bakorwil 5 has the darkest gray color. Several sports facilities and infrastructure evaluated in this research have been given location marks. Below is the data for each city/regency and its prominent sports branch.

The prominent sports branches in Table 1 represent data

distribution from various regions. In East Java, there are 5 Regional Sports Boards (Bakorwil): Bakorwil 1 consists of cities/regencies in the western region, Bakorwil 2 covers the central region, Bakorwil 3 encompasses the southern region, Bakorwil 4 includes the northeastern region, and Bakorwil 5 represents the eastern region [17]. Data collection was predominantly conducted in Bakorwil 4 in Surabaya and Sidoarjo, which ranked 1st and 3rd in obtaining medals during the Porprov 2022 competition [18].

The following is the data result of observations on the conditions of sports facilities and infrastructure in regencies/cities in East Java.

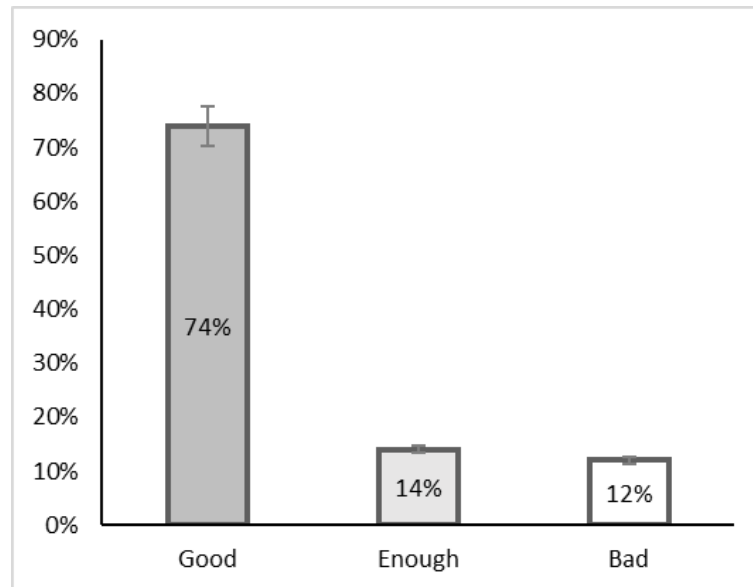


Figure 2. The results of observations on the condition of sports facilities and infrastructure in regencies/cities in East Java

Table 2. The results of interviews with athletes, coaches, and KONI (National Sports Committee)

Category	Code	Analysis
Availability	a. Fulfilled b. Not adequate c. Not suitable	Sports facilities and infrastructure in several regencies/cities are well-fulfilled for prominent sports branches. However, sports branches have inadequate and unsuitable facilities and infrastructure due to insufficient resources or an imbalanced athlete-to-facility ratio.
Planning	a. Communication b. Involvement of fields and stakeholders	The planning to meet the needs of facilities and infrastructure is conducted through communication forums between KONI and each sports branch, discussing the specific needs of each sports branch. Additionally, KONI involves various fields (training and human resource development, facilities and infrastructure, and science and technology) and stakeholders (Regency/City Government, businesses, and private individuals) to agree on proposed facilities and infrastructure.
Procurement and improvement	a. There are procedures. b. No procedures c. Control is performed.	Procurement and improvement of facilities and infrastructure are carried out through standardized procedures, where each sports branch submits proposals addressed to KONI. KONI also conducts controls to ensure optimal utilization. However, some regencies/cities have no procedures for procurement and improvement, leaving it to each sports branch.
Utilization	a. Involving stakeholders b. Multifunctional infrastructure	In some regencies/cities, KONI collaborates with numerous stakeholders regarding facilities and infrastructure use. Sports infrastructure, especially Indoor Sports Halls (GOR) and stadiums is for sports development and other activities.
Maintenance	a. Sports Branch responsibility b. Complaint facility available	The maintenance process for facilities and infrastructure is entirely delegated to each sports branch. KONI also provides a facility for complaints about using facilities and infrastructure.
Security and comfort	a. Safe b. Comfortable c. Less comfortable	All sports branches feel safe during training, but some may find the facilities less comfortable.
Obstacles	a. Rental b. Limited space c. Not standard d. Not available properly	Obstacles to using sports facilities include rental systems in some regencies/cities in East Java. Additionally, training spaces in some sports branches are considered narrow, shared with other sports, disrupting athlete concentration. The facilities used by some sports branches are also not standard. Some sports branches even lack facilities, requiring independent arrangements.
Expectations	a. Own training space b. Even facilities c. Improvement and Renewal d. Increased quantity e. Fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure needs	The expectations of all sports participants regarding facilities and infrastructure are significant, with the hope of eventually having their own training space. Additionally, they expect even distribution of facilities and infrastructure for each sports branch. Improvement and renewal are necessary to boost athlete motivation, and the quantity of training facilities needs to be increased due to the growing number of athletes each year.

Based on the observations conducted on the facilities and infrastructure for sports achievement development in regencies/cities in East Java, it was found that 74% of the facilities and infrastructure are in good condition, 14% are in reasonably good condition, and 12% are in less-than-adequate condition. This indicates that most of the facilities and infrastructure used in developing sports achievements in East Java fall into the good category.

Analysis of the interview results on the availability of facilities and infrastructure used to develop high-performance sports branches is quite diverse. Sports participants in several regencies/cities state that the facilities and infrastructure used during development are well-fulfilled. However, for some sports branches, the facilities and infrastructure are considered inadequate due to not meeting standards, and others find the facilities insufficient because the number of athletes does not match the available facilities and infrastructure.

Planning for the needs of facilities and infrastructure is conducted through communication forums between KONI and each sports branch through meetings and regular discussions addressing the needs of each sports branch regarding facilities and infrastructure. Additionally, KONI involves various fields within its organization, such as training and human resource development, facilities and infrastructure, and science and technology, as well as several stakeholders, including Regency/City Governments, businesses, and private individuals, to agree on proposed facilities and infrastructure.

The procurement and improvement process of facilities and infrastructure in each sports branch involves submitting proposals addressed to KONI. However, some sports branches in regencies/cities have no proposal submission process to KONI, as everything is left to each sports branch for procurement and improvement. KONI always performs controls on the facilities and infrastructure to optimize their usage.

Regarding utilizing facilities and infrastructure, KONI in several regencies/cities collaborates with numerous stakeholders regarding the use of sports facilities and infrastructure they own. This allows each sports branch to use the facilities owned by these stakeholders. Sports infrastructure, especially sports arenas and stadiums, is dedicated to sports development and utilized for other activities such as weddings, music concerts, and more.

Maintenance of facilities and infrastructure is entirely delegated to each sports branch. As the authorized organization to manage, nurture, and develop high-performance sports, KONI provides a complaint facility related to the use of facilities and infrastructure.

Regarding the security and comfort category of the facilities and infrastructure used during development, all sports participants in all sports branches feel safe during training. However, some sports branches find them less comfortable. This discomfort poses a hindrance to their use. Obstacles include the rental system in some regencies/cities in East Java. Additionally, training spaces

in some sports branches are considered narrow, shared with other sports, disrupting athlete concentration. The facilities used by some sports branches are also not standard. Some sports branches even lack facilities, requiring independent arrangements.

Regencies/cities in East Java treat their prominent sports branches differently. Some provide special treatment, offering well-adequate facilities and special funding. In contrast, others treat all sports branches equally, regardless of their prominence.

Assessment of the facilities and infrastructure owned by each sports branch varies. Sports participants rate them from the lowest 5 points to the highest 10 points. The average value obtained from the assessment of high-performance sports participants towards the facilities and infrastructure they have is 7.9 points on a scale of 1 to 10.

The expectations of all sports participants regarding facilities and infrastructure are significant, with the hope of eventually having their own training space. Additionally, they expect an even distribution of facilities and infrastructure for each sports branch, without distinguishing between prominent or ordinary sports branches because every sports branch wants to achieve success. Improvement and renewal are necessary to boost athlete motivation, and the quantity of training facilities needs to be increased due to the growing number of athletes each year.

4. Discussion

The research results indicate that most sports facilities and infrastructure are in good condition. The study found that the availability of sports facilities and infrastructure increases community participation in sports activities [19], [20]. The availability of facilities and infrastructure during sports development also has a significant relationship with athlete performance [21], [22], [23]. However, some sports branches still have inadequate facilities and infrastructure due to non-standard equipment, and the imbalance between the number of athletes and the available facilities poses a risk of injury during training or competition [24]. Using non-standard sports facilities can endanger athletes, making it essential to use standard facilities to achieve optimal sports performance [25], [26].

Planning is a fundamental part of sports facilities and infrastructure management. In regencies/cities throughout East Java, KONI always coordinates with various parties to agree on proposals for facilities and infrastructure needed for each sports branch. During the planning process, KONI must also consider the economic impact on the surrounding community, accessibility, and other factors to ensure that existing facilities and infrastructure add value [27], [28]. Additionally, with proper planning, existing sports facilities can contribute to the transformation of better urban spatial planning [29].

Maintenance is carried out to ensure that sports facilities

are in good condition. Proper maintenance is expected to enhance safety of all sports participants [30]. Therefore, maintenance processes should involve competent individuals in facility and infrastructure management [31]. The maintenance process for sports facilities has traditionally been the responsibility of each sports branch.

Sports infrastructure used for music concerts, wedding receptions, and other public activities is not a well-kept secret. Most sports arenas and stadiums across East Java are built to develop sports and enhance mental health and social cohesion, aiming to improve community participation in sports [32].

Safety and comfort are crucial aspects that must be fulfilled in sports facilities and infrastructure management [33]. All sports participants across the East Java region feel safe using facilities and infrastructure during training. However, many of these sports participants feel uncomfortable using the facilities and infrastructure due to various factors. This discomfort should concern relevant parties, including ensuring the temperature remains normal [34] and maintaining good air quality [35].

5. Conclusions

The management of sports facilities and infrastructure for sports achievements in each regency and city in the East Java region falls into the good category. However, some specific areas need special attention, including the comfort and availability of facilities and infrastructure for particular sports. The availability of facilities and infrastructure for high-performance sports branches in various regencies/cities is diverse. While some branches find the facilities well-fulfilled, others find them inadequate due to not meeting standards or the number of athletes not matching the available resources. KONI collaborates with various stakeholders to plan for facilities and infrastructure needs, and the procurement and improvement process involves submitting proposals. Maintenance is delegated to each sports branch, with KONI providing a complaint facility. Security and comfort are generally satisfactory for all sports participants, but some branches find them less comfortable due to rental systems, narrow training spaces, and non-standard facilities. Regions/cities in East Java treat prominent sports branches differently, with some providing special treatment and others treating all branches equally. The average assessment of facilities and infrastructure is 7.9 points, with sports participants expressing significant expectations for their own training spaces and an even distribution of facilities. Improvement and renewal are necessary to boost athlete motivation and increase training facilities.

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