

# Transparency Level Profile of Sports Organizations in Central Java, Indonesia

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**Abstract.** Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, cases of corruption, doping, and scoring in sports competitions, furthermore as organizational misdirection and lack of efficiency as a result of the low-level of transparency. Where, in sports organizations, transparency is one of the keys to raised organizational management. This research is aimed to urge the amount status of transparency closely held by regional sports organizations in Central Java. This quantitative study was descriptive analysis by using survey methodology. The population was thirty-five regional sport organizations in Central Java - Indonesia and with a total sampling methodology. The instrument used Action for Good Governance in the Sports Governance Observer International Sports Organization (AGGIS) developed by the Danish Institute of Sports Studies, Copenhagen - Denmark and centered on the scale of transparency that has fourteen indicators. Data analysis used was the Sports Governance Observer (SGO) Index and result was a percentage of the transparency level on every sports organization. Data showed that there are eleven regions have no Transparency, like Semarang Regency, Kendal, Demak, Tegal Regency, Tegal Municipality, Klaten, Prworejo, Kudus, Rembang, Sukoharjo, and Kebumen.

**Keywords:** Sport Management, Good Governance, Transparency, Central Java.

## 1 Introduction

Sports organizations are an integral part of the development and progress of athletes in Indonesia. However, this country is also a place for sports issues that never end. The issues that arise are terribly closely involving Sports Organizations in Indonesia and the way the Sports Organization is running. Several studies have shown that socio-cultural values derived from sports, today, are broken by corruption. It additionally relates to the exploitation of sports significantly, particularly throughout the last 20 years, where it's caused issues featured by Sports Organizations also enlarged[1].

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, cases of corruption, doping, and scoring in sports competitions, furthermore as organizational misdirection and lack of efficiency as a result of the low-level of transparency. This is often relating to the

ignorance of sports organizations regarding their level of transparency. Where, in sports organizations, transparency is one of the keys to raised organizational management. Tahir (2010) mentioned that transparency is not solely concerning the clarity of the mechanism of formulation or analysis of policy[2], however also regarding the chance for the general public to submit proposals and criticisms. additionally, public access to the monetary management of sports organizations is also an indivisible part of transparency. This could also facilitate prevent corruption, improve the performance of structure leaders by increasing potency, and promoting the principles of excellent organizational governance[3],[4],[5]. as a result of failure to possess a decent governance system to manage and monitor a Sports Organization may end up in loss of interest from sponsors to collaborate, decrease in membership and participation, and intervention from external agencies.

The statement reflects that the dearth of transparency in Sports Organizations has the potential to possess a major negative impact on the community. However up to now, there are no studies that prove how high the amount of transparency of sports organizations, particularly in Central Java. As one of the provinces in Indonesia that has successfully scored athletes for Indonesia, Central Java ought to have a decent level of transparency. Therefore, this research is aimed to urge the amount status of transparency closely held by regional sports organizations in Central Java. The result would be an input for them in order that they are able to improve the standard of sports organizations within the future. Because sport organizations have a responsibility to the society, it is important for them to take care of it responsibly and transparently[6].

### **1.1 Transparency**

Most notions of transparency relate to the extent to which organizations can disclose information about the policy making process, procedures, functions and performance of the organization itself[7]. Therefore, transparency has many meanings, including the availability of information about the performance of an organization. This allows individuals and / or groups outside the organization to monitor the activities and policies taken by the organization. Then Transparency can be interpreted as the availability of information about an organization that gives access to external parties to monitor the performance of that organization[8]. There are several factors that affect transparency in an organization based on previous research, including organizational position, organizational prosperity, number of members, external pressure, and organizational management commitment.

### **1.2 Sport Organization**

Organizing is the whole process of grouping people, tools, tasks, responsibilities, and authority in such a way, so as to create an organization that can be mobilized as a unit in order to achieve predetermined goals. Organizing means uniting the main resources in an orderly way and organizing people in a pattern so that they can carry out activities to achieve their intended goals. While Jones in Harsuki (2012) provides a

definition that organization is a tool used by people to coordinate their activities to achieve something they want or value, namely to achieve their goals[9]. Furthermore according to Atmosudiro in Hasibuan (2005) organization is the structure of the division of labor and the structure of work relations between groups of position holders who work together in a certain way to jointly achieve a certain goal[10]. Based on some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that the organization is a tool or a place where managers carry out activities in an effort to achieve goals.

Organization as a vehicle to achieve goals based on a predetermined plan with there are several elements that must be in it. Organizational elements according to Hasibuan (2005) include humans (human factors), meaning that there are human elements working together, there are leaders and some are led; domicile, meaning that it has a domicile; goals, meaning that there are goals to be achieved; work, meaning that there is work to be done as well as the division of labor; structure, it means that there is a relationship and cooperation between human beings with one another; technology, there are technical unsur; environment (external social system environment), meaning that there are environments that influence each other for example there is a system of social cooperation[10].

## 2 Methods

This quantitative study was descriptive analysis by using survey methodology. The population was executive board member of thirty five regional sport organizations in Central Java - Indonesia and with a total sampling methodology. The instrument used Action for Good Governance in the Sports Governance Observer International Sports Organization (AGGIS) developed by the Danish Institute of Sports Studies, Copenhagen - Denmark and centered on the scale of transparency that has fourteen indicators[11], i.e. (1) publish governing documents; (2) publish sport rules; (3) publish organizational chart; (4) publish strategic plan; (5) publish agenda and MoM; (6) publish basic biography of board member; (7) publish basic information about member; (8) publish annual activity report; (9) publish standing committees report; (10) publish annual financial report; (11) publish salaries for board member and officials; (12) publish main event report; (13) media open access for general assembly; (14) contact details of board members. Every indicator is assessed as a core or additional indicator, if the indicator is classified as a core indicator and the answer from the questionnaire is "yes", then the indicator is given a score of four. If the indicator is enclosed as an additional indicator and the answer given is "yes", the researcher can provide value two. All "no" answers are going to be given a price of zero. Before the analysis began, the researcher submitted a permission letter and request letter to meet with the member of the regional sport organization in Central Java for approval to do research. Researcher solely took information on sport organizations that were willing to avoid invalid data. Data analysis used was the Sports Governance Observer (SGO) Index and result was a percentage of the transparency level on every sports organization.

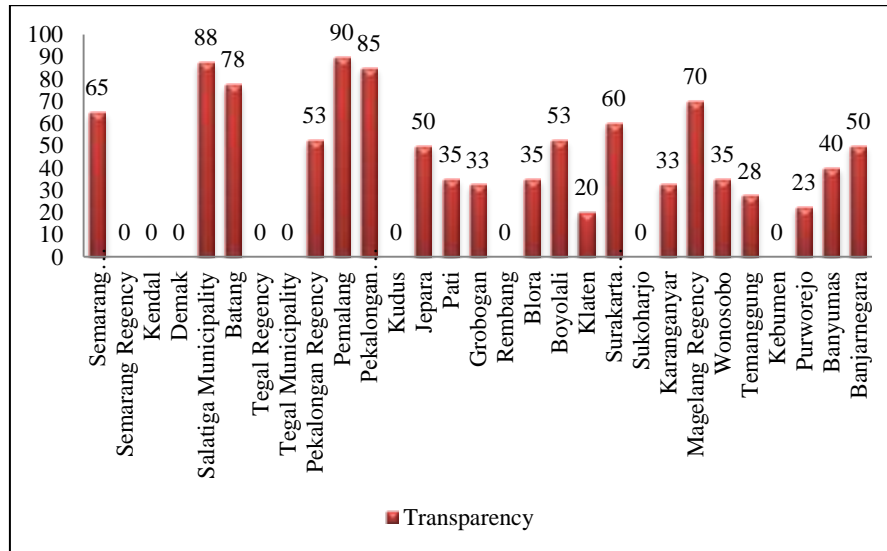
### 3 Results

In this study, data collection was distributed on thirty-five regional sports organizations in Central Java and only twenty nine regional sports organizations were willing to be researched. Data showed that there are eleven regions have no Transparency, like Semarang Regency, Kendal, Demak, Tegal Regency, Tegal Municipality, Klaten, Purworejo, Kudus, Rembang, Sukoharjo, and Kebumen.

According to the results of previous data analysis, the level of transparency in some regions is very lacking or not even transparent at all. This is due to the lack of attention of the management of the sports organization to be able to be open to the public about the organization's activities, the list of administrators, and the budget they have. Transparency provides information that enables external stakeholders, both sports fans, the media, sponsors, governments, athletes, and the community, to monitor internal work and organizational performance. The key to transparency is accurate information.

**Table 1.** Transparency Points from Each Indicators

Sport Organization	AGGIS Score	Percentage (%)
Banjarnegara	2,6	65
Banyumas	0	0
Batang	0	0
Blora	0	0
Boyolali	3,5	87,5
Demak	3,1	77,5
Grobogan	0	0
Jepara	0	0
Karanganyar	2,1	52,5
Kebumen	3,6	90
Kendal	3,4	85
Klaten	0	0
Kudus	2	50
Magelang Regency	1,4	35
Pati	1,3	32,5
Pekalongan Municipality	0	0
Pekalongan Regency	1,4	35
Pemalang	2,1	52,5
Purworejo	0,8	20
Rembang	2,4	60
Salatiga	0	0
Semarang Regency	1,3	32,5
Semarang Municipality	2,8	70
Sukoharjo	1,4	35
Surakarta	1,1	27,5
Tegal Municipality	0	0
Tegal Regency	0,9	22,5
Temanggung	1,6	40
Wonosobo	2	50



**Fig. 1.** Percentage of Transparency Score.

The international organization "Transparency International" (TI), one among the foremost acknowledged organizations operating with this issue, proposes mechanisms that might work as efficient ways of constructing government more transparent and preventing corruption. one in every of their reports from 2006 mentioned that Access to Public info laws; "The right of citizens to understand what governments, international organizations and personal companies do, and the way public resources are allotted, directly reflects the anti-corruption concerns"[13].

Lack of transparency may also occur because of the organization does not have a web site or social media. Public use it to reach and check the budget uses, the list of administrators, and what activities do. Many of us say that creating a web site prices tons of cash however it is truly not, because there are enough free web site or blog services. Due to the advance of technology, the using of it become necessary since people will simply see the organization activities through digital media.

Because when discussing about transparency, this also relates to how organizations communicate with stakeholders. The key to this communication is the clear explanation given by board members and how often they communicate with stakeholders, both about policy making, elections, and other matters relating to the running of the organization. In addition, board members must also regularly report on the activities and finances used[14].

We can also see transparency as the main value for being a democratic and accountable organization, but we can also see transparency as a means for an organization to gain trust from the public. With a lack of transparency, it can lead to abuse of power, mistakes in managing finances or even corruption. So, transparency is a value, but also a means to eradicate corruption.

Public trust can be achieved by the proximity of the communication media used by the government. Media that have the ability as two-way and real-time will make government easier to get the trust of the people. One of the media that can be used is Social Networking Service (SNS). A study shows that SNS that are well managed and provide information needed by the community including easy access can increase the credibility of information transparency[15].

Remember that in organizations, the system used is an open system where the organization gets huge influence from the external environment[13], one of it is the community. Because sports organizations in Indonesia still rely on income from the National Budget / Regional Budget taken from community taxes, transparency is not only reporting activities and budget use to fellow administrators but also reported to the public. This is what causes the organization to have a place so that people can access easily, wherever and whenever.

#### **4 Conclusion**

From the results of research and discussion, the conclusion is that the level of transparency of regional sports organizations in Central Java is still concerning. Many organizations assume that transparency is displaying news about activities without explaining in detail how the financial management and the selection of management. In addition, access to the community to find out where the use of organizational funds is still very difficult. There is no media that clearly explains and provides updates to the public regarding activities, budget usage, and processes that occur within the organization. Therefore, in further study, researcher needs to find out what factors influence the transparency of a sports organization.

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