



Preventive Measures Against Doping in the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (PORPROV)

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Article	Abstract
Keywords: Doping, Porprov; East Java, Sports, KONI	<p><i>The doping case of Indonesian athletes and the sanctions imposed by the World Anti-Doping Agency on Indonesia for failing to submit 300 anti-doping test samples indicate that the problems faced by the sports community continue to revolve around various irregularities. (Tri Rustiadi 2015) If the implementation of anti-doping tests at the national level does not go well, then the implementation of anti-doping tests at the provincial level will also encounter problems. The author examines KONI's East Java Province efforts to prevent doping use and analyzes the obstacles to enforcing Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, especially in fulfilling the health element which refers to the implementation of anti-doping regulations by KONI East Java Province as indirect law enforcer in organizing Porprov 2023. The research method used is an empirical-qualitative research method to analyze variables that cannot be calculated using numbers. The author uses purposive sampling technique. This sampling selects an expert as a source or an event deliberately with the aim of providing information that cannot be obtained from other options. The result of this research is to find out that anti-doping education for athletes is not evenly distributed in every district and city in East Java Province, and there are no concrete efforts by the East Java Province KONI to prevent the use of doping in Porprov 2023. Then the obstacles that arise in enforcing Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law no. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports in Porprov 2023 in terms of law, law enforcement, facilities, culture and society need to be considered in the implementation of Porprov East Java in the future.</i></p>

INTRODUCTION

The use of doping is considered an abnormal method that contradicts the essence of physical fitness itself, with the aim of achieving certain accomplishments and undermining the value of sportsmanship in sports. (Sandey, 2018) There are several types of doping, including stimulants, narcotic analgesics, anabolic steroids, beta blockers, peptide hormones, masking agents, glucocorticosteroids, diuretics, and compounds with anti-oestrogenic activity. (Wimroh, 2018)

Historically, doping in the form of opium and narcotics was used on racehorses during Ancient Roman times. In the modern era, doping was first used in sports in 1865 during a swimming competition in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Although the International Olympic Committee (IOC) banned the use of doping in 1967, athletes have continued to use substances that are difficult to detect or are not yet listed as banned substances by the IOC in order to enhance their performance. (Sismadiyanto, 1990)

In his journal titled "Masalah Doping Dalam Olahraga" (The Problem of Doping in Sports), Sismadiyanto explained the dangers of doping use in sports, including dependency which requires increasing doses, nervous system disorders, mental health issues, and even death due to organ failure such as heart attacks. The use of androgen hormones, commonly referred to as anabolic steroids, can lead to reproductive disorders, organ dysfunction, cancer, tissue damage, and an increased risk of failure in vital organs, potentially leading to death.

Several well-known doping cases involving Indonesian athletes, as reported by Jawa Pos and Kompas, include the anabolic steroid case involving Arif Rahman during the 2011 SEA Games; the diuretic substance case involving Iwan Samuraim during the 2012 National Sports Week (PON); and the 2021 Papua PON bodybuilding case in which an athlete named Kariyono from East Java tested positive for anabolic steroids. These cases resulted in suspensions and the revocation of medals.

Indonesia has also been proven negligent in implementing its Test Doping Plan (TDP) in 2020, failing to meet the standard of submitting 300 urine samples to a WADA-accredited laboratory and falling behind in its annual dues payment to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in Qatar as of September 15, 2021. The Indonesian Anti-Doping Organization received a warning letter from WADA for non-compliance with anti-doping enforcement standards. As a result, WADA imposed sanctions on Indonesia, including banning the national flag from being raised at international sporting events such as the Thomas Cup, Asian Youth Para Games 2021, World Weightlifting Championship 2021, Asian Karate-Do Championship 2021, and the AFF Cup (Jakarta Globe, 2021, as cited in Eni Rahayu Istiqomah, 2022).

The WADA sanction case above indicates that law enforcement in organizing sports championships in Indonesia is still lacking. Enforcing written rules, especially those concerning doping and anti-doping efforts in national sports events is not easy to implement. Many considerations must be taken into account, especially given the recurring issues of misconduct in the sports community (Tri Rustiadi, 2015). Based on these doping cases, the author concludes that if anti-doping testing at the national level is not properly conducted, then it will likely face challenges at the provincial level as well. Therefore, in this study, the author seeks to examine efforts to address doping use among athletes in East Java Province.

The enforcement of anti-doping regulations is one of the efforts to ensure and protect athlete health, as mandated in Article 103 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, which states: “Organizers of sports championships who do not meet the technical requirements of the sport branch, health, safety, local regulations, public order, and public interest as referred to in Article 52 shall be subject to imprisonment of up to 2 (two) years and/or a fine of up to Rp 1.000.000.000,00 (one billion rupiah).”

This article implies that sports championship organizers are obligated to meet and ensure the health standards of athletes, particularly in competitive sports. Therefore, the enforcement of Article 103 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports is essential in fulfilling the function of law enforcement in the field of sports to improve order and legal certainty within society. Law enforcement includes organizing the functions, duties, and authorities of law enforcement agencies according to their respective jurisdictions and is based on a well-coordinated and mutually supportive system to achieve the intended goals (Sanyoto, 2008).

Based on the explanation above, this study aims to examine the efforts made by the East Java Provincial KONI (National Sports Committee of Indonesia) to prevent doping use among athletes and the obstacles in enforcing Article 103 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports in the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (PORPROV Jatim 2023). Considering that the article contains criminal sanctions threatening sports championship organizers if they fail to meet the elements of technical requirements for each sport, health, safety, local regulations, public security, public order, and public interest in organizing sports events, the research problems are formulated as follows:

1. How has the East Java Provincial National Sports Committee (KONI) made efforts to prevent the use of doping among athletes in the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (PORPROV Jatim 2023), with reference to the enforcement of Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports?
2. What are the obstacles in enforcing Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports during the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (PORPROV Jatim 2023)?

METHOD

This research is categorized as Empirical Legal Research, which is a method of legal research aimed at discovering whether a person's actions comply with legal norms or principles, based on primary data. These legal norms and principles are reflected in laws and regulations that contain rules about certain behaviors. (Muhaimin, 2020:80) The approach used in this study is the qualitative approach. A qualitative approach generates descriptive and analytical data, thus requiring the researcher to assess the

quality of the data and determine its relevance to the research being conducted. (Muhaimin, 2020:106)

Primary data in this research consists of statements from Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika, M.Pd., as a member of the Achievement Development Division of the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) of East Java Province, and from athletes in the athletics branch who participated in the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week.

Secondary data serves to support and complement the primary data. Secondary data includes literature and documents comprising primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, tertiary legal materials, and non-legal materials. Secondary data may include publications or reports, for example, from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the police (regional and national), the prosecutor's office, the district court, or law firms. (Benuf, 2020)

Primary Legal Materials

- a. Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports;
- b. Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health;
- c. East Java Provincial Regulation No. 12 of 2012 concerning the Organization of Sports.

Secondary Legal Materials

- a. Legal journals;
- b. Legal textbooks.

Tertiary Legal Materials

- a. The Code of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA);
- b. The Prohibited List of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

Non-Legal Materials

- a. Non-legal journals and articles;
- b. Indexed books on substances classified as doping.

The researcher uses the Purposive Sampling or Judgmental Sampling technique. This sampling method involves deliberately selecting an expert as a source or intentionally choosing a specific event with the aim of obtaining crucial information that cannot be acquired from other choices. In this case, the researcher includes a particular case or participant in the sample because they believe their inclusion is necessary (Firmansyah, 2022). The researcher selected direct sources who are capable of providing detailed information regarding the efforts made by the East Java Provincial National Sports Committee (KONI) in preventing doping use among athletes and the obstacles in enforcing Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports in the organization of the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (Porprov Jatim).

Table 1. Speaker Profile




No	Speaker Data	
	Photo	Description
1		Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika M.Pd. He is a lecturer at Surabaya State University and a member of the Achievement Development Division of the East Java Provincial Sports Committee (KONI).
2		Vivi Almahi Diana Rizki, From Nganjuk Regency, 23 years old, Athletics athlete. Championship events: East Java Open (Gresik), East Java Open (Semarang), National Senior Championship (Solo), Provincial Sports Week (Sidoarjo).
3		Mariska Yunitasari, From Kediri Regency, 21 years old, Athletics athlete. Championship Event: East Java Open (Gresik), Central Java Open (Semarang), Provincial Sports Week (Sidoarjo), National Sports Week (Banjarmasin)

Figure 1. Prof. Dr. I
Made Sriundy Mahardika
M.Pd.

Figure 2. Athlete 1

Figure 3. Athlete 2

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In an article written by East Java's Department of Communication and Information (Kominfo) in 2017, the Chairman of the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) of East Java Province, Erlangga Satriagung, stated that 70–75 percent of doping cases were caused by athletes' ignorance—due to carelessness in consuming nutrition, vitamins, and other supplements without consulting a doctor. Athletes' lack of awareness about the possibility that these products may contain substances banned by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) can clearly harm the athletes and impact their sports careers.

Dalam wawancara penulis dengan Prof. Dr. I Made In an interview conducted by the author with Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika, M.Pd., a member of the

Performance Development Division of KONI East Java, he also explained that, as of 2023, athletes are still facing difficulties in consuming supplements safely. This is due to the fact that the substances listed in WADA's Prohibited List are presented only in chemical names. Identifying these substances in supplement products is difficult without laboratory analysis. For example, consuming pre-workout supplements containing caffeine poses a risk if athletes are unaware of the recommended dosage. Athletes often consume caffeine in excessive amounts. A commonly found supplement brand containing caffeine is "The Curse," which contains 155 mg of Caffeine Anhydrous. The normal caffeine level in the blood is 12µg/mL, exceeding that dosage classifies someone as a doping user (Aulia & Effendi, 2019).

Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika also noted that athletes with psychological issues, or those in certain sports such as bodybuilding, weightlifting, and martial arts, are more likely to use doping to deal with anxiety and boost performance. He emphasized that doping use is widespread, which is why KONI enforces strict supervision to ensure athletes under their guidance remain doping-free.

According to the official website of KONI East Java, one of their concrete programs is the establishment of Pemusatan Latihan Daerah (Puslatda) or Regional Training Centers. The first Puslatda Jatim was held in preparation for the 2008 National Sports Week (PON XVII) in East Kalimantan, under the name Puslatda Jatim 100/I. This program involves the selection of athletes and coaches based on physical condition, tactics, techniques, psychology, and performance.

The enforcement of anti-doping regulations in East Java, especially during the Provincial Sports Week (Porprov) has, so far, been limited to monitoring efforts by KONI. These include regulating the intake of food and supplements by athletes, as well as providing annual education about the dangers of doping and illegal drugs. Prof. Mahardika mentioned that regular anti-doping tests had yet to be implemented as of 2023, due to infrastructure and funding limitations. Indonesia does not currently have a laboratory accredited by the World Anti-Doping Agency capable of conducting such tests. Doping tests are typically only carried out in accredited labs, and even then, only for athletes breaking records or competing nationally or internationally.

As a substitute, KONI East Java collaborates annually with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) to conduct preliminary screenings, at least for substances categorized as narcotics or psychotropics. Additionally, KONI East Java also seeks to provide counseling services and collaborates with mental health experts to reduce the risk of doping use among athletes.

Doping use in sports competitions is a highly plausible scenario, both in national and international events. Doping has long been recognized as a shortcut to enhance stamina and athletic performance. However, doping use also causes side effects such as dependency and increased dosage over time. This negatively impacts the athlete's

health and safety and poses a high risk to their metabolism and internal organs (Sismadiyanto 1990).

There are various factors that drive athletes to use doping, which can be classified into two categories: external and internal factors. External factors include competitive pressure to achieve, rivalry, doping commercialization, social environment, and a lack of education regarding the negative effects of doping. Internal factors arise from within the athlete, such as psychological issues like anxiety, which can lead to a crisis of self-confidence and reduced concentration during competitions (Utomo, 2014).

Additional pressures, such as doubt about one's readiness and potential, fear of facing opponents, pressure to win from coaches, parents, and sponsors, and emotional instability such as panic, contribute to the desire to use doping in hopes of maintaining peak performance (Kusuma, 2018).

Anxiety is a psychological symptom marked by nervousness, restlessness, worry, and fear experienced by athletes. Athletes often fear making mistakes and are overly concerned with what others think about their performance, both during practice and competition. This is one of the psychological factors that result in suboptimal athletic performance (Florida, 2023).

How the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) Prevents Doping Use Among Athletes in the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (Porprov), in Reference to the Enforcement of Article 103 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports?

The effort to prevent doping use and enforce Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports during the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (Porprov Jatim) is a complex agenda. The East Java Porprov serves as a platform for developing and nurturing athletes to achieve excellence, organized by the East Java Provincial KONI. KONI East Java plays a key role in ensuring and realizing legal certainty in the realm of competitive sports.

The tragic death of Bondowoso boxer Farhat Mika Riyanto during a match in the 2023 Porprov Jatim VIII serves as a warning that the enforcement of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports must be taken more seriously. In an article published by the East Java Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), member of Commission E, Zeiniye, stated that KONI East Java should be held accountable for the incident. She asserted that KONI should have conducted thorough health checks on athletes prior to the competition to ensure their fitness and eligibility to compete.

Such incidents should prompt stricter attention to the implementation of Porprov in East Java. Programs like the Regional Training Center (Puslatda), usually conducted to prepare for the National Sports Week (PON), should also be applied on a smaller scale for Porprov. Even though Porprov is a provincial-level competition, it is

advisable to provide medical facilities for general check-ups to detect early signs of doping and assess athlete health.

Many people regretted the athlete's death during the 2023 Porprov, and various articles have suggested that compensation should be considered for similar future incidents. Supporting the statement of Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika, M.Pd., legal clarity for athletes harmed during matches should be addressed in future amendments of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, as it lacks detailed procedures for handling such matters.

Doping remains a serious issue in sports competitions. According to Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika, M.Pd., a member of the KONI East Java Performance Development Division, doping use can stem from various reasons, such as unawareness in supplement consumption, efforts to boost muscle performance and stamina, or to alleviate anxiety.

Based on interviews with Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika, M.Pd., the following are KONI East Java's preventive measures:

KONI East Java is fully responsible for developing competitive sports. According to Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, competitive sports are organized and developed systematically and continuously through competition, supported by sports science and technology. In practice, KONI East Java works to empower athletes in multiple aspects to prevent harmful actions such as doping.

One effort is providing education to athletes, particularly those participating in Porprov. The objective is to equip them with sufficient knowledge to avoid actions that could jeopardize their careers. The education includes: types of doping substances, proper supplement consumption, health risks of doping, and legal consequences, including potential criminal sanctions, especially for substances classified as narcotics or psychotropics.

The education covers topics such as the types of doping, how to properly consume supplements to avoid substances potentially categorized as doping, the health risks of doping, and the legal aspects of doping use, including the sanctions athletes may face and the possibility of criminal charges, particularly in cases involving narcotics and psychotropics. In collaboration with the National Narcotics Board (BNN) of East Java Province, KONI East Java conducts annual anti-narcotics education and tests for athletes in the region. KONI East Java also provides athlete support facilities, as stipulated in Article 59 paragraph (3) letter (a) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, stating that professional athletes have the right to be accompanied by managers, coaches, medical personnel, psychologists, legal experts, and other specialists as needed.

Referring to the enforcement of Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports: *“Organizers of sports championships that do not meet the technical requirements of the sport, health, safety, local regulations, security, public order, and public interest as*

referred to in Article 52 shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and/ or a fine of up to Rp 1.000.000.000,00 (one billion rupiah),” the enforcement of anti-doping regulations in the East Java Provincial Sports Week (Porprov) is part of an effort to uphold athletes’ health and safety in every sporting event.

As a sports event organizer, KONI East Java must pay close attention to athletes’ health and safety, especially for those competing in Porprov. The scope of health and safety extends beyond anti-doping enforcement to the entire organization of the championship from start to finish. Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika, M.Pd. stated that athlete protection and development must be maximized. He emphasized that athletes are more vulnerable to harm and therefore require proper protection and guidance from KONI. While the athlete protection and development efforts for Porprov are not as detailed as those for the National Sports Week (PON), KONI East Java still strives to provide support through each sport branch, with information passed on to athletes via certified coaches.

Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika, M.Pd. also noted that KONI East Java is seriously committed to enforcing anti-doping regulations, although the implementation remains imperfect and faces many obstacles, including the lack of anti-doping testing facilities in Indonesia. The main barriers to doping prevention and overall sports development are budget constraints and limited infrastructure.

Anti-doping tests must still be conducted abroad, incurring significant costs. That is why only record-breaking or champion athletes are typically required to undergo such testing. According to Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika, M.Pd., these tests aim to confirm that the athlete’s achievements are genuinely clean and the result of rigorous training.

Information obtained from Porprov 2023 athletes indicates that KONI East Java’s doping prevention efforts include coordinating the monitoring of athletes’ food and supplement intake through each respective sport organization. In athletics, KONI forwards information to the East Java branch of the Indonesian Athletics Association (PASI), which then disseminates the information to coaches responsible for athlete preparation, from physical training to dietary supervision. Coaches also provide athletes with basic knowledge about doping and its types.

However, these efforts remain limited. Not all coaches are willing to provide detailed monitoring and guidance. Without the athletes’ personal awareness and discipline, these supervision methods may be ineffective. Many athletes still neglect their diet and health, and some skip warm-ups, which increases the risk of injury.

Anti-doping and anti-narcotics tests from BNN are almost never conducted at the Porprov level. This may be due to limited budget resources. According to interviewees, during Porprov 2023, testing was mostly carried out only on athletes who broke records..

Anti-doping and anti-narcotics tests are generally only conducted during national athlete selections, regional training camps (Puslatda), or higher-level championships, and even then, not all athletes are tested. Athletes sometimes pay for their own tests when necessary or submit declarations affirming they are drug- and doping-free through short forms or written statements.

Our championship preparation usually involves regular training, eating nutritious food, and understanding the technical aspects of the events we are entering. In athletics, general check-ups are typically conducted every three months to measure muscle mass and body fat levels to maintain optimal performance.

Preparation for competition also depends on the athlete's educational background. Athletes with a background in sports education tend to be more thorough in their preparations, covering both physical and mental aspects, and are more aware of sports laws and regulations. Most other athletes simply follow their coach's instructions. Recently, many athletes have switched sports disciplines without fully understanding the technical rules, and immediately began training and competing, which increases the risk of injury due to the lack of written rules or general awareness.

Doping education sessions are also rarely held. As a result, the information available to athletes across East Java is inconsistent and often unequal. Most athletes gather information independently and prepare under their coach's guidance. A lack of critical thinking increases the risk of supplement misuse or misinformation, something that frequently happens. As long as athletes perform well, problems tend to go unnoticed.

Based on the statements from Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika, M.Pd. and the two athletes from the athletics branch, three main obstacles to doping prevention at Porprov Jatim 2023 can be identified. First is the budget limitation for providing anti-doping and anti-narcotics testing facilities at the provincial sports championship level, especially in East Java. Monitoring athletes' dietary intake through coaches seems to be insufficient.

Second is the lack of doping-related outreach to athletes, including education on its health risks, types, and sanctions. In legal enforcement efforts, education and awareness-raising among athletes are essential to prevent legal violations. Outreach increases athletes' health awareness and legal literacy, particularly in East Java.

Third is the general lack of awareness among athletes and the public. One cause of this lack of awareness is the uneven distribution of outreach efforts. Inadequate dissemination of information regarding doping's health risks, types, and legal consequences increases the likelihood of doping in sports. In reality, not everyone is willing to read the information already available. According to data from UNESCO in 2012, Indonesia's reading interest rate was only 0.001 percent (Ramdhayani, 2023).

From this data, the author concludes that KONI East Java's responsibilities as mandated in Article 40 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 on Sports have not been

fully realized, particularly letter (a), which involves coordinating with provincial sports organizations and national sports committees at the regency/city level for the development and coaching of sports achievements. Although coordination has proceeded well, as evidenced by the continued implementation of Porprov East Java, it would be ideal for this coordination to also include equal distribution of anti-doping outreach, as a basic effort to protect athletes from health-damaging substances.

Meanwhile, tasks outlined in sections (b), (c), and (d) have been carried out reasonably well, as indicated by the regular holding of Porprov East Java through 2023 and the ongoing Regional Training Camp (Puslatda) program. These include assisting the provincial government in organizing Porprov, supporting sports organizations in talent scouting, and facilitating mass participation in potential sports branches.

Nevertheless, to enhance doping prevention efforts, KONI East Java should at least develop a schedule and data system for outreach programs in every city and regency in East Java to ensure more equitable doping education. This program could feasibly be coordinated with regency/city-level KONI offices across East Java to ensure improved monitoring and fair athlete education.

What are the obstacles to enforcing Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports during the East Java Provincial Sports Week (Porprov)?

Law enforcement and the implementation of legislation are inevitably accompanied by obstacles. According to the theory proposed by Prof. Dr. Soerjono Soekanto, S.H., M.A., the obstacles to law enforcement are influenced by five main factors: (1) The law itself (substance); (2) Law enforcement officers; (3) Facilities; (4) Society and environment; (5) Culture.

Law (Legal Substance)

According to Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika, M.Pd., one of the main obstacles in enforcing Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports is the lack of substance, particularly concerning the protection of athletes. In East Java Province itself, the regional regulation governing sports, namely East Java Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Sports, still refers to the previous national sports law, which is Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System.

As a result, the enforcement of Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports during the East Java Provincial Sports Week (Porprov) continues to face several challenges, especially in implementing the elements related to athlete health and safety. The law does not further elaborate on the scope of “health and safety” mentioned in Article 103 paragraph (1).

The author argues that it is urgent to clarify the meaning and scope of “health” in the context of sports law, as the general public’s understanding of health may differ from that of athletes. Health in the field of sports also includes being free from doping, having an optimal heart rate and rhythm to support all types of physical activity needed

to achieve sports performance. These differences must be taken into serious consideration so that the health element can be implemented in accordance with the needs of sports competitions. The article in question contains several elements that must be fulfilled. If even one element is not properly executed, it could lead to problems that affect the entire implementation of a sports event. Therefore, providing clear definitions and scope for each element is crucial.

Law Enforcement Officers

Law enforcement means applying the law in accordance with the intentions of its lawmakers. Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports contains criminal sanctions for organizers of sports competitions who fail to comply with the provisions of Article 52, which requires fulfillment of technical requirements of the sport, health, safety, local regulations, security, public order, and public interest. This indicates that the lawmakers intended for the law to involve both direct and indirect law enforcers

According to Soerjono Soekanto (1983), the position of a law enforcer is a role that carries specific rights and obligations to carry out certain duties. (Soekanto, 1983) In the enforcement of Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports in the context of the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (Porprov Jatim), the direct law enforcers are the police, who have the authority to investigate if there are any indications of violations. The indirect law enforcer in this context is the East Java Provincial KONI.

As an indirect law enforcer, the East Java Provincial KONI is obliged to fulfill the technical requirements of the sport, health, safety, local regulations, security, public order, and public interest. This role is carried out by ensuring that every procedure in the organization of Porprov Jatim 2023 is conducted according to established standards. One of the obstacles in enforcing Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, especially when there are cases or indications of violations during Porprov Jatim 2023, lies in the legal substance itself.

Facilities

The connection between the lack of facilities and infrastructure and the enforcement of Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports during the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (Porprov Jatim) lies in the resources held by the East Java Provincial KONI as an indirect law enforcer. As previously explained, the budget for sports achievement development is quite limited.

In the explanatory section of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, it is explicitly stated that a specific issue in the implementation of sports activities in Indonesia is the limited funding resources. This limitation becomes even more significant with the advancement of modern sports, which demands management, training, and development to be supported by adequate technology, facilities, and infrastructure.

Society

Based on field data obtained by the author, the society factor plays a significant role in the potential for legal violations, particularly in the enforcement of Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports during the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (Porprov Jatim). The “society” referred to here implies that law enforcers must be able to properly assess and respond to problems that arise. If the law enforcers lack sound judgment, then the mandates of the law will not be effectively implemented.

Athletes and coaches must continuously build awareness to empower themselves. The goal, of course, is to improve performance and educate themselves about their rights and obligations under the law. It is hoped that by raising awareness among athletes and coaches, a more just and informed sports community can be fostered.

Culture

According to Soerjono Soekanto, the formulation of societal values that influence written law includes: (1) *Material values and moral values*. Material values refer to the severity or leniency of sanctions stipulated in written law. Moral values emphasize the public’s legal awareness and their adherence to the prevailing laws; and (2) *Conservatism and innovation values*. Conservatism refers to the tendency to preserve the law despite ongoing societal changes. Innovation values, on the other hand, reflect the belief that law can serve as a means for introducing change or creating new developments.

The connection between socio-cultural factors and the obstacles in implementing Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports during the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (Porprov Jatim) lies in the imbalance between material and moral values, which fail to function harmoniously. The criminal sanctions stipulated may still be too lenient to serve as an effective deterrent, while public legal awareness to comply with written regulations remains insufficient.

Prof. Dr. I Made Sriundy Mahardika, M.Pd. expressed his hope that in the future, efforts to innovate within Indonesian sports law can be realized. Such innovation and reform aim to create a legal framework that better protects athletes and improves the overall system of national sports governance going forward.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this research reveal that anti-doping education for athletes has not been evenly distributed across all regencies and cities in East Java Province. Moreover, there has been no concrete effort by the East Java Provincial National Sports Committee (KONI) to prevent doping during the 2023 East Java Provincial Sports Week (Porprov 2023). So far, KONI East Java’s concrete efforts have been primarily focused on preparations for the National Sports Week (PON), through the Regional Training Center (Puslatda) program. The absence of a similar program for Porprov preparation is a matter that needs urgent attention.

This also indicates that the duties of the Provincial KONI as outlined in Article 40 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports have not been fully implemented. These duties include coordinating with provincial-level sports organizations and national sports committees at the district/city level to develop and foster sports achievements.

In addition, obstacles to enforcing Article 103 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports during Porprov 2023, particularly those related to legal substance, need to be addressed in future Porprov events. The content of Article 103 paragraph (1) does not clearly define the scope of health and safety standards. Furthermore, the regional regulation of East Java Province, namely Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Sports, still refers to the previous national sports law (Law No. 3 of 2005), and has not been updated. The repeal of the old Health Law (Law No. 36 of 2009) by Law No. 17 of 2023 further complicates the issue, as the regional regulation still references outdated legal provisions.

Additionally, the definition of “health” used for the general public and for athletes should be distinguished, as athletes require higher health standards in terms of physical endurance and nutritional control to remain free from doping risks. This gap in legal substance affects not only law enforcers in implementing the written rules, but also creates a domino effect, hindering the provision of proper facilities, and influencing cultural and societal awareness due to poorly executed legal frameworks.

Recommendations

KONI The East Java Provincial National Sports Committee (KONI) should optimize its authority to review and propose plans and programs to the Governor in formulating policies regarding the management, development, and advancement of sports achievements. KONI East Java should also establish a structured schedule, data collection system, and coordination mechanism with local sports branches and district/city-level KONI to conduct anti-doping awareness activities in every regency and city within East Java Province, ensuring that all athletes receive equal access to education.

Continuous assessment of the implementation of sports legislation must be conducted to identify deficiencies that need to be addressed in the future. Public education, particularly for the sports community and athletes, should encourage the use of available information resources to help them understand the legal aspects of sports activities. Moreover, attention must be given to the existing barriers to law enforcement, particularly in the field of sports law, in order to enhance its effectiveness and position legislation as a means for legal development.

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