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Exploring Global Research Trends in Sports Tourism Policy: Formulating Indonesia's future policies

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ABSTRACT

Issues regarding tourism have been integrated with aspects of sport and are now known as sport tourism. This research aims to evaluate published documents available globally to serve as a guide in understanding this context correctly and initiating policies needed by the Indonesian government. The method used is a bibliometric analysis approach with data sources from the Scopus database. Analysis tools use Vosviewer and Nvivo 12 Plus. This study finds that global research trends on sport tourism policy have influenced the interests of researchers worldwide. This is proven by the high number of recently published documents. Several research themes require further exploration, including tourist destinations and tourist industry. This can be a basis for future research in building perspectives and unravelling other complexities. The implications of these findings also contribute to Indonesia in formulating future policies. Several vital aspects that can be a stepping stone for the Indonesian government are promoting tourism destinations, organizing international sporting events, developing infrastructure, and empowering local communities as essential elements in creating a sustainable sports tourism ecosystem. Responsiveness to global changes is also a critical point that needs to be considered.

Keywords: Tourism policy, sport tourism, tourism development, tourism destinations, sports development

ABSTRAK

Isu tentang pariwisata telah diintegrasikan dengan aspek olahraga dan saat ini dikenal dengan istilah sport tourism. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengevaluasi dokumen publikasi yang tersedia secara global untuk dijadikan pedoman dalam memahami konteks ini secara baik, sekaligus menginisiasi kebijakan yang diperlukan pemerintah Indonesia. Metode yang digunakan yaitu dengan pendekatan analisis bibliometrik dengan sumberdata dari database Scopus. Alat analisis menggunakan Vosviewer dan Nvivo 12 Plus. Studi ini menemukan bahwa tren penelitian global tentang kebijakan sport tourism telah memengaruhi minat peneliti di seluruh dunia. Itu dibuktikan dengan tingginya jumlah dokumen publikasi baru-baru ini. Terdapat beberapa tema penelitian yang memerlukan eksplorasi lanjutan di antaranya yaitu *tourist destination* dan *tourist industry*. Hal itu dapat menjadi dasar bagi penelitian masa depan dalam membangun perspektif dan mengurai kompleksitas lainnya. Implikasi dari temuan ini juga berkontribusi bagi Indonesia dalam merumuskan kebijakan masa depan. Beberapa aspek kunci yang dapat menjadi pijakan untuk pemerintah Indonesia yaitu mempertimbangkan promosi destinasi pariwisata, penyelenggaraan acara olahraga internasional, pengembangan infrastruktur, dan pemberdayaan masyarakat lokal menjadi elemen penting dalam menciptakan ekosistem sport tourism yang berkelanjutan. Responsif terhadap perubahan global juga menjadi poin kritis yang perlu diperhatikan.

Kata Kunci: Kebijakan pariwisata, sport tourism, pembangunan pariwisata, destinasi pariwisata, , pembangunan olahraga

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INTRODUCTION

The global sports tourism trend has developed and has had a significant impact in Indonesia. It includes history, economics, and cultural exchange (Jaelani et al., 2020; Septiana et al., 2022). In Indonesia, sports tourism not only creates income but also enriches cultural diversity and promotes exchange between communities. A deep understanding of sports tourism is vital for Indonesia to develop sustainable tourism and strengthen global engagement while celebrating its rich cultural heritage and traditions. Indonesia needs to deepen its understanding of sports tourism in order to develop sustainable tourism, strengthen global engagement, and celebrate its rich cultural heritage and traditions.

It is essential to understand that this phenomenon is not just about income creation but also about expanding job opportunities, improving infrastructure, and encouraging economic growth in the region. Moreover, sports tourism creates a platform for cultural exchange that enriches tourist experiences and deepens understanding between nations (Duglio & Beltramo, 2017; W. Kim et al., 2015). Through participation in international and local sporting events, Indonesia not only opens its doors to tourist visits but also strengthens the country's image as a dynamic and tourist-friendly destination while still maintaining its unique cultural richness.

In Indonesia, interest in sports encompasses a wide range of activities that reflect the diversity of local culture and traditions. Football remains the favorite among many options, with domestic leagues being very popular and international tournaments receiving great attention (Fitri et al., 2022; Ginanjar et al., 2023). Apart from that, badminton is also a favorite sport that has provided brilliant achievements for Indonesia internationally (Fitri et al., 2022; Ginanjar et al., 2023). Besides professional sports, Indonesians also like participating in recreational sports such as jogging, gymnastics, and cycling. Besides physical health benefits, widespread interest in sports creates a positive social climate, fosters community spirit, and builds solidarity between people from different backgrounds (Hanani, 2019).

The great interest in sports in Indonesia creates enriching experiences in physical activity and has a strong attraction in the tourism industry (Widianingsih et al., 2023). Frequent football matches held in magnificent stadiums and world-famous badminton tournaments attract sports fans' attention and invite domestic and international tourists to experience the vibrant atmosphere. Tourist destinations that host high-profile sporting events often become magnets for travelers, who can enjoy the intense matches and the natural beauty and richness of local culture. In addition, recreational sports activities such as jogging in city parks or cycling along nature trails integrate a healthy lifestyle with local tourism exploration, creating a holistic experience that promotes a balance between sport and adventure.

Thus, widespread interest in sports has become an integral part of the daily lives of Indonesian people and has confirmed Indonesia as a tourist destination integrated with the enchanting dynamics of sports (Widianingsih et al., 2023). Many governments worldwide have taken strategic steps by formulating the concept of sports tourism as an integral part of their efforts to promote tourism and explore the economic potential of the sports industry. This concept involves the development and marketing of tourism destinations with a focus on sporting events, both local and international (Devine et al., 2011; Tomsett & Shaw, 2015). By hosting tournaments, matches, and other sporting events, the government seeks to attract tourists interested in a live sporting experience, both as spectators and participants.

Sports tourism not only increases the attractiveness of a destination but also has a positive impact on the local economy, increasing tourist visits and creating new business opportunities in the tourism sector and sports industry (Cheng et al., 2023; Morfoulaki et al., 2023). These steps demonstrate the government's awareness of the great potential generated through the synergy between sport and tourism in developing local economic sustainability. Indonesia has enormous and diverse tourism potential, encompassing natural beauty, cultural richness, and unique historical heritage. Apart from that, local festivals and exciting traditions reflect Indonesia's cultural diversity. Indonesia's rich and delicious culinary delights are also a unique attraction for travelers (Nanda et al., 2023; Syamsurrijal et al., 2023).

Sports tourism is a tourism concept focusing on sports activities as the main attraction to attract tourists. This involves organizing sports events, such as tournaments, matches, or other sports-related activities, as a critical element in developing and marketing tourism destinations (Cheng et al., 2023; Dong et al., 2022; Yuan et al., 2022). Tourists come not only to enjoy sporting events but also to experience the atmosphere of enthusiasm and excitement created around the event. Sports tourism not only has a positive impact on the tourism industry but can also improve the local economy, create new jobs, and promote environmental sustainability (González garcía et al., 2022; Heydari et al., 2022). This concept allows tourism destinations to leverage their sporting appeal to increase tourist visits and provide unique and memorable experiences.

Currently, many studies are still examining the issue of sport tourism. However, very few study results have been found that specifically discuss the topic of sport tourism in Indonesia, especially in mapping global publication search results and their implications for policy formulation in Indonesia. This research aims to fill the gaps left by previous research by compiling novelties in this article. This is useful in providing a more affluent and contextual knowledge base regarding sport tourism in Indonesia. By mapping global publication search results, this research aims to identify trends, findings, and comparisons with the condition of sport tourism in Indonesia. The implications of these findings will

contribute significantly to policy formulation in Indonesia in the future. This research can broaden insight into sports tourism, especially in Indonesia, by analyzing global trends and comparing them with conditions in Indonesia. Additionally, this research identifies gaps in the literature that can be filled to enrich policy discussions related to sports tourism in Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is bibliometric analysis focusing on exploring literature related to sport tourism and policy. The bibliometric analysis approach was chosen because it is able to provide a comprehensive picture of global research trends related to sports tourism. This method allows for identifying patterns, relationships between studies, and central themes that dominate the literature in accordance with the research objectives. The process of searching for publication documents was carried out using the Scopus database, with predetermined keywords, namely "Sport," "Tourism," and "Policy". No additional restrictions were applied, such as year of publication, author affiliation, or subject area, to ensure the diversity of data generated. After the search process, 97 relevant documents were collected for further analysis.

First, filtering data based on these keywords provides a comprehensive picture of research developments in the field of sport tourism and related policies in Indonesia. Bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer will identify patterns of association between studies, authors, and topics, while NVivo 12 Plus will support deeper content analysis. These two software are expected to provide holistic insight into research trends, author contributions, and the main concepts and themes that dominate literature related to sport tourism and policy in Indonesia. Bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer and NVivo 12 Plus together is expected to provide holistic insights that dominate the literature related to sports tourism and consider policies that can be adopted in Indonesia.

Second, data validation is carried out by checking the validity and reliability of the collected documents. This involves assessing the methodology, results, and interpretations made by the researcher in each document. Validation of this data is essential to ensure that the bibliometric and content analysis reflects reality accurately and reliably. Thus, the results of this research can provide a meaningful contribution to developing knowledge and policy formulation in the field of sport tourism, especially in Indonesia.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Global Research Trends in Sports Tourism Policy

The focus of discussion in this section includes the number of documents based on the year of publication, subject area, frequently cited documents, and mapping of related research themes. Research that relies on bibliometric analysis seeks to provide an in-depth understanding of dynamics and developments in global literature by exploring changes

in the number of publications over time, subject area variations, and identifying the most frequently cited documents. Analysis of research themes also provides insight into the main focuses and trends developing in this domain, potentially contributing to future policy and research development (Baharuddin et al., 2022; Widayat et al., 2022). This can be useful in examining the broad discussion of sport tourism policy.

The number of publications over time has been identified. This description can be seen in Figure 1.

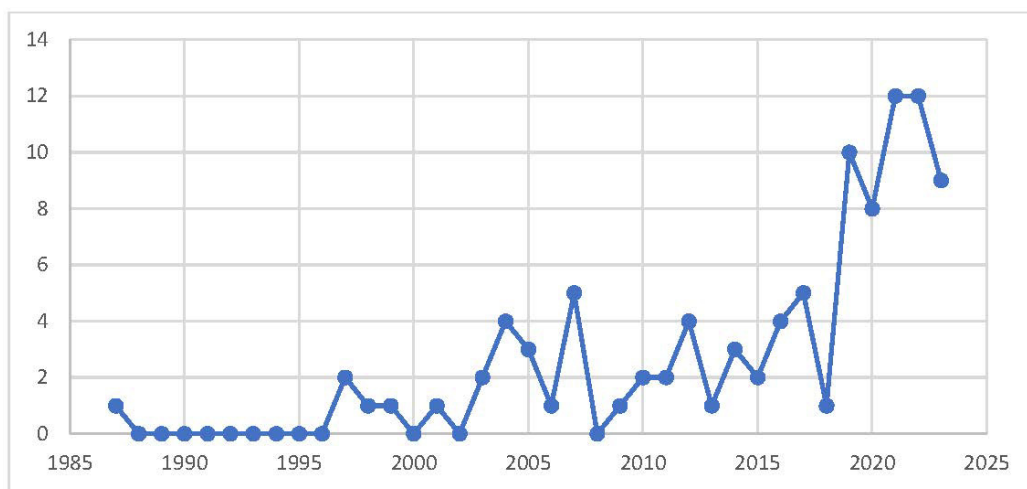


Figure 1. Number of Documents Based on Publication Year

The number of documents by year of publication provides an overview of the evolution of research in sport tourism policy over the last decades. Data shows that research interest in this topic has increased significantly, peaking in 2022 with 12 documents, followed by 2021 and 2019 with 12 and 10 documents, respectively. Although there has been a consistent increase in the last decade, there have been fluctuations in the number of publications in specific years, such as 2018 and 2013, which recorded lower numbers of publications. This analysis reflects the dynamics of scientific developments in sport tourism policy, indicating a positive growth trend in efforts to understand and develop concepts and strategies in this field.

Over recent years, the increasing number of publications on sport tourism policy has created several significant implications. First, this upward trend reflects increased awareness and interest among researchers in the links between sport and the tourism sector and their impact on policy. The implication is that further research can deepen understanding of the complex dynamics of sport tourism and provide a stronger foundation for the development of relevant and effective policies at the global level. Second, fluctuations in the number of publications in specific years indicate that external factors,

such as global events or changes in national policy, may influence research interest in sports tourism policy. This has important implications for developing a research agenda responsive to changing social, economic, and political contexts that may influence the development of sport tourism policy.

Additionally, the fact that some years have lower research contributions may provide insight into potential knowledge gaps or specific aspects that have yet to receive enough attention. The implication is that future research could focus on this area to fill existing knowledge gaps, provide a more comprehensive understanding of sport tourism, and support more effective policy-making. Thus, this analysis has important implications in shaping future research directions and priorities and relevant policy development in sport tourism.

Apart from the trend based on the year of publication above, there are other research trends related to the number of documents based on the subject area.

Table 1. Number of Documents Based on Subject Area

Subject Area	Documents
Business, Management and Accounting	56
Social Sciences	42
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	19
Environmental Science	16
Computer Science	15
Energy	6
Engineering	5
Psychology	5
Decision Sciences	4
Earth and Planetary Sciences	4
Mathematics	4
Health Professions	3
Medicine	3
Physics and Astronomy	3
Arts and Humanities	2
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	1
Multidisciplinary	1
Neuroscience	1
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	1

The number of documents by subject area provides a rich and varied picture of the diversity of disciplines involved in sport tourism policy research. The table shows that the most dominant subject area in this literature is “Business, Management, and Accounting,” with 56 documents highlighting the importance of management and business perspectives in understanding and developing policies related to sports tourism. In addition, “Social Sciences” and “Economics, Econometrics, and Finance” also have significant contributions, with 42 and 19 documents showing that social and economic aspects play an essential role in understanding and formulating sport tourism policies.

These findings reflect that research in sport tourism policy is not only related to sports aspects but is also closely intertwined with management, economic, and social elements, creating a holistic perspective to support more effective and sustainable policy development. By involving various scientific disciplines, this research can provide a more comprehensive and integrated view of supporting the global growth and development of sport tourism. The implication is that cross-disciplinary collaboration and integrating various perspectives from business, social sciences, and economics are crucial in developing effective policies in sports tourism. These findings provide a basis for understanding the complexity of issues related to sport tourism and encourage more holistic future research to support sustainable policy development in exploiting the positive potential of sport tourism globally.

Apart from that, this study also mapped several documents often cited in discussing issues regarding sports tourism and policy.

Table 2. Top 5 Number of Citations in Documents

Document Title	Citation
Sport Tourism: A Critical Analysis of Research	431
Why the two won't Tango! Explaining the lack of integrated policies for sport and tourism in the UK	83
Niche markets and small Island tourism: The development of sports tourism in Malta	59
The role of the interface of sport and tourism in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic	48
Towards a model of cross-sectoral policy development in leisure: The case of sport and tourism	42

The top 5 documents with many citations show that these works have significantly impacted and are widely recognized in sports tourism literature. “Sport Tourism: A Critical Analysis of Research” dominates with 431 citations, confirming its position as the primary reference in understanding sports tourism trends and concepts. The document “Why the

two won't Tango! Explaining the lack of integrated policies for sport and tourism in the UK" collected 83 citations, highlighting the lack of alignment in integrated policies for sport and tourism in the UK. "Niche markets and small Island tourism: The development of sports tourism in Malta," "The role of the interface of sport and tourism in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic," and "Towards a model of cross-sectoral policy development in leisure: The case of sport and tourism" with 59, 48, and 42 citations respectively, reflecting diverse contributions to the understanding of the relationship between sport and tourism. The high number of citations to these five documents indicates that they have become key references in the literature, providing essential guidance for research and policy-making in the field of sport tourism.

Findings in the study "Sport Tourism: A Critical Analysis of Research" revealed that by 1998, the concept of sport tourism had become increasingly prominent as an academic field of study and a popular tourism product. However, research notes disparities in the definition of sport tourism, especially regarding the difficulty of producing a standard definition. This research attempts to answer why sports tourism is becoming increasingly important, highlighting that sport-related travel has existed for centuries. However, its popularity has increased in the last ten years. Factors such as an increased focus on health and fitness and cities' use of sporting events to attract tourists are potential explanations. The main conclusion of this research is that sport tourism needs more integration in policy, research, and education. Therefore, better coordination is needed between institutions responsible for sport and tourism at the policy level (Gibson, 1998).

Findings in the study "Why the two won't Tango! Explaining the lack of integrated policies for sport and tourism in the UK" identify several tensions in the sport tourism policy process in the UK, the result of four years of research involving in-depth interviews and consultations with various relevant institutions. This study expands the framework of influences on sport tourism policy proposed by Weed and Bull (1998) by adding six new influences: ideology, definition, regional context, government policy, culture and organizational structure, and individuals. This research concludes that a sustainable sport tourism policy network may not be sustainable at the national level but may be realized at the regional level. By implication, these findings highlight the complexity of integrating sport and tourism policies at the national level and emphasize the need for empirical validation of the international relevance of the concepts discussed to support the formation of sustainable sport-tourism policies (Weed, 2003).

In the study "Niche markets and small Island tourism: The development of sports tourism in Malta," researchers explored the development of sports tourism in Malta, a small island with a particular market. This research shows that small islands, such as Malta, can develop special and unique sports tourism markets, creating opportunities for the growth of their tourism sector (Bull & Weed, 1999). By understanding and exploiting

small islands' local uniqueness and attractions, sports tourism policies in Malta can be designed to strengthen the attractiveness of their destinations. In contrast, "The role of the interface of sport and tourism in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic" might discuss the role of the relationship between sport and tourism in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. These findings reflect the importance of adaptation and innovation in integrating sport and tourism in response to changes in global circumstances. The implication is that sports tourism policies must accommodate changes and risks such as pandemics, emphasizing the importance of preparedness and responsiveness to ensure the continuation of the sports tourism sector in uncertain conditions (Weed, 2020).

In the research "Towards a model of cross-sectoral policy development in leisure: The case of sport and tourism," the author focuses on developing a cross-sectoral policy model in leisure studies, especially on the interaction between sport and tourism. This research fills the gap in the literature regarding the dynamics of the leisure policy process, especially about cross-sector collaboration. By synthesizing previous research, the authors develop a cross-sector policy model considering two large projects funded by the ESRC in the 1980s. The proposed model is used to analyze the structure of the sport and tourism policy community and to evaluate how this structure can influence the emergence of a sport tourism policy network. In conclusion, this research provides valuable insight into the potential for cross-sectoral sport tourism policy development (Weed, 2001). The implication is that this model can be a basis for a better understanding of how sports tourism policy can be integrated effectively, helping to guide decision-making and sustainable policy development in optimizing the contribution of sport tourism to the tourism industry.

Global Research Trends in Sports Tourism Policy: Mapping the Latest Research Themes

In tracing the latest research trends in sport tourism policy globally, this analysis aims to map the research themes that dominate the latest literature. By identifying key focuses and development trends in sport tourism policy, this research provides in-depth insight into current research directions and priorities to understand and advance the relationship between sport and tourism. This analysis is expected to significantly contribute to forming a sustainable sports tourism policy framework that is sustainable and responsive to changing global dynamics.

Among the many research themes related to sports tourism policy, a research theme has just been discussed: tourist destinations and the tourist industry. These two topics have become critical issues recently.

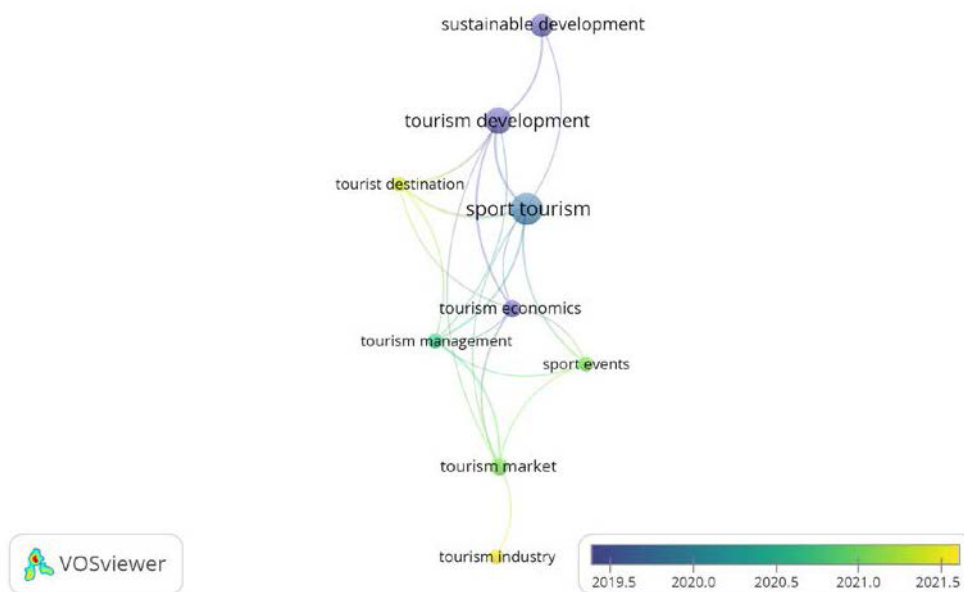


Figure 2. Latest Research Themes Related to Sport Tourism Policy

Developing attractive tourist destinations is often closely related to implementing sport tourism policies. Successful tourism destinations often utilize sports attractions as one of the main elements to attract visitors. Sport tourism policies include strategies for identifying, developing, and promoting sporting events and supporting infrastructure in a destination. By hosting competitions or major sporting events, destinations can attract the attention of tourists, create unique experiences, and have a positive economic impact. In addition, these policies can also include efforts to increase local community participation in sports activities, strengthen destination identity, and promote healthy lifestyles (Hemmonsbey & Tichaawa, 2019; Morfoulaki et al., 2023). Therefore, a close relationship between tourism destinations and sport tourism policies is critical in designing holistic and sustainable tourism experiences.

The tourism industry and sport tourism policy are closely linked, forming a symbiotic relationship that supports the economic growth and sustainability of the tourism sector. Sports tourism policy is an essential strategy in enriching and expanding the attractiveness of tourism destinations. By hosting various sporting events, destinations can attract tourists with a particular interest in certain sports, creating a solid tourist magnet. On the other hand, the growth of the tourism industry provides economic support for sport tourism policies by creating demand for infrastructure, accommodation, and related services. Increasing tourist visits can also increase local income and provide socio-economic benefits to local communities (Amlus et al., 2021; Cheng et al., 2023; Hemmonsbey & Tichaawa, 2019). Therefore, sport tourism policy is a tool to increase the diversity of destination attractions and a driver of economic growth within the framework of the more significant tourism industry.

The implications of the close relationship between tourism destinations, the tourism industry, and sport tourism policy include the potential for increasing destination attractiveness, economic growth, and social benefits for local communities. The development of tourism destinations that integrate sport tourism policies can provide unique and exciting tourism experiences, while the growth of the tourism industry supports sustainability and local economic development. Suggestions for further research involve a more in-depth exploration of the impact of sports tourism policies on destination identity, local community participation in sports activities, and the integration of policy strategies responsive to changing global dynamics, such as pandemics. In addition, further research can identify best practices in incorporating sport tourism policies in tourism destination development and tourism industry strategies. With a deeper understanding, innovative solutions can be found to optimize the benefits of the complex linkages between tourism destinations, the tourism industry, and sport tourism policies.

Formulate Indonesia's Future Policies Based on Global Research Trends

Indonesia's future policy in the context of sport tourism can be based on global research trends that show the importance of integrating sport and tourism to advance the tourism sector. By considering the latest findings, Indonesia can develop policies that support the synergistic growth of the sports and tourism industries. This study succeeded in mapping out several policy recommendations that the Indonesian government can consider in the future. Some of these important points include promoting tourism destinations, organizing international sporting events, developing supporting infrastructure, empowering local communities, being responsive to global changes, including pandemics or sports trends.

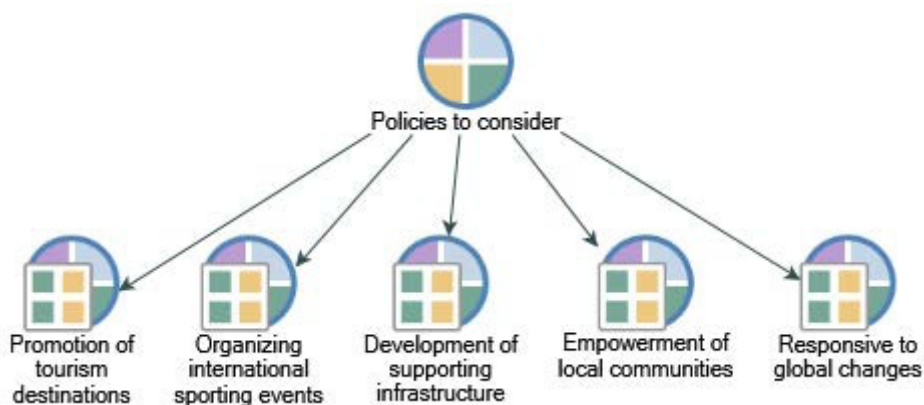


Figure 3. Sport Tourism Policy Recommendations for Indonesia

Promoting tourism destinations as an integral part of sports tourism development by the government has a crucial role in increasing the attractiveness and visibility of destinations. Through strategic promotional campaigns, the government can highlight the potential of local sports, organize exciting events and competitions, and utilize existing sports infrastructure. By including sports elements in destination promotion, the government can attract the attention of tourists particularly interested in sports activities, both as spectators and participants (Fan & Ge, 2013; Gelbman, 2019). In addition, this promotion can encourage local community participation in sports activities, improve destination identity, and create a positive economic impact through increasing tourist visits and developing supporting infrastructure.

Organizing international sporting events is a strategic and significant effort to raise the image and attractiveness of a country or tourism destination (Csilla & Bulcsú, 2019; Temnyk, 2017). In the Indonesian context, international sporting events, such as football tournaments, the Olympics, or world badminton championships, have the potential to attract global attention, showcase the richness of sports culture and infrastructure, and create unique experiences for participants and spectators. The government and related parties are essential in preparing and implementing this event, involving logistics, security, promotion, and infrastructure development. The success of holding international sporting events is measured not only in terms of athletic achievements, economic impact, tourism promotion, and the cultural heritage left behind (Temnyk, 2017; Weed, 2020). Therefore, prosperous countries or destinations hosting international sporting events can gain long-term benefits in developing tourism and building a global reputation.

The development of supporting infrastructure is also crucial in advancing sports tourism and increasing the attractiveness of tourism destinations. Adequate sports infrastructure, such as stadiums, fields, and training facilities, not only supports holding international sporting events but also facilitates local community participation in sporting activities. Apart from that, efficient transportation infrastructure and good accessibility to sports destinations are determining factors in attracting tourists. The construction of quality accommodation is also an integral part of ensuring comfort and safety for visitors. The government's efforts to continuously improve and modernize this infrastructure have positively impacted the sports industry and created a conducive climate for the growth of the tourism sector (Boroujerdi et al., 2023; Caraka et al., 2023; Heebkhoksung et al., 2023).

Empowering local communities is also a key element in developing sustainable sports tourism. Governments can strengthen social ties and promote community well-being by involving communities in local sporting activities. Being responsive to global changes, including pandemics or sports trends, is also a challenge that needs to be overcome. Increasing the capacity of local communities to face these changes, both through skills

training and providing accurate information, can increase community adaptability and resilience (Irfan et al., 2023; C. Kim & Kim, 2023). In addition, policy formulation initiatives must also pay attention to global trends in the tourism sector and the latest sports trends (Holden et al., 2019; Lebrun et al., 2021; Vila et al., 2020).

By promoting tourism destinations that are integrated with sport tourism policies, the Indonesian government has an excellent opportunity to increase its visibility and attractiveness at the global level. By exploiting the potential of local sports and organizing international sporting events, Indonesia can attract the attention of tourists with a particular interest in sporting activities. Quality infrastructure support, including sports facilities and efficient transportation, will ensure a positive experience for visitors. Empowering local communities in sports activities and increasing their capacity to face global changes, including pandemics or sports trends, can strengthen community resilience. The synergy between sport tourism policy and overall tourism strategy will positively impact Indonesia's economic development, tourism promotion, and community welfare. The synergy between sport tourism policy and overall tourism strategy can positively contribute to economic development and the welfare of Indonesian society.

In developing future policies regarding sports tourism, Indonesia can refer to global research trends that show the importance of integrating sports and tourism to advance the tourism sector. By considering the latest findings, Indonesia can develop policies that support the synergistic growth of the sports and tourism industries. This research succeeded in identifying several policy recommendations that the Indonesian government could consider in the future, including promoting tourism destinations, organizing international sporting events, developing supporting infrastructure, empowering local communities, as well as responding to global changes, including pandemics or sports trends.

Through comparison with similar research findings in other regions or sectors, a deeper understanding of the unique situation in Indonesia in line with global trends can be obtained. Further research could explore the limitations contained in the implementation of this policy as well as the long-term implications for economic development, community welfare, and environmental sustainability in Indonesia. By considering this, Indonesia's future policy in the context of sports tourism can become a solid foundation for the holistic growth of the tourism sector and the welfare of society at large. By continuing to deepen knowledge and innovate in policy strategies, Indonesia has the opportunity to strengthen its position as an attractive and sustainable sports tourism destination at the global level.

CONCLUSION

Global research trends have changed the view that aspects of sport and tourism can be synergistic. The high number of published documents proves this. This study found that there were research themes in this discussion that still required deeper discussion regarding tourist destinations and the tourist industry. This can be a basis for future research in building perspectives and unraveling other complexities. The implications of this global research trend also contribute to Indonesia formulating future policies focusing on effective integration between sport and tourism, considering the focus and findings in currently available global literature.

In the context of Indonesia's future policy formulation, global research findings highlight several key aspects that can serve as a basis. Promoting tourism destinations, organizing international sporting events, developing infrastructure, and empowering local communities are essential in creating a sustainable sports tourism ecosystem. Responsiveness to global changes, including pandemics or sports trends, is also a critical point that needs to be considered. Therefore, Indonesia can adopt these recommendations to design a holistic sports tourism policy, positively impacting Indonesia's tourism and sports sectors. This can have implications only if there is the involvement of various stakeholders, including government, local communities, and private companies, and the formulation of a structured roadmap or framework will help in the effective and sustainable implementation of the policy.

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