

# Development of an empirical model and using community sport organizations as the basis for intervening variables in Islamic sports

Islamic sports

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## Abstract

**Purpose** – Through the development of an empirical model and using community sport organizations (CSOs) as the basis for intervening variables, this study aims to ascertain the impact of Muslim household consumption, sport development officers (SDOs) and CSOs on Islamic sport development (ISD) during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Design/methodology/approach** – All of the sports branch managers in Banten Province make up the study's sample. Non-probability sampling with a purposive sampling strategy was the sampling method used. Making use of a questionnaire to gather data, 275 different sets of data are available for analysis.

JEL classification – G18, H12, I12

Ethical statements.

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**Human and animal rights:** This article does not contain any studies with human or animal subjects performed by any of the authors.

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**Consent for publication:** Not applicable.

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**Code availability:** Not applicable.

**Authors' contributions:** All agreed on the content of the study. Septantri Shinta Wulandari, Nana Suryapermana, Anis Fauzi and Bambang Dwi Suseno, Devi collected all the data for analysis. Septantri Shinta Wulandari, Nana Suryapermana, Anis Fauzi and Bambang Dwi Suseno agreed on the methodology. Septantri Shinta Wulandari, Nana Suryapermana, Anis Fauzi and Bambang Dwi Suseno completed the analysis based on agreed steps. Results and conclusions are discussed and written together. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.



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Findings – Partial least squares is a tool for technical data analysis. With a *t*-statistic value of 71.358, the Moslem household consumption construct had a favorable and significant impact on the SDO construct. With a *t*-statistic value of 1.111, the Moslem household consumption construct had a positive but not statistically significant impact on ISD.

Originality/value – With a *t*-statistic value of 3.926, the Moslem household consumption construct had a positive and statistically significant impact on CSOs. With a *t*-statistic value of 1.111, the SDO construct had a positive and statistically significant impact on ISD. This study makes a new contribution by providing practical recommendations for the relationship between ISD authorities, community sports organizations and the positive and substantial impact on the development of the community and ISD.

Keywords Islamic sport development, Community sport organization, Moslem household consumption, Sport development officer

Paper type Research paper

## 1. Introduction

According to the results of the Central Statistics Agency of Banten Province's census in 2020, 9,312,311 people, or 78.22% of the province's total population of 1,19,04,562, identified themselves as Muslims, indicating that the average Moslem household expenditure increased significantly and contributed the most to the province's gross regional domestic product. The majority of Muslim households (52.36%) spent the most on housing and household amenities. However, spending on sports is typically low, accounting for only 3.98% of total consumer spending, which includes both goods and services related to recreation and sports. As one of the factors driving sports development, the Islamic sport development (ISD) concept emphasizes the role of the sports community and community participation. One of the reasons for Banten Province's poor sports development index, which is only 0.440, is the little share of Moslem families' consumer expenditures in the sports sector.

Given that many sports groups heavily rely on state gifts in kind and/or tax advantages to fund their operations, the coronavirus epidemic has impacted all industries, including the sports sector (Rowe, 2020). From a business standpoint, traditional professional sports, especially the team sport industry, are among the sectors worst impacted by the pandemic (Drewes *et al.*, 2021). Given the circumstances, Islamic economics, which is founded on loving one another and caring for one another, plays a role that is fundamentally kind or charitable. A Moslem is advised to be able to contribute in numerous ways because Indonesia is the nation with the most Muslims in the entire world. The current position is anticipated to be able to control the current economic shocks, not only in the recovery of the entire sector but also in sports (Hafizah, 2020).

Because it offers chances for engagement at the local level, the community sport organization (CSO) holds a strategic position. These organizations typically focus on the local community, have little funding, rely on volunteers and have loose organizational structures (Doherty *et al.*, 2014). However, when CSOs operate and the characteristics of their organizations bring relational-capacity issues to the fore, there is a need to enlist volunteers as members (Swierzy *et al.*, 2018), reduced volunteerism (Ringuet-Riot *et al.*, 2014), limited revenue sources (Wicker and Breuer, 2013) and immediate strategic planning (Misener and Doherty, 2019). Growing service demand, resource competition and increasing funding partner accountability are additional challenges facing CSOs (Musso *et al.*, 2016).

The function of the sport development officer (SDO), also known as the "Sports branch manager" in Indonesia, is essential to the growth of the sports industry. SDOs play a significant role in the successful implementation of changes made by policymakers, even though they may not be directly responsible for some policy changes/governments (Thompson *et al.*, 2021; Suseno *et al.*, 2020b).

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So, in a way akin to the idea of bureaucrats in the field to improve sports performance, SDO has a duty as a translator for national policymakers in the realm of sports.

The low consumer expenditure of Muslim families in the sports sector, which results in the poor sports development index in Banten Province, is what underpins the issue with the notion of ISD in this study.

### 1.1 Contributions and novelty of the study

The major contributions as well as the novelty of this research are provided in the following manner:

- To determine the impact of Muslim household consumption, sports development authorities and community sports organizations on Islamic sports development (ISD) during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Identifying social game settings as the basis for intervening variables.
- The results of the study show a significant impact on the development of Islamic sports in Banten province.
- This study provides a novel contribution by providing practical recommendations for the relationship between the Moslem household consumption and the ISD, favorable and considerable impact on the growth of ISD authorities, community sports organization and society.

The rest of the study is organized as follows. Section 2 provides the theoretical framework and also visualizes the conceptual framework. Section 3 provides a detailed description of the methods used in the study. The findings of the analysis are tabulated and illustrated in Section 4, which also provides a detailed discussion followed by practical and theoretical implications. Finally, the research concludes in Section 5, followed by limitations and future scope.

## 2. Theoretical framework

Hastuti and Komarlina (2020), Putra and Nusrasyiah (2020) and Amir (2016) all conducted studies on the consumption of Moslem households, but they excluded sports from their investigations. Despite conducting research on the subject of sports, Doherty *et al.* (2014), Misener and Doherty (2019), Swierzy *et al.* (2018), Musso *et al.* (2016), Rowe (2020) and Thompson *et al.* (2021) did not include the consumption of Moslem homes in their studies. Researchers use Islamic economic theory as an empirical model to study how Muslim family consumption is synthesized or coupled with SDO and CSO to create creative new constructs that have an effect on ISD.

### 2.1 Moslem household consumption

Consumption is the usage of products and services that directly address human needs, according to Rosyidi (2006). The definition of household consumption is the final products and services produced by households. Halim (2012) defines it as money spent on purchasing goods over a specific time period. According to Yusuf Al-Qardhawi in Idri (2013), consumption is the usage of halal products within permissible bounds to achieve human welfare. Consumption (al-hajah) is defined by Al-Ghazali in Chamid (2010) as the use of goods or services as a means of pursuing one's goals through labor (al-iktisab). Fardu kifayah is the punishment, and it has an ethical or shariah basis within the context of achieving benefit or maslahah with an eye toward the hereafter. The public purchasing power for sporting goods, the public purchasing power for sporting services, the public purchasing power for sporting apparel, footwear and headgear, and the public purchasing power for sporting education are the consumption components of Moslem households in the sports sector.

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## 2.2 Sport development officer

SDOs are defined by [Wahyudi \(2013\)](#) as human resources or employees who are responsible for planning, regulating, staffing, directing and controlling activities within the context of service or product organizations in associated sports. Sports management personnel must be given more power to promote the growth and development of the sport. According to [Andriansyah \(2020\)](#) and [Suseno et al.\(2020a\)](#), there are 14 different types of human resources in the sports industry, including physical education teachers/lecturers; sports coaches; drivers; instructors; sports managers; sports promoters; sports facility managers; sports referees and sports administrators; physician and sports paramedic; sports psychologist; sports nutritionist; (12) sports technician; (13) sports technician; and (14) sports researcher.

## 2.3 Community sport organization

The CSO, sometimes referred to as recreational sports in Indonesia, is a category of sport that focuses on providing good components for recreation through each of its activities. Sports for recreation can be played singly or in teams. Recreational sports are divided into eight categories, according to [Kusmaedi \(2002\)](#). These categories include:

- marine tourism (diving, rowing, sailing, water skiing and water surfing);
- nature tourism (walking in the open, mountain climbing, rock climbing and outbound travel);
- sports tourism matches (football, volleyball, basketball, boxing and tennis);
- sports tourism playgrounds (shooting, car racing, karts and mini bikes); and
- aerospace tourism para (hitting the water in plastic, taking coins stored in papaya).

## 2.4 Islamic sport development

According to [Andriansyah \(2020\)](#), the success of ISD is measured by a composite index based on four fundamental dimensions. The amount of open space for sports; the availability of human resources or sportspeople; regular involvement in sports by the community and the level of physical fitness attained by the population.

## 2.5 Synthesis

On the basis of the aforementioned four theories – the theory of Moslem household consumption [[Yusuf Qardawi dalam \(Idri, 2013\)](#)], theory of SDO ([Wahyudi, 2013](#)), theory of community sport organization ([Kusmaedi, 2002](#)) and theory of ISD ([Andriansyah, 2020](#)) – the author makes a novel suggestion: combining the consumption theory of Moslem households with the SDO.

## 2.6 Development of hypotheses

### 2.6.1 Relationship between Moslem household consumption and sport development officer.

According to Islamic law, consumption should be done for the good of the world and the hereafter rather than just for personal gratification or to maximize usefulness ([Amir, 2016](#)). Islam and sports are associated because sportsmanship, which is strongly tied to honesty, is always prioritized in all sports. Honesty must be ingrained in every sportsperson to preserve a sporty image during every game ([Khairuddin, 2017](#)). Islam and sport go hand in hand because sportsmanship, which is directly tied to honesty and must be imposed on every sportsperson to preserve a sportsman image in every tournament, is frequently prioritized in sports. Because of this, the following hypothesis is proposed:

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H1. Sport development officer is positively and significantly impacted by Moslem household consumption.

*2.6.2 Relationship between Moslem household consumption and Islamic sport development.*

By refraining from consuming things such as sporting goods and services, particularly during this pandemic, and through active involvement in the growth of sports, Moslem home consumption can offer solutions. One aspect of ISD, the accessibility of open places for sports, is improved through the provision of sports services. Consequently, the following is the researchers' hypothesis:

H2. Muslim household consumption has a favorable and considerable impact on the growth of Islamic sport (ISD).

*2.6.3 Relationship between Moslem household consumption and community sport organizations.*

In Islam, satiation of consumption includes not only food but also other costs like entertainment and sports. A CSO must exist to function, with volunteer or community involvement (Ringuet-Riot *et al.*, 2014) being a requirement. Consequently, the following is the researchers' hypothesis:

H3. Moslem household consumption has a positive and significant effect on community sport organization (CSO).

*2.6.4 Relationship between sport development officer and Islamic sport development.*

Competent and capable human resources are able to promote increased sports growth (Andriansyah, 2020). Human resources, or sports personnel who are participating in sports activities, is one of the aspects that influences the success of sports growth (Mutohir, 2007). The study's hypothesis are as follows in light of the following research findings:

H4. Sport development officer (SDO) has a positive and significant effect on Islamic sport development (ISD).

*2.6.5 Relationship of community sport organization with islamic sport development.*

The growth of sports is not only based on success but also on community participation in developing a sports culture for each individual (Natalia, 2016). To create people who prefer to exercise frequently and raise the sports development index, it is required to use sports resources in cooperation with the community in addition to the availability of space or open areas for exercising (Maksum, 2014). Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H5. Community sport organization (CSO) has a positive and significant effect on Islamic sport development (ISD).

*2.6.6 Sports development officer relationship with community sports organization.*

To promote the attainment of sports development as an endeavor to prosper the community through a quality sports industry, it is helpful to determine national sports development in a harmonious, integrative and sustainable manner (Febrianta, 2014). By forming a community sports organization, or CSO, the characteristics of modern sports advance the idea that the welfare of the community may be improved by expanding community participation (Maksum, 2014). The study's hypothesis is as follows, based on the aforementioned research findings:

H6. Sports development officer (SDO) has a positive and significant impact on the community sports organization (CSO).

The authors propose a model or empirical research framework as depicted in [Figure 1](#) and based on the rationale presented above.

### 3. Methods

#### 3.1 Procedure

It uses a survey-based approach. Out of a total population of 1,232, the number of respondents was 1,003, as 303 underage respondents were excluded. Excluding the age group, 700 people participated in the survey. A total of 425 samples were not taken because of incorrect questionnaires, and finally, 275 respondents participated in the survey. Data were collected using a questionnaire survey from 275 participants, and samples were then taken for analysis. [Figure 2](#) shows the flow diagram of data collection. The sampling method used in the study is random sampling. Random sampling does not require any technical knowledge because it is one of the basic methods used for sample collection. While compared to a larger sample size, this method makes it easier to collect a smaller sample size. The data collected by this method have been very informative. The formula used to select the sample size is given in [equation \(1\)](#):

$$P = 1 - (N - 1)(N - 2)/(N - 1) \dots (N - n)/(N - (n - 1)) \tag{1}$$

where P is a probability, n is the size of the sample and N indicates the population. If one cancels, this means:

$$1 - (N - n/n) \tag{2}$$

as per [equation \(2\)](#), it will provide  $P = \frac{n}{N}$

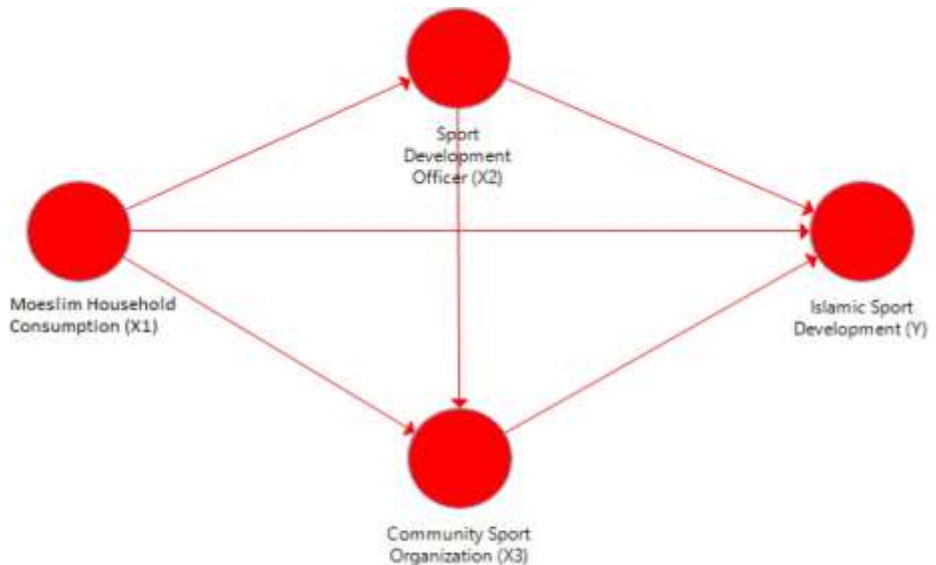
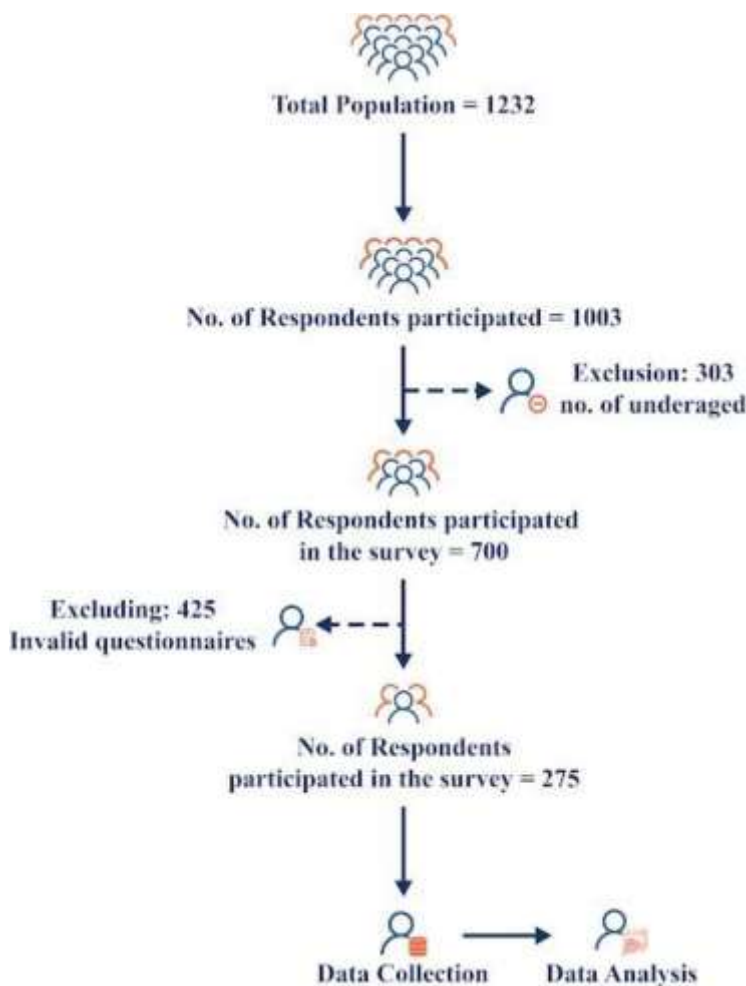


Figure 1.  
Empirical model of  
the study

**Source:** Developed in this research (Wulandari, *et al.* 2019)



Source: Authors

Figure 2. Flow diagram of data collection

Consumption of Muslim families (X1), sports development authorities (X2) and community sports organizations (X3) are the three independent factors, such as exogenous variables and predictor variables, used in the research. With Smart Partial Least Squares version 3.2.8, 1 to 10, one dependent variable (variable endogenous) and technical analysis are specifically measured using the Islamic game development (Y) scale. The partial least squares (PLS) program is used for data analysis and research hypothesis testing because it can handle formative and reflective indicators. The analysis tool for non-normally distributed data is SmartPLS version 3.2.8. Using SmartPLS 3.2.8, a measurement model with four components was created. In earlier investigations, the following variables and variable indicators were used, and they were also used in this study. The first is Moslem household consumption (X1), which is operationally defined as the use of goods or services as a means of fulfilling

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one's interests by working (al-iktisab). Fardu kifayah is the punishment and it is applied on an ethical or syariah basis within the context of achieving benefit or maslahah with the aim of the hereafter. The indicators include the purchasing power of consumers for sporting products; the purchasing power of consumers for sports services; the purchasing power of consumers for sports-related apparel, footwear and headgear; and the purchasing power of consumers for sports education. In addition, an SDO ( $X_2$ ) is a worker whose job includes planning, regulation, staffing, direction and control in the context of an organization that provides services or goods in a linked sport. Sport tourism contests, natural tourism and leisure sports/maritime tourism are the markers. Sports tourism activities include playground sports, aeronautical sports, hotel sports, traditional game sports and impromptu or unplanned sports tourism. ISD, which is operationally defined as a brand-new alternative measuring technique to gauge the development of sports, is the dependent variable. The following factors are indicators:

- the amount of open space for sports;
- the availability of human resources or sportspeople;
- frequent involvement in sports by the community; and
- the level of physical fitness attained by the community.

#### 4. Results

##### 4.1 Data description

The study population consisted of 1,232 sports administrators in the province of Banten. A total of 275 samples were examined, and information was gathered using a questionnaire. In total, 70.90% of respondents were male and 29.09% of respondents were female. In terms of educational level, 34.54% of respondents were from secondary school, 37.09% were from primary school, 13.81% were from higher education and 14.54% were from preschool, respectively. The bulk of 46.18% respondents have incomes above \$10m per month, followed by 29.09% who have incomes between \$5 and \$10m and 24.72% who have below \$5m income.

##### 4.2 Test for validity and reliability

A measurement model is judged to be practical based on a model fit index. A substantial association between each test item and each construct's internal consistency is seen. Based on the study of the external sample, conclusions regarding the validity and reliability of the instrument were reached. Average variance extract  $>0.5$  and external loading  $>0.7$  were used to evaluate convergent validity.

In [Table 1](#), every variable is characterized by an indicator cross-loading value that surpasses its correlation with any other variables within the model. This signifies a clear demarcation of variable specificity, ensuring that each variable's indicators are more strongly associated with it than with any other variable in the analysis. Consequently, this leads to a scenario where no indicators from other variables show a value exceeding that of the associated variable, thereby reinforcing the distinctiveness and integrity of the variable's measurement within the model. This study's variables all have strong discriminant validity, it may be said. The variables of Muslim household consumption (0.900), sports development authority (0.963), community sports organization (0.967), voluntary sharing (0.933), purpose (0.812) and ISD all have a reliability value greater than 0.7. (0.926). As a result, all variables are trustworthy. [Table 2](#) and [Figure 3](#) show the convergent validity, discriminant validity and composite reliability test results. There is a positive relationship between Muslim household consumption and sports development



Variable	Indicator	Factors for cross-loading				Composite reliability
		Moslem household consumption	Sport development officer	Community sport development	Islamic sport development	
Moslem household consumption	KRTM1	0,889				0.900
	KRTM2	0,880				
	KRTM4	0,828				
Sport development officer (SDO)	SDO 1		0.818			0.963
	SDO 2		0.749			
	SDO 3		0.839			
	SDO 4		0.879			
	SDO 5		0.880			
	SDO 6		0.912			
	SDO 7		0.887			
	SDO 8		0.893			
	SDO 9		0.798			
	SDO 10		0.794			
	SDO 11		0.758			
Community sport organization (CSO)	CSO 1			0.875		0.967
	CSO 2			0.903		
	CSO 4			0.887		
	CSO 5			0.887		
	CSO 6			0.878		
	CSO 7			0.909		
	CSO 8			0.882		
Islamic sport development (ISD)	ISD 1				0.889	0.926
	ISD 2				0.880	
	ISD 3				0.828	

Source: Primary data processed with SmartPLS (2019)

Table 2.  
Coefficient (original  
model), standard  
error and *t*-statistics

Hypothesis	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	SD	<i>t</i> -statistic (j0/STDEVj)	<i>p</i> -values	Result
Moslem household consumption (X1) ! <i>Sport development officer</i> (X2)	0.938	0.939	0.013	71,358	0.000	Accepted
Moslem household consumption (X1) ! <i>Islamic sport development</i> (Y)	0.082	0.075	0.073	1,111	0.267	Not accepted
Moslem household consumption (X1) ! <i>Community sport organization</i> (X3)	0.393	0.389	0.100	3,926	0.000	Accepted
<i>Sport development officer</i> (X2) ! <i>Islamic sport development</i> (Y)	0.609	0.610	0.063	9,711	0.000	Accepted
<i>Community sport organization</i> (X3) ! <i>Islamic sport development</i> (Y)	0.305	0.311	0.077	3,937	0.000	Accepted
<i>Sport development officer</i> (X2) ! <i>Community sport organization</i> (X3)	0.576	0.580	0.098	5,895	0.000	Accepted

Source: Primary data processed with SmartPLS (2019)

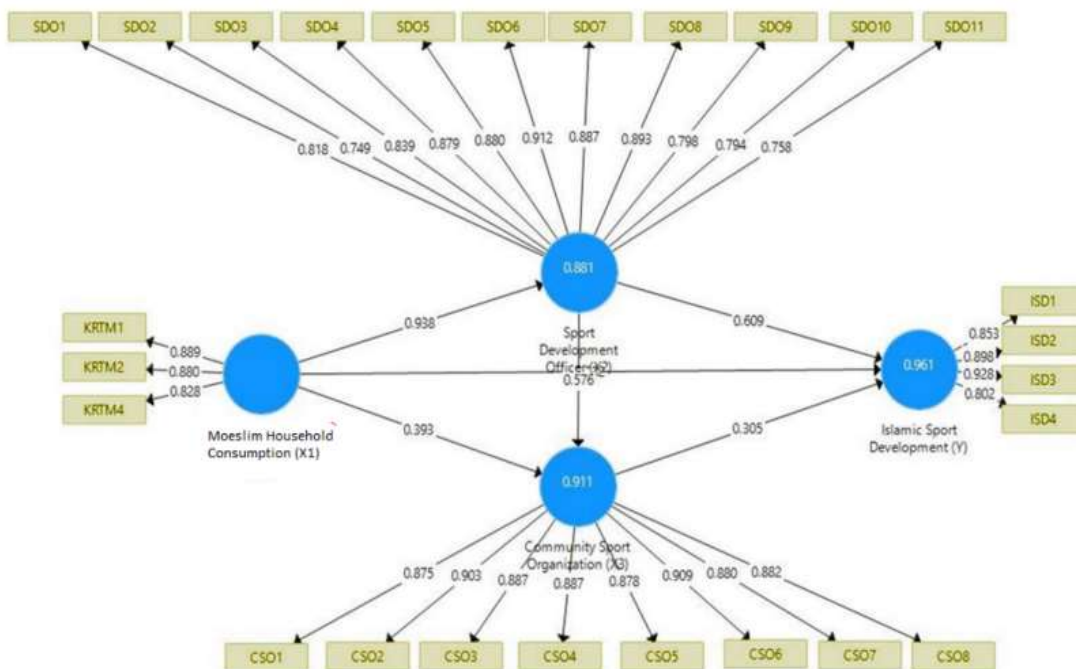


Figure 3. Structural model test

authority (*H1*), ISD (*H2*) and community sports organization (*H3*), according to the path coefficient values given in Figure 3. The test results also revealed that SDO (*H4*) and CSO (*H5*) had positive effects on the development of Islamic sports (*H6*).

With a *t*-score value greater than 1.96 for the hypothesis at 5% alpha, the path coefficient value demonstrates significance in hypothesis testing.

#### 4.3 Discussion

According to the statistic *t*-value of 71.358, which is more than T table 1.96, indicating the hypothesis is accepted, Muslim household consumption has a positive effect and is significant for the sports development authority. On the basis of the coefficient value which influences the Moslem household consumption of the SDOs being 0.938, which indicates that Moslem household consumption has a positive effect. According to other studies (Suseno and Dwiatmadja, 2016; Hastuti and Komarlina, 2020), Moslem household consumption spending can drive the local economy and serve as a tool for addressing socio-economic issues. Spending money on productive sporting activities can help people recover from the effects of the COVID-19 epidemic. The findings of the hypothesis are consistent with the findings of respondents' interviews, who confirmed that Moslem household consumption expenditures, such as spending on sports-related goods and services, can support the national economy. According to the statistical *t*-value of 1.111, which is lower than the T table of 1.96, the hypothesis is rejected, which indicates that Islamic household consumption does not have a significant impact on the development of Islamic sports. Based on the influence of Moslem household consumption on ISD of 0.082, the coefficient value of the which indicates that Moslem household consumption has a positive effect. The construct of CSOs mediates the relationship between Muslim household consumption and ISD or, in other words, Muslim household consumption has an indirect effect on ISD, according to the Sobel test, which was used to determine the effect of Muslim household consumption on ISD through CSOs.

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According to research (Asri *et al.*, 2020), the development of the infrastructure for a variety of public facilities, including sports facilities, is significantly influenced by the Islamic economy. Because the development of Islamic sports is greatly aided by the creation of sports facilities and infrastructure. The findings of the hypothesis are consistent with the findings of confirmation to respondents through interviews that Moslem household consumption expenditures in the sports sector, including buying sports equipment and services, can aid the economy in the sports sector. However, it is unable to immediately advance the growth of Islamic sports because CSO and SDO continue to have a direct impact on it. According to the *t*-statistic value of 3.926, which is greater than T table 1.96, the hypothesis is accepted, meaning that Moslem household consumption has a positive effect and is significant to the community sports organization. Based on the value of the coefficient of influence of Muslim household consumption in the social sports system, it is 0.393. According to the study (Musso *et al.*, 2016), CSOs must contend with a rise in service demand, a rivalry for resources and more accountability to financial partners. The findings support the hypothesis that Moslem household consumption expenditure on sports can help improve the sports sector because shopping for equipment, services and sports education can maximize the quality of human resources (HR), for example, by involving active community participation in conducting sports activities. These findings were confirmed by respondents in interviews. Participating in sports can boost productivity and raise society's standards overall. According to the value of the *t*-statistic, which is higher than 9.711 and T table 1.96, with the accepted hypothesis, it means that sports development officers have a positive effect and are significant for ISD. This is based on the coefficient of the effect of the SDO on ISD, which is 0.609, indicating that the SDO has a positive effect. Suseno (2019) and Thompson *et al.* (2021) show that the SDO is crucial to the effective implementation of changes made by policymakers (the government), so that during the COVID-19 pandemic, sports management expertise can serve as a catalyst for neighborhood engagement in physical fitness improvement, which in turn can boost ISD. The results of the hypothesis are consistent with the findings of confirmation to respondents through interviews that SDOs are able to improve ISD because sports coaching and development activities carried out by the government through these sports are one of the essential components of sports development at both the national and regional levels. Sports coaching and development activities are part of efforts to improve human resources, with a primary focus on. This is a reflection of the expansion of ISD. During this pandemic, in particular, the standard of public health must be maintained through raising immunity. Consistent exercise is one approach to boost immunity. According to the statistical *t*-value of 3.937, which is higher than T Table 1.96 and indicates that the hypothesis is accepted, social sports organizations have a positive impact on ISD. This is based on a coefficient value of 0.305 for the influence of social sports organizations on ISD, which indicates that these institutions have a positive impact. It is important for the development of Islamic sports. According to the study (Misener and Doherty, 2019), the Bahwa CSO holds a crucial position as a result of the options for engagement it offers at the local level (Doherty *et al.*, 2014). During the COVID-19 epidemic, there was a gathering place for the sports community to interact with the community to maintain physical fitness at home using a variety of straightforward and simple methods (Susanto, 2020; Suseno *et al.*, 2020b). The growth of sports depends heavily on community involvement, which also helps to increase public interest in sports. This increase in public awareness is one sign of the growth of Islamic sports (Andriansyah, 2020). The findings support the hypothesis that the sports community can enhance ISD because they are the most significant sports development resource and a motivating factor for people to actively participate in sports. These findings are supported by the results of interviews with respondents who confirmed the findings of the survey. People must continually maintain their

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health to build their immunity, especially during this pandemic. In addition to receiving encouragement from local sports, the community will become more active in sports during this epidemic, for instance, by searching for sports facilities such as open areas (such as a square, for instance), fitness centers or finding partners or trainers to exercise with. One of the criteria for raising the sports development index is these things. Based on the statistical  $t$ -value of 5.895, which is greater than  $T$  Table 1.96 and indicates that the hypothesis is accepted, it can be concluded that the SDO has a positive effect and is significant to the CSO. This is based on a coefficient value of 0.305 for the influence of social sports organizations on ISD, which indicates that these institutions have a positive impact. According to research (Thompson *et al.*, 2021) similar to the idea of bureaucrats in the area of enhancing sports performance, the SDO serves as an interpreter for national policymakers in the field of sports. To realize the successes of the national sports industry in some sports, community involvement is still necessary for the development of the sports industry (Sugito and Allsabab, 2018; Suseno *et al.*, 2019). The findings of the hypothesis are consistent with the findings of the respondents' interviews, which confirmed that SDOs can enhance community sport (CSOs), as sport has developed into an industry that includes business activities like the management of sports facilities and infrastructure with the goal of generating profits for stakeholders, the sector itself, the neighborhood and community athletic organizations (CSOs).

*4.3.1 Practical implications.* The main practical implications of the study are as follows. The results of this study can help stakeholders, the community and the neighborhood to develop sport as a profession. In addition, the results show that the participation of sports branch management should not compromise the involvement of other stakeholders, such as the government, the Indonesian National Sports Council (KONI), businessmen and the general public. Achievements of athletes at national and international level. Effective government implementation of changes is made by policymakers so that during the COVID-19 pandemic, sports management expertise can act as a catalyst for neighboring countries' involvement in physical fitness development, which will boost ISD.

*4.3.2 Theoretical implications.* This study makes a significant contribution to the body of literature. First, there are very few previous studies that have examined the impact of Muslim household consumption, sports development authorities and community sports organizations on ISD during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study reveals the need to promote ISD because it is a very significant sports development resource and a motivating factor for people to actively participate in sports. This study conceptualized the significant impact on the development of Islamic sports in Banten province by examining community sports systems as the basis for intervening variables. The findings of the study show that Muslim household consumption has a positive but not statistically significant effect on ISD.

## 5. Conclusions

The main objective of the research is to determine the impact of Muslim household consumption, sports development authorities and community sports organizations on ISD during the COVID-19 pandemic. During the COVID-19 epidemic, the behavioral structures of Moslem household consumption, SDOs and community sport groups helped establish Islamic sport in Banten Province. The results of this study show that, generally speaking, those who have a significant impact on enhancing ISD in Banten Province are those who improve the skill of sports management (SDO) and maximize participation of the community and sports community (CSO) by taking into account the role of consumption expenditure (consumption expenditure) of the Moslem household, such as spending on sports equipment, sport-related travel and other similar expenditures. The study suggests that the Moslem household consumption construct had a positive but not statistically significant impact on ISD.

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