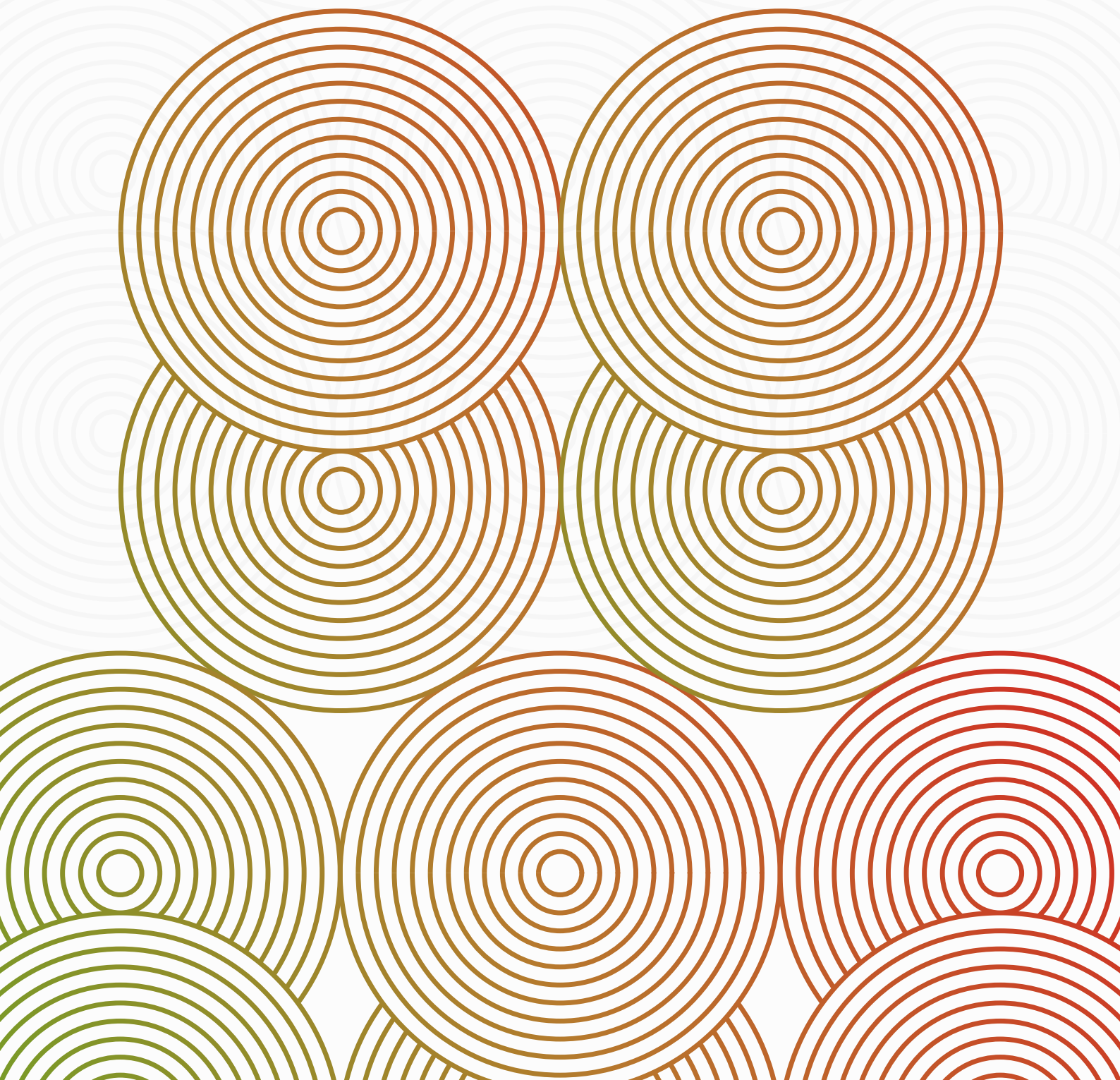


# ASIAN GAMES: PROSPECT AND CHALLENGES FOR HOST CITIES

A Qualitative Analysis Data Research



# *Asian Games: Prospect and Challenges for Host City*

*A Qualitative Analysis Data Research*



*Published By*

United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)

Belt and Road Local Cooperation

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The Report has used official data released by central, regional and local governments, and additional information gathered by the UCLG ASPAC research team from other reliable sources. It is important to acknowledge that data varies according to definition and sources. The reports try to highlight the common prosperity concept taken by the local governments, especially by the countries implementing projects of the Belt and Road Initiative.

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# About UCLG ASPAC

UCLG ASPAC is the largest regional section of the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), a worldwide association and the only local government organisation recognised by the United Nations. UCLG was established on 01 January 2004 and is headquartered in Barcelona, Spain.

UCLG ASPAC was established in Taipei on 14 April 2004. UCLG ASPAC is the key knowledge management hub on local government issues in the Asia-Pacific region. Its scope of work includes advocacy, capacity building, policy and research, programme and projects, and decentralised cooperation. The Asia and Pacific region has linkages to more than 7,000 local governments. It represents well over 3.76 billion people, making up more than half of the world's population, and incorporates economically fast-developing countries such as China, India, and Indonesia.

UCLG ASPAC members are mostly individual city and local governments and their associations. UCLG ASPAC Secretariat is hosted by the Capital City Government of Jakarta, Indonesia.

# About BRLC

UCLG ASPAC Committee on the Belt and Road Local Cooperation (BRLC) was inaugurated at Thematic Session on People-to-People Connectivity at the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing. BRLC was founded, within the framework of UCLG ASPAC, by Hangzhou Municipal Government and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) with the Secretariat located permanently in Hangzhou.

With the mission of Openness, Cooperation, Sharing, and Win Win, BRLC, based on the UCLG ASPAC, is committed to integrating the Belt and Road Initiative into exchange and cooperation among local governments with various practical exchange and cooperative programmes and activities; to build a cooperation platform to share experience and resources for mutual benefits and win-win outcomes in the fields of economic development, culture and education, urban governance, rural development, and the internet economy, thus achieving "people-to-people bonds" and "state-to-state relations." Meanwhile, BRLC will form a work pattern dominated by the Committee and participated by social forces to utilise social resources and integrate forces from all parties to conduct international exchange and cooperation jointly.

BRLC warmly welcomes members of UCLG ASPAC and other regions of UCLG, cities along the Belt and Road route, Hangzhou's sister cities and other related cities or organisations.

# Foreword

The Asian Games, a regional game that involved most Asian countries in competing for various sports games, were held for the first time in 1951 in New Delhi, India; from 1954, they were held every four years located in cities in Asia. The Asian games have been popular for sports competitions and received great support and euphoria from the countries. It is shown by the previous 18<sup>th</sup> Asian Games hosted by Jakarta and Palembang, Cities in Indonesia. The 18<sup>th</sup> Asian Games in Jakarta and Palembang impacted each city's exposure, facilities and infrastructure development, and social-economy improvement. It is not only a short-term impact but also a long-term impact, particularly on its cities' development. Myriad lessons learned could be retrieved from the 18<sup>th</sup> Asian Games held in those cities, especially related to urban management, challenges, and opportunities.

We all know that Hangzhou, the capital of eastern China's Zhejiang province, will host the 19<sup>th</sup> Asian Games from 23 September – 8 October 2023. Hangzhou, a city of 12 million, will become the third in China to host the continental athletics competition after Beijing in 1990 and Guangzhou in 2010. Some events will be held in other provincial cities, including Ningbo, Wenzhou, Huzhou, Shaoxing, and Jinhua. Hangzhou lies less than 200 kilometers (124 miles) from Shanghai. Due to China's strict zero-COVID policy, the event was postponed for a year (supposed to be in September 2022). Therefore, these challenges will be the main concerns.

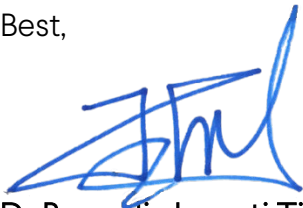
Furthermore, in this Report, we would like to provide a "different perspective" to briefly explain the prospect and challenges for host cities, particularly in the urban management issue. It included: the economic perspective; social community; infrastructure development; security; and sustainable urban management. The Report uses qualitative analysis as its research methodology.

United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) has consistently improved the knowledge engagement among local governments and enabled collaboration between local governments to leverage the collective knowledge and resources of LGs in the Asia Pacific. To augment information and knowledge transfer among the member cities by showcasing the good practices in attaining the global agenda for cities and local governments. In this regard, with the momentum of the Asian Games.

UCLG ASPAC and Belt and Road Local Cooperation (BRLC) conducted the research report on the Asian Games: Prospect and Challenges for host cities. Moreover, Hangzhou is the lead city for UCLG ASPAC Belt and Road Local Cooperation (BRLC) and our research collaborator.

I hope this Report will help us in depth-understanding the prospect and challenges as a host city in considering to be implemented as a reference in hosting the Asian Games in the urban-management issue.

Best,



**Dr Bernadiah Irawati Tjandradewi**

Secretary-General

UCLG ASPAC

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Asian Games are not just sports competitions; this mega sports event has many faces. While athletes and audiences look forward to the festive euphoria of the opening event every four times a year, their Government sees this as an excellent opportunity for a more prosperous society. However, the Asian Games also have a dark side that the host city and country must be wary of. In other words, the Asian Games are quite a vulnerable agenda, such as antiques at auction; You will get satisfaction when you can display it gracefully in the middle of the main room, but if you cannot give it the proper handling, you will only see rusty and fragile antiques.

Asian Games benefit the host city; from an economic point of view, tourist visits contribute to state income, increase the workforce, enthusiasm in the local market and private company businesses, investment comes into the city and reduces socioeconomic inequality in society. In addition, politically, the city has succeeded in becoming an international actor who can bring peace, an agent of diplomacy to support conflict management and resolution. The community's sense of pride in the Asian Games mobilizes them to support the success of the event, supports the Government in showing a friendly city face, and helps in the social transformation process that has been stalled.

The development of the city's infrastructure is increasing aggressively, sports facilities are improved, and new technologies are coming as evidence that the city is growing. State institutions began to transform their organizations. Learning from their limitations during the Asian games, the host city and country began to improve the Education curriculum and the quality of their Human Resources. The role of all parties is critical here; without collaboration, the Asian Games will only become a sporting event without life.

However, failure is also possible during the preparation for the Asian Games until the athletes are sent back to their respective countries. Excessive state control will suppress the role of cities and other actors in preparing for the Asian Games. Poor budget management is a form of extreme state control. The impact of the legitimacy of state control on budget issues, infectious diseases such as disease, conflict, and social inequality increase, and development tends to be slow – or built excessively. Social inequality is very likely when the leaders of the host city and country put their interests first.

The city is amid fears of security threats and global chaos. Terrorists may be watching from afar, separatist groups may be waiting for the right time, and social conflicts may erupt at the most unthinkable time. The city's air condition is deteriorating due to the excessive mobilization of private vehicles; without good traffic management, congestion and other problems impact other sectors. The Asian Games may come to a halt due to political and economic instability, or even the poor management of the Asian Games creates national fear and instability.

Host cities and countries need to think about holistic management – Preparation, implementation, and follow-up. Practices carried out recklessly will impact the success of the Asian Games and the image of the host city and country. In addition, the Government needs to look at the Asian Games from various perspectives so that the handling of the Asian Games can be maximized. Collaboration is a priority, and the host city government must involve all components of society at large, assigning responsibilities according to their respective roles.

## II. INTRODUCTION

### II. 1. Background

The Asian Games is one of Asia's most significant sports events, which is held every four years in turn in Asian countries. This sports mega-event organized by the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) has brought much of the world's attention, especially in the Asian Region (Dolles & Söderman, 2008). Athletes in various sports are trying to be atop the overall medal standings. However, this agenda is not only a vehicle for athletes to compete for the top rank – but various countries (politically) are also trying to achieve their national interests. Various studies have shown that sports mega-events are diplomatic tools for achieving their country's interests (Choi et al., 2015; Koh, 2005). Some countries try to restore their image by showing their friendliness in providing the best service during the event; on the other hand, various countries also believe this activity can boost their economy (Amirtash, 2005; Ract, 2018).

Many people think holding this event is the role of the central Government. The central Government will not be able to provide the best performance without collaboration with local governments. However, the thing that went unnoticed by many people is that the host city is the leading actor in the success of organizing this tournament. Even more, organizing significant sporting events such as the Asian Games, of course, will directly have any impact on the host city; this is also the reason why at the national level, lobbying and negotiations often occur between the local Government and the national Government to determine who will be the host to organizing this mega sports event.

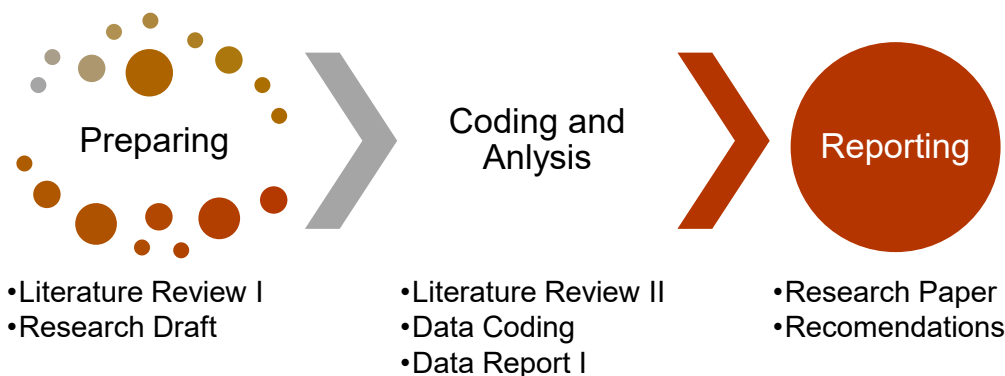
Implementing the Asian Games certainly has a domino impact on the host city, politically, economically, socially, and even on the environment (Bao et al., 2019; Karnjanakit & Samahito, 2005; Revindo et al., 2019). The host city is the embodiment of the state image in organizing it. Therefore, it is unsurprising that the Central Government will focus on this host city – As a result, an increase in infrastructure development will undoubtedly occur. Apart from this, local governments will also carefully carry out spatial planning and the city branding strategy.

This study focuses on the dynamics and dialectic of organizing the Asian Games for the host city. This study also looks at politics from a more complex point of view, so it can be a brief overview of the prospects and challenges of the Asian Games organizers in the various cities they will host. Finally, we will compare how this sports mega-event finally

shows its true face, which is not only about a sports competition, but this activity has a reasonably broad range impact.

We did the coding on the traces of previous studies that had analyzed the phenomenon of the Asian Games in various host countries. We realize that the lack of specific studies on the impact of organizing the Asian Games on the host city provides certain limitations in seeking opinion polls; however, we believe that the similarity of the patterns in each organizer can show the necessary common thread. Therefore, this library research is analyzed; comparatively, both phenomena occurring in general and thematic issues in previous studies. Using NVivo 12 Pro, analysis and interpretation will be assisted with coding processes to eliminate bias and subjectivity.

## II. 2. Research Plan



## II. 3. Research Methodology

**Method:** Qualitative Analytic

**Data:** Secondary data from Scientific Articles related to the issue of the Asian Games in various cities and host countries.

**Data Processing Techniques:** The data is processed using the Nvivo 12 Pro Qualitative Data Processing Application. In addition, thematic coding techniques do data processing.

**Analysis Method:** The analysis was carried out twice with different analytical techniques. Two stages of analysis were carried out to find answers and research results that were more comprehensive and minimally biased;

### 1) Thematic Analysis.

To facilitate the theme development process during coding, this analysis is supported by a SWOT analysis technique (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities,

and threats) used to determine the suitability of the code based on the SWOT analysis criteria. SWOT analysis is divided into two points of view: internal factors that focus on strengths and weaknesses. First, this analysis of internal factors is used to see the dynamics of the implementation of the Asian Games, which focuses on domestic instruments. Second, external factors focus on opportunities and threats in implementing the Asian Games from a foreign point of view.

## 2) Cluster Analysis with Jaccard's Coefficient Index.

Jaccard's Coefficient Index is a statistic used for gauging the similarity and diversity of sample sets. Besides, Jaccard's Coefficient Index compares members' codes for two sets to see which members' codes are shared and which are distinct. It is a similarity measure for the two data sets, ranging from 0% to 100% or 0-1. The higher the percentage, the more similar the two populations are.

$$\text{Jaccard's Coefficient Index Formula: } J(A, B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$$

### III. RESULT

#### III. 1. SWOT Analysis

We went through several articles that have discussed the dynamics of the Asian Games in various host cities and countries. This article provides at least a clear picture of that dynamic from a more thematic and structured perspective. After coding thematically, we found several similar and close patterns in every implementation of the Asian Games

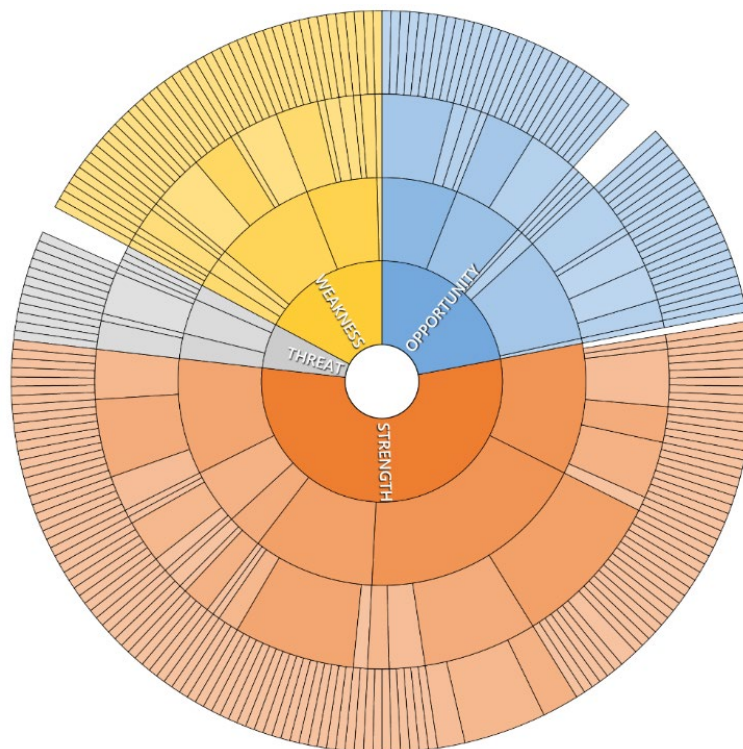


FIGURE 1 VISUALIZATION OF SWOT ANALYSIS RESULTS

*Source: Data processing using Nvivo 12 Pro*

In the processing stage, the data is arranged based on thematic categories and then grouped based on the suitability of phenomena between data. Finally, grouping the data using SWOT analysis, focusing on assessing Strengths, Weaknesses, Threats, and Opportunities. In general, the Strengths and Opportunities of implementing the Asian Games are more substantial than the Threats and Weaknesses. However, it must be emphasized that in implementing international agendas such as the ASIAN GAME, threats and weaknesses must be suppressed as much as possible.

**TABLE 1 SWOT ANALYSIS RESULT**

STRENGTH	Institutional or Organizational	City Handling Inaccuracy	THREAT
COLLABORATIONS	Reform	Human Right	
Community Organizations Role	Legislative Oversight	The legitimacy of State Control	
Expert Role	Political Stability	National Stability	CONFLICT
Government Role	SOCIAL	Political Stability	International Conflict
Media Role	Crisis and Conflict Resolutions	SOCIAL	Urban Conflict
Public Role	Public Prestice	Social Inequality	NEGATIVE OPINION
SMEs Role	Social Transformation	OPPORTUNITY	International Criticism
DEVELOPMENT	WEAKNESS		SECURITY
Infrastructure & Urban Development			Separatism
National Sports Development	ECONOMY	ECONOMY	Terrorism
Sustainable Development	Consumption Pattern	Economy and Tourism	
Technology Development	Economic Stability	Fund	
ECONOMY	Stock Market	Investation	
Business Development	ENVIRONMENT	Private Industry Image	
Economic Growth	Air Pollution	IMAGE	
Jobs	LIMITATIONS	City Branding (Profile)	
Local Goods Promotion	Limited Experience	National Image	
Overcoming the Socioeconomic Gap	Limited Sports Facilities	INNOVATION	
EVENT MANAGEMENT	MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL MEDIA	
Budget Management	Efficiency and Balance of Budget use	INTERNATIONAL POLITIC	
Information readiness	Budget Issues	Diplomatic Agenda	
Traffic Recontstruction	Hasty Development	Emotional	
POLITICS	Poor Budget Planning	Globalization	
City Internationalization	POLITICS	Peace	
Democratization	Administrative Oversight Problems	Trust	
		NATIONAL POLITIC	

Source: Results of data processing using Nvivo 12 Pro

### III. 2. Cluster Analysis

The results of cluster analysis, with the calculation of Jaccard's coefficient index against 2775 code data, found 41 variations of compatibility between code data. This match is the connection and compatibility between the data in explaining the Asian Games phenomenon. The distribution of the data on the variation of the data is as follows;

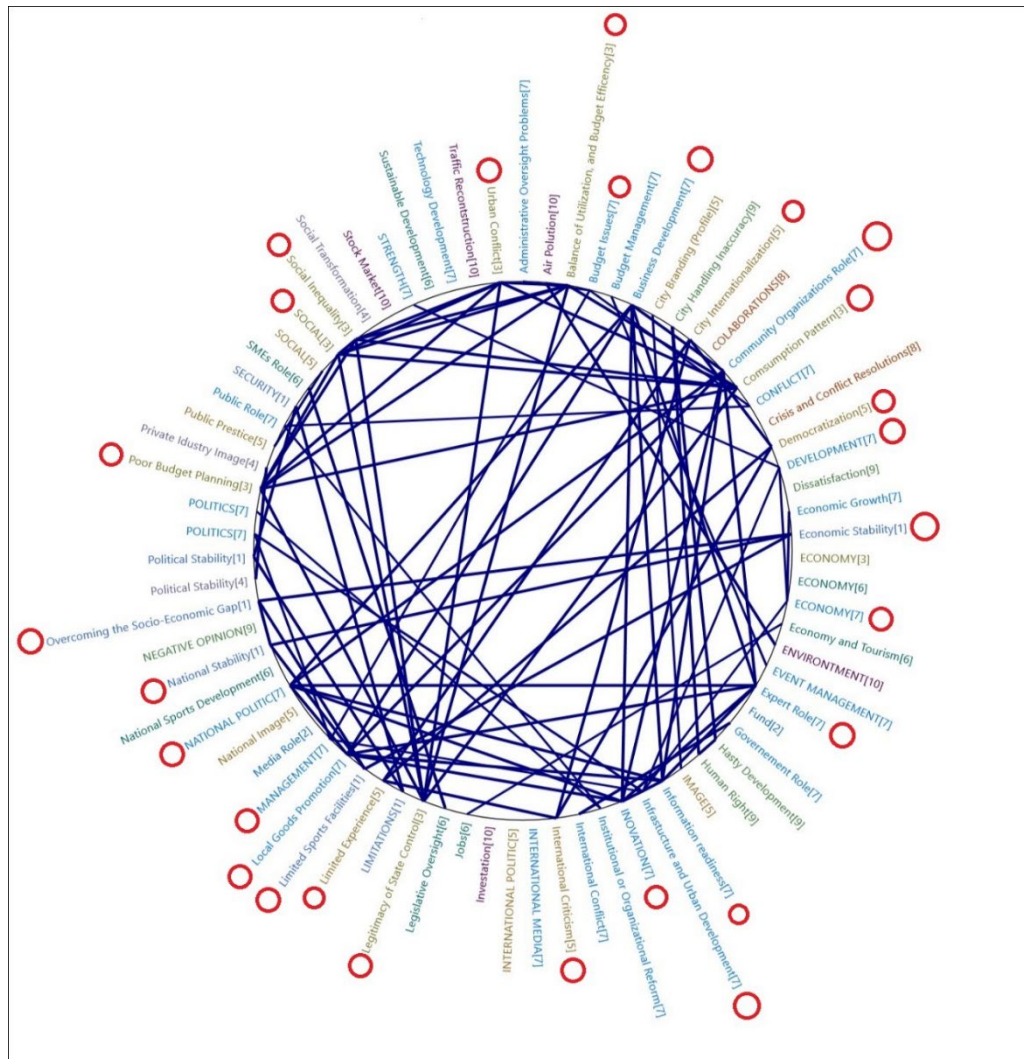
**TABLE 2 VARIATIONS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF DATA, TO DATA CLUSTERS**

NO	Data Cluster	Total			
1	● 1	64	22	● 0.333333	173
2	● 0.857143	2	23	● 0.307692	2
3	● 0.833333	2	24	● 0.3	5
4	● 0.8	3	25	● 0.285714	44
5	● 0.777778	2	26	● 0.272727	4
6	● 0.75	8	27	● 0.25	155
7	● 0.714286	1	28	● 0.230769	1
8	● 0.666667	10	29	● 0.222222	21
9	● 0.625	2	30	● 0.2	157
10	● 0.6	8	31	● 0.181818	1
11	● 0.583333	2	32	● 0.166667	137
12	● 0.571429	9	33	● 0.153846	1
13	● 0.555556	2	34	● 0.142857	109
14	● 0.5	118	35	● 0.125	24
15	● 0.454545	1	36	● 0.111111	40
16	● 0.444444	6	37	● 0.1	7
17	● 0.428571	24	38	● 0.090909	1
18	● 0.416667	4	39	● 0.083333	32
19	● 0.4	32	40	● 0.076923	3
20	● 0.375	12	41	● 0	1545
21	● 0.357143	1	<b>Total Code Data</b>		<b>2775</b>

*Source: Results of data processing using Nvivo 12 Pro*

From the results of this analysis, it can be understood that the four variations in the distribution of data are close to '1', which means that the suitability of the data is close to 100%, namely '1', '0.857143', '0.833333', '0.8'. Sixty-four data codes are exactly equal to "1" or "100%" (see Annex 1). To determine the relationship between phenomena, the data is visualized in item clusters based on the calculation of Jaccard's coefficient index (See Table 2).





## FIGURE 2 VISUALIZATION OF THE CONNECTIVITY OF CODE

Source: Results of data visualization using Nvivo 12 Pro

Figure 2 shows how each code consisting of thematic phenomena has interrelationships and similar patterns. With this technique, several central points can be drawn that provide specific conclusions regarding the prospects and challenges of organizing the Asian Games for the host city and country; First, it indicates the relationship between a phenomenon and other phenomena. As we can expect, each code has a connected effect that tends to influence each other. Second, the tight relationship between the codes is seen through the number of tangents between the codes. In the next stage, the elimination process is carried out on a less stringent relationship to find patterns and dynamics, which are assumed to be a unique problem in implementing the Asian Games for the host city and country.



## IV. FINDING

### IV.1 Asian Games: Prospects for host cities & nations.

#### A. Internal: Strenght

At this stage, what is meant by strength is the capacity of the host city and country during the Asian Games. This tendency, this strength, originates and is directed at the host city and country itself. In practice, the Asian Games are not necessarily a successful implementation by the executive committee, but many indicators determine this success. In addition, the Asian Games provide significant advantages to the host city and country. From the data processing results, it was found that several essential points become strengths in the implementation of the Asian Games in several countries of the world, such as in the development, economic, social, and political sectors, to other sectors.

Development is one of the primary missions of most cities and countries with the ambition to host the Asian Games. By being the host city, urban development and urban development are the direct impacts. In all cities hosting the Asian Games, the development of urban infrastructures, such as roads and sports facilities, has increased significantly. In addition, in its implementation, there is a tendency to develop technology that supports sports activities. However, this development needs to be supported by sustainability, both in terms of maintaining the use of facilities for an extended period (Trotier, 2021).

Infrastructure development has increased significantly, and business development opportunities in the host city area have also increased. Implementing the ASIAN Game is an opportunity for many business sectors, such as tourism, to experience promising revenue growth. The amount of demand in the tourism sector, as well as the many positive effects on the economic sector, also affects the creation of jobs. MSMEs are one of the industries that also feel the euphoria of the Asian Games, where this momentum can be an opportunity for MSME actors to promote local products to tourists. Indirectly, the scheme of changes and improvements in this economic sector ultimately helps find and overcome socioeconomic inequality problems in society (Feizabadi et al., 2013).

Many cities that host the Asian Games have received praise and positive responses from the international community. In the end, the host city has succeeded in opening the door to its presence in the international community. As a result, cities become new actors in international relations, which we know as City Internationalization. The

implementation of the Asian Games in the end also gives space to the democratization process of reforming institutions and institutions in many countries. Lessons learned from the organizers of the Asian Games tend to be a reflection for many host cities and countries, especially in improving their organizations and creating political stability (Lee, 2017).

It should be realized that the city or country that hosts the Asian Games is not a zone free from social problems or, in other words, not an area completely free from conflicts and social crises. However, there is a tendency that the organizers of the Asian Games can be a vehicle for resolving conflicts and social crises in society. On the other hand, the prestige felt by the community brings very positive participation. In the end, the social dynamics in the community transformed due to the process of exchanging ideas during the preparation for the closing of the Asian game (Attali, 2016).

The host city and country need to pay attention to several important points during the preparation stage for the Asian Games; This is intended to achieve maximum success. First, the Government and the organizing committee need to consider and monitor funding management properly. In addition, the readiness of information on various lines is also the key to the success of the Asian Games. In some cases, the Government also needs to reconsider the issue of traffic engineering to avoid the problem of mobilizing the community, tourists, and other parties involved during the Asian Games (Karnjanakit & Samahito, 2005).

The critical point in the success of the Asian Games in many host cities and countries is collaboration. The need for the participation and role of various actors in supporting the Asian Games. In many lessons learned in various host cities, the presence of experts in the fields related to the implementation of the Asian Games is vital – Economists provide economical, and budget policy considerations and environmental analysts provide the best offer as an alternative to overcome environmental problems, as well as experts in their fields each. In addition, local and central governments must collaborate with the community, community organizations, media, and MSME actors.

## **B. External: Opportunity**

What would be the happiest, if not the good, news of organizing a successful mega event and providing enormous profits for the host city? Of course, the arrival of tourists to the host city is truly a blessing for businesses, and they have to pay taxes to their Government. However, with the sport-mega event, the opportunity to receive investment is auspicious. Not infrequently, foreign parties dare to risk their money in organizing city spectacles, and this is also a blessing for the private industry in the city,

especially those involved in the sports and tourism industry; in the end, they will get a good image. Furthermore, the city's budget constraints can also be overcome with the help of a third party, so the event will continue as planned (Rahadian et al., 2021).

Why do host cities and countries dare to spend large advertising budgets to organize mega sports events? First, of course, because of the image. A positive image is a key to gaining international trust in relations between countries; this is also an opportunity for the city to improve its profile and show a new, better image. Making friends with international media is the key to the success of this image-building strategy, so countries have to show their worthiness. Not infrequently, mega sports events such as the Asian Games encourage various parties to innovate, one of which is technology. The euphoria of organizing the Asian Games often bridges the exchange of knowledge and innovative technology, especially in sports (Choi et al., 2015).

From the international relations perspective, the Asian Games will undoubtedly be one of the diplomatic agendas and improve relations between countries. Even though the athletes competed fiercely, it did not mean that they did not provide space for diplomacy between the governments of the countries involved. In addition, the Asian Games also create a solid emotional bond between the host city, and many foreign parties, especially for international audiences. Who would have thought this mega event would also become a pivot in the process of globalization and eliminate many of the boundaries between countries and their communities? Opportunities for peace can also be fought with the organizers of the Asian Games, especially with a change in the political perspective of the host city, host country, and other countries (Amirtash, 2005).

## **IV. 2. Challenges in organizing the *Asian Games* for the host city and country**

### **A. Internal: Weakness**

Even though economically, the Asian Games open up economic opportunities for improving the national economy and the host city's economy, problems related to consumption patterns and economic stability also overshadow the host city and country. During the Asian Games, urban consumption will increasingly shift to tourism and entertainment consumption, where local production of urban spectacle is shaped by a broader political economy than consumer capitalism. This pattern can ultimately weaken the city and create new pressures for local autonomy (Shin et al., 2016).

On the other hand, local and national economic stability is the biggest challenge for host cities and countries. The economic depression and the crisis caused by the global and national economic dynamics can weaken the city's position in providing a good presentation at the Asian Games. Moreover, in other sectors, the biggest expectation

in the stock sector – a positive increase – tends to be unfulfilled because, in some cases, the announcement of the Asian Games does not have a statistically significant impact on the stock market.

The air pollution problem is another challenge in organizing the Asian Games, which is often overlooked in the discourse on organizing sporting events. In many cases, the increase in tourist visits impacts increasing the mobility of motorized vehicles in the host city of the Asian Games. This increase has also finally coincided with the worsening of urban air quality. Motor vehicles have become one of the most significant sources of air pollution emissions. There is a rapid increase in the number of motorized vehicles on the roads, especially in big cities. The city and national governments need to review, especially regarding the possibility of worsening air quality during the implementation of the Asian Games (Singh Sisodia, 2005).

Frequently, problems in Asian Games arise due to the lack of experience of the host city in organizing large-scale events, such as the Asian Games. In addition, the limitation of sports facilities owned by the host city is a problem that may be difficult to overcome in a short time because it requires careful adjustments and considerations, such as risk assessment, budget, usability, and sustainability.

On the other hand, management matters are often the root of problems in many host city governments. Crucial problems are often found related to the balance of budget use to efficient use of the budget that has been allocated for the preparation and implementation of the Asian Games. Mainly when some cases are found where in terms of net economic benefits, the impact of the Asian Games is not too prominent, investment in urban development projects significantly exceeds the relevant investment, either leading to over-construction or overestimating economic benefits. Moreover, leaders of the host government are often extravagant in budgeting and prioritizing their interests, thus easily overriding public welfare.

The Asian Games budget problem is not only triggered by the bad practices of the host city's leaders. Several "big change" projects have been put on hold due to the city's slow approval processes and financial shortfalls. Hosting a significant event is an expensive first step – a severe financial burden for cities can follow after the event due to overcrowding. Sometimes the central Government does not provide direct financial support for these cities to host major events, and municipal governments have to solve financial problems through their efforts. The problem is exacerbated when leaders are too hurried to build and renovate a sports centre but are not supported by a good budget planning review (Bao et al., 2019).

Poor budget planning can destroy the city itself and can sink the reputation of the city's leaders into financial issues and corruption. The whole city has developed rapidly in urban development but is left with many reckless investments. These large cities spend the budget for infrastructure investment far exceeding their annual fiscal income. However, they are not responsible for the financial burden caused by reckless investment in urban development. Such as excessive construction or overestimation of economic benefits.

It is essential to oversee the supervision of the Asian Games budget, especially regarding the implementation and administration. Much pride in being well organized remains a significant concern and masks overall financial goals. When the institutional environment is under operating budget constraints, the Government and the organizing committee are stimulated to become ambitious leaders because they do not have to be responsible for excessive spending and debt. In other cases, existing financial regulations and official evaluation systems do not include directives requiring the chief city official to report it.

Politics and Government are in the spotlight, especially in managing significant sporting events like the Asian Games. If lucky, leaders will be praised from many sides, and vice versa; they can be destroyed. Unfortunately, the Government also often looks for devious ways to cover up the ugliness of their city. Instead of repairing abandoned corners of the city, they tend to take ineffective shortcuts. Jakarta proves this failure; the host government hides the polluted river with a nylon cover to avoid the stench.

The legitimacy of State Control needs to be considered because there is a tendency for the urban spectacle to be considered a government technique. Festivals, parades, carnivals, and symbolic city architecture are effective spatial presentations and pragmatism to legitimize state control and regulate society. In some cases, the absence of local and national governments in the community has resulted in social inequality. Most worrying is handling problems that ignore human rights, such as recklessly deploying the Police to secure the Asian Games, which can be seen as a lack of reflection from the Government on human rights. Enhancing national security is a priority when hosting an event of this magnitude. However, a country must respect and protect its civil rights. According to Amnesty International, the excessive use of force by the Police has led to a high death toll for criminal suspects in several cities close to the 2018 Asian Games.

The Government must be careful in taking tactical steps, especially when organizing an event as big as the Asian Games. Some countries face many problems due to

internal unrest among young people, political instability, unemployment, and uncontrolled population growth. In addition, political disturbances and changes in Government can disrupt the preparation and implementation of the Asian Games.

## **B. External: Threats**

Even though the threats during the Asian Games are not so massive – compared to Opportunity and Strength – the Government needs to consider this lesson. Although threats, be they conflicts, crises, or other attacks, will not be the same in every host city, risk assessments such as the possibility of conflict and national threats must be carried out early. The Asian Games cannot be separated from the possibility of conflict at the urban level and conflicts that trigger international and regional disputes.

Since the effects of hosting major sporting events are primarily concentrated on the development of the host country and city, these events also have the potential to become the seeds of regional conflict or strife by creating further competition. Politically, the debate on the national interests of each participating country also provides opportunities for conflict to arise. In some cases, such as political disputes between China and Taiwan, it has culminated in the expulsion of Taiwan from the Asian Games Federation (AGF) and replaced by China, under political pressure from the host country, support from some people, approval from the IOC and other international federations. In addition, political turmoil between countries also impacts the relationship between competing athletes. Despite the general agreement that sports must be separated from race, religion, and politics, the Asian Games cannot be separated from political issues that also trigger conflicts. In other cases, urban spectacle often disrupts the social order of daily life and creates new urban conflicts (Amirtash, 2005).

The host city and country cannot be separated from the presence of negative news and opinions about them. This is one of the significant challenges, controlling the international media in reporting information related to the Asian Games. The criticism in international news tends to come from the dissatisfaction of the audience and journalists who do coverage in the field. The lousy impact will negatively impact the host city and country.

Host cities and countries can become crime targets at the most extreme levels before and during execution. Human life is threatened, and the country's image becomes an easy target for media coverage. Mass gatherings during the event can become targets for acts of terror, separatism, and mass attacks, so the host city needs to consider its regional and national security systems. From a non-traditional security perspective,

the threat of economic/financial security due to world and national economic instability is also a security threat that is very likely to attack the host city and country.

## V. DISCUSSION

### V.1. Asian Games & Victory for the City

The audience may be amazed by the excitement of sports events such as the Asian Games, cheering for the athletes, feeling the spirit of competition, and waiting for their athletes to return to show the medals they have fought for. They were hypnotized by the massive spectacle and news about their athletes struggling to win. However, the Asian Games and other mega sports events are not only about excitement. The host city and country will not let go of this excellent opportunity to achieve the interests and glory of their city. It is not that bad; even the host city and country should see ample opportunity during sporting competitions.

The Asian Games are an excellent opportunity for the host city to get involved more deeply, not just to build relationships between domestic cities. Mingle with international entities, introduce a better and friendlier city profile, show capacity in managing international events up to the stage of negotiation that can be carried out by the city, and show how the city has entered the era of globalization. The city's internationalization process can also occur by forming a positive image so that the international community can give confidence to the host city. Cities are no longer seen as followers of their state, but they are independent and can be invited to cooperate in matters that are more serious than just administrative matters.

In addition, the Asian Games can be a democratic space, and even this can accelerate the democratization process in the city. Everyone involved, experts, students, artists, entrepreneurs, athletes, and governments, can show how they can understand each other. Furthermore, the Government provides space for the public to show their interest in the organizers of the Asian Games, and the community supports the Government by providing their opinions and expectations of the Asian Games.

Not surprisingly, the economy in urban areas and the national economy will grow slowly. Funding support, investment, and the tourism industry form a favourable economy. Cities and Communities ultimately receive these benefits together. The city will be built magnificently – even on the outskirts of the city – infrastructure development seems to be a symbol of the city's enthusiasm and its people waiting for the arrival of athletes from various countries. The development of sports infrastructure is the primary goal, and it is a joy for athletes to feel the completeness of their sports facilities. However, the state needs to consider the use value and the sustainability of development. The reckless establishment of buildings and poor management of funds will destroy the city, especially the Government.



Agree that infrastructure is not the only development the city is experiencing. The tourism business will be busy with the arrival of foreign tourists, shops and shopping centres will start to be busy with buyers, the business sector will be more vibrant, and this is also the right time for local entrepreneurs to introduce their products. The state may be the right actor to give them space for that. Promoting local products will positively impact people's welfare, reduce poverty, create job opportunities, and eliminate societal inequality. The Government must show a good city profile, provide detailed information related to the Asian Games in various media, and provide information satisfaction for visitors who come to their city.

Urban and national politics will always undergo reforms in their institutions. The valuable learning from the Asian Games will direct the Government to adapt, even at the most specific level, such as the educational curriculum in schools and universities. The Asian Games will teach local governments many things about the ideal government system, especially how the Government must collaborate with many parties for the success of the Asian Games in their cities. The Government must guerrilla every university and study centre to get a lot of advice and input from experts, and they will provide scientific and measurable recommendations – maybe even government advisors have never thought of. On the other hand, collaborating with Civil Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, and other community organizations will assist the Government in the success of the Asian Games.

#### V.2. What should host city and country governments anticipate?

We have already discussed how promising the benefits of hosting the Asian Games are for the host city and country, especially economically. This does not mean there is nothing for local governments to worry about; regional and national economic instability will threaten the success of the Asian Games. The Asian Games have changed people's consumption patterns, not goods, but urban consumption is increasingly shifting to tourism and entertainment consumption; local production of urban spectacle is shaped by the broader political economy of consumer capitalism, which can weaken the region. The inaccuracy of handling economic problems during the preparation for the Asian Games will cause public panic – at the most extreme point, and the Government may give up and divert the affairs of the Asian Games to other countries.

Asian Games also allow the occurrence of socioeconomic inequality in society. When governments cannot overcome their economic crisis and do not offer solutions, people will be disappointed because they feel neglected. The Government should consider its capacity in this matter, whether the Asian Games are urgent or just for the sake of the city's profile. Not only local problems, national stability, such as security problems, social conflicts, and economic pressures, will become additional problems for the city. the national Government rarely provides complete assistance to municipal governments, so cities need to look for other



alternatives. This problem will be exacerbated when the city has limited sports facilities, is not feasible, or lacks facilities, so this will shake up regional and national budgets and economies.

Social issues are also significant in this study, especially government administration. The mission of a government is to create prosperity for its people; however, in some cases, it is not uncommon for Asian Games to create social problems at the grassroots level. Social inequality often occurs as a result of poor governance. In some cases, the Government's reckless ambition and prioritizing group benefits lead to social inequality. Excessive allocation of funds, resulting in an imbalance in the utility value and sustainability of infrastructure development, tends to sacrifice people's welfare. Social inequality, in the end, brings urban conflict. Public disappointment with the Government led to activities that harmed the city. Waves of rejection until anarchic actions can disrupt preparations for the Asian Games. Moreover, all efforts to build a positive image and profile of the city will be destroyed instantly.

The legitimacy of state control needs to be aware of. Although excessive political power, with poor budgetary control, will disrupt an ideal government administration, holding the Asian Games will only benefit certain parties. The national Government needs to give trust, authority, and flexible delegation of affairs to regional governments, especially in distributing political power. The same scheme must be applied at the local government level by dividing roles among various parties.

The problem of poor budget planning is no longer something that is rarely found in international events, such as the Asian Games. The legitimacy of excessive state control eventually undermines critical corners of the Asian Games budget management, such as excessive construction or overestimating economic benefits. Maybe city development has progressed rapidly, but it is often left with many frivolous investments. Host city leaders are too lavishly spending budgets far exceeding their annual fiscal revenues. It is very worrying when they are not responsible for the financial burden caused by reckless investment in urban development. The Government needs to consider the issue of costs and benefits for the organizers of the Asian Games. City leaders need to put their interests aside and prioritize public welfare.

The Government needs to calculate the cost-benefit efficiency of development projects and not exceed the appropriate investment. Although the best situation is that the city government works under complex budget constraints and manages to strike a balance between economic and social benefits, this will rarely happen in light of the current global dynamics. Therefore, budget issues and event management are crucial, and the Government needs to be careful and pay attention to various aspects of clean planning.

Poor implementation and not meeting everyone's expectations will lead to disaster for the host city and country governments. The criticism that arises due to dissatisfaction will badly

influence the city's image and profile. It should be understood that organizing an event as big as the Asian Games will be surrounded by journalists from various countries. Terrible news – rather than portraying the event's success – undermines the city's chances of gaining international trust. Perhaps the main reason is the lack of experience of local governments in organizing mega sports events such as the Asian Games, but this is not an acceptable reason if an absolute failure occurs. The host city government needs to assess its capabilities, capacities, and other possibilities initially.

## VI. CONCLUSION

So far, there may be no absolute success of the Asian Games in various Host Cities and Countries. Maybe there will be torches that do not light up in the middle of the event's opening, athletes with accidents, supporters fighting, and internal problems. However, each city and host government needs to prepare the event to the maximum so that the main achievements of the event can be pursued. Of course, like most government policies and efforts to ensure the welfare of their people, not all parties will be satisfied, but this is from the Government itself is how leaders hold their power to provide the best efforts for the community.

The Asian Games and their impact are like two sides of a coin; the economy will grow if the Government manages this mega event well. However, the economy will experience chaos if the Government is reckless and selfish in prioritizing the interests of its group. Opportunities and challenges for organizing the Asian Games come from two primary sources, and the first is the dynamics that occur within the country. The capacity and capability of local governments to manage their general governance is the fulcrum of the success of the Asian Games. Cities will benefit economically, socially, and politically – only if the Government gives maximum efforts and is willing to collaborate with various parties. If not, the Government will be faced with problems that originate from the region and the country itself, such as economic crises, social crises, and limitations that have been neglected for a long time.

Second, the dynamics that occur globally. Local governments and the central Government need to build sensitivity to international phenomena, possible conflicts, motions of no confidence, security threats, to global crises. Organizing is like a gambling vehicle that puts the host city and country at stake. Image, diplomatic relations, economics, social issues, and even difficult-to-predict possibilities are at stake. City and national leaders must conduct a comprehensive study to avoid the bad things they experience—political, budget-economic, social, and environmental studies.

## **VII. RESEARCH NOTE**

Although we are confident in this research results, we realize there will be some shortcomings and limitations that can become a further review for other researchers. First, the time differences of the event will provide a gap where the dynamics at the local, national and global levels can also change significantly. Second, each country's decentralization and national government systems are different, so there is no administrative standard or command process. Third, differences in the political interests of each country are also determining factors in the political dimension of organizing. However, these three weaknesses do not limit us from finding room for policymakers to consider their strategies for successfully organizing activities in the host city. Moreover, even with these three limitations, we can make more comprehensive adjustments and explorations instead of just fixating on the patterns found in this study's results.

## **VIII. RECOMMENDATION**

### **1. Transport Control for Cleaner Air**

The Government needs to conduct systematic studies on the city's air quality; this aims to make the Government aware of how the air quality pattern changes before, during, and after the Asian Games in their city. Furthermore, to support emission reductions in the air, conducting traffic simulations and reconstructions before preparing for the Asian Games is a wise decision. With the traffic reconstruction, the Government can make arrangements to mobilise people, tourists, and athletes and minimize the impact on the city's air.

### **2. Distribution of Power through Collaboration**

Collaboration does not weaken local governments as actors managing their cities; however, by collaborating with various parties such as experts, INGOs, and Civil Society Organizations, it will assist the Government in minimizing the failure of the Asian Games by entrusting specific affairs to those who have more control over the field.

### **3. Budget Management from Upstream to Downstream**

The budget issue is the foundation for implementing the Asian Games, which aligns with all parties' expectations. Governments must conduct wise studies and budget preparations and consider the cost benefits of each expenditure. Detailed monitoring and management of budget reporting are urgently needed. We do not expect that the budget used will exceed the initial planning.

#### **4. Sustainability for Infrastructure Development**

The Government will build a lot of stadiums and other public facilities. Maintenance management is the key to sustainability for the facility. The Government needs to delegate this task to parties with adequate capacity and capability to use each facility sustainably.

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# **ANNEX 1 : COMPARISON TABLE OF DATA CODE WITH CLUSTER ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES BASED ON JACCARD'S COEFFICIENT INDEX CALCULATION (RESULT "1" OR 100%)**

Code A	Code B	Jaccard's coefficient
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Community Organizations Role	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Business Development	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\ECONOMY\\Consumption Pattern	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Balance of Utilization, and Budget Efficiency	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\POLITICS\\Democratization	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\POLITICS\\City Internationalization	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\ENVIRONMENT	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\ENVIRONMENT\\Air Pollution	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Expert Role	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Business Development	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Expert Role	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Community Organizations Role	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Hasty Development	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\City Handling Inaccuracy	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\Human Right	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\City Handling Inaccuracy	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\Human Right	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Hasty Development	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\EVENT MANAGEMENT\\Information readiness	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Business Development	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\EVENT MANAGEMENT\\Information readiness	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Community Organizations Role	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\EVENT MANAGEMENT\\Information readiness	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Expert Role	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\INOVATION	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Business Development	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\INOVATION	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Community Organizations Role	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\INOVATION	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Expert Role	1

Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\INOVATION	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\EVENT MANAGEMENT\\Information readiness	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\CONFLICT\\International Conflict	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Governeme nt Role	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\NEGATIVE OPINION\\International Criticism	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\POLITICS\\City Internationalization	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\NEGATIVE OPINION\\International Criticism	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\POLITICS\\Democratization	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\Legitimacy of State Control	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Balance of Utilization, and Budget Efficiency	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\Legitimacy of State Control	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\ECONOMY\\Consumption Pattern	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\LIMITATIONS\\Limited Experience	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\POLITICS\\City Internationalization	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\LIMITATIONS\\Limited Experience	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\POLITICS\\Democratization	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\LIMITATIONS\\Limited Experience	Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\NEGATIVE OPINION\\International Criticism	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\LIMITATIONS\\Limited Sports Facilities	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\ECONOMY\\Economic Stability	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Local Goods Promotion	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Business Development	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Local Goods Promotion	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Community Organizations Role	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Local Goods Promotion	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Expert Role	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Local Goods Promotion	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\EVENT MANAGEMENT\\Information readiness	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Local Goods Promotion	Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\INOVATION	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\NATIONAL POLITIC	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Business Development	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\NATIONAL POLITIC	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Community Organizations Role	1



Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\NATIONAL POLITIC	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\Expert Role	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\NATIONAL POLITIC	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\EVENT MANAGEMENT\\Information readiness	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\NATIONAL POLITIC	Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\INOVATION	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\NATIONAL POLITIC	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Local Goods Promotion	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\National Stability	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\ECONOMY\\Economic Stability	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\National Stability	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\LIMITATIONS\\Limited Sports Facilities	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Overcoming the Socio-Economic Gap	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\ECONOMY\\Economic Stability	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Overcoming the Socio-Economic Gap	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\LIMITATIONS\\Limited Sports Facilities	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\ECONOMY\\Overcoming the Socio-Economic Gap	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\National Stability	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\Political Stability	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\LIMITATIONS	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Poor Budget Planning	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Balance of Utilization, and Budget Efficiency	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Poor Budget Planning	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\ECONOMY\\Consumption Pattern	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Poor Budget Planning	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\Legitimacy of State Control	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\OPPORTUNITY\\ECONOMY\\Private Industry Image	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\POLITICS\\Political Stability	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\SECURITY	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\LIMITATIONS	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\SECURITY	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\Political Stability	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\COLABORATIONS\\SMEs Role	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\STRENGTH\\POLITICS\\Legislative Oversight	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Balance of Utilization, and Budget Efficiency	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\ECONOMY\\Consumption Pattern	1



Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\Legitimacy of State Control	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Poor Budget Planning	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL\\Social Inequality	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Balance of Utilization, and Budget Efficiency	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL\\Social Inequality	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\ECONOMY\\Consumption Pattern	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL\\Social Inequality	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\Legitimacy of State Control	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL\\Social Inequality	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Poor Budget Planning	1
Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL\\Social Inequality	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\CONFLICT\\Urban Conflict	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Balance of Utilization, and Budget Efficiency	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\CONFLICT\\Urban Conflict	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\ECONOMY\\Consumption Pattern	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\CONFLICT\\Urban Conflict	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\POLITICS\\Legitimacy of State Control	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\CONFLICT\\Urban Conflict	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\MANAGEMENT\\Poor Budget Planning	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\CONFLICT\\Urban Conflict	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL	1
Nodes\\EXTERNAL\\THREAT\\CONFLICT\\Urban Conflict	Nodes\\INTERNAL\\WEAKNESS\\SOCIAL\\Social Inequality	1



## ASIAN GAMES: PROSPECT AND CHALLENGES FOR HOST CITIES

A Qualitative Analysis Data Research

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