



Policy Analysis of the Sports Achievement Development Program in Papua After the XX National Sports Week (PON) Based on the Perception of KONI Papua

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Abstract

Analyzing the policies for the achievement sports development program in Papua after the XX National Sports Week (PON) based on KONI Papua's perception is something that must be done because achievement sports development must be carried out in a planned, systematic, measurable and sustainable manner. This research aims to analyze the policy of the achievement sports development program in Papua after the XX PON based on the perception of KONI Papua. Using qualitative methods with interview, observation and documentation data collection techniques. With the policy analysis methodology used in problem solving: problem formulation, forecasting, recommendations, monitoring and evaluation. The participants were the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) Papua, numbering 1 person. In general policy for sports achievement development programs in Papua after the national sports week (PON) XX based on KONI Papua's perception not yet integrated well due to internal factors in sports coaching such as the very limited sports coaching budget.

INTRODUCTION

Policy is a principle or way of acting chosen to direct decision making, (Tuwu, D., 2020). Efficient public policy is guided by the elements of good government governance, which include: (1) transparency in governance; (2) accountability; (3) management accountability; (4) improving the quality of implementation; (5) community participation mechanisms; (6) tools for reaching agreement; (7) strategic policy vision; (8) public policy evaluation instruments, (Kresnaliyska, G., 2015).

Public policies can be national, regional or local such as laws, government regulations, presidential regulations, ministerial regulations, regional/provincial government regulations, governor's decisions, district/city regional regulations, and regent/mayor decisions. (Taufiqurakhman, 2014). This is similar to the explanation explained by (Khasnis et al., 2021) that the core problem of sports policy is that policy formulation is irrelevant and its implementation is ineffective. Therefore, autonomy in sport has become a major issue in policy making and sports politics, (Hammond et al., 2022). National Sports Policy is a policy issued by the Central Government to regulate the implementation of sports to achieve sports goals that apply nationally, so that it becomes a reference for provincial and district/city regional governments, (Amali, Zainal, 2022).

Government policy in sports development is one of the pillars for maintaining health and physical fitness which can support the productivity of human resources, (Rahadian & Ma, 2018) Sports policy is a policy area that is closely related to other policy areas, such as public health policy, democracy, equality and integration policy, civil society policy, education policy, and economic policy., (Osterlind, 2016). The aim of policy is to intervene. Therefore, policy implementation is actually the intervention itself, (Umar Sidiq & Wiwin Widyawati, 2019). Public policy objectives are a set of government actions designed to achieve certain results expected by the public as government constituents, (Anggara, S., 2018).

Sports policy in the management of professional sports is collaborated with the private sector, (Khasnis et al., 2021) This sports policy integrates cooperation between sports organizations, sports clubs and government organizations which will make it easier to build sports development, (Seippel & Belbo, 2021). The level of sporting success as measured by success during competition will be an indicator of whether the policies formulated are effective or not for implementation. The development of the world of sports today is not only supported by technology, (Mäkinen et al., 2019), but also how the use of technology and development of the sports industry is supported by government policy, (Bodin & Misener, 2020).

National Sports Week (PON) is one of the parameters that can be used as a reference for athletes in achieving sports achievements, (Ghoni et al., 2023). The Indonesian National Sports Festival (PON XX) was successfully held far from the capital city of Jakarta. Taking place in Papua, the 20th PON is the first national sports event to be held in the far eastern province of Indonesia.

The government needs to hold sporting events such as PON continuously because people tend to respond positively to these events and can have a positive impact on the economy. Apart from that, the existence of sporting events can also be used to evaluate the development and progress of sports that have been implemented by each region in the country., (Kogoya et al., 2022). In its implementation, PON involves participants from all provinces in Indonesia with their ethnic and cultural diversity, (Senja et al., 2022). The aim of PON is no longer just as a forum for uniting the nation, but also as a forum for coaching and searching for regional athletes who are prepared to become national sports athletes to achieve international sports achievements., (Ardiansyah & Dimiyati, 2021).

The policies from various literature discussed above can be used as a reference for the Papua province for making policies. The analysis carried out leads to two regulations, namely Papua Governor Regulation Number 29 of 2020 concerning the Description of Duties and Functions of the Papua Province Sports and Youth Service and Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports. These two policy regulations are the core basis for policy analysis for developing sports achievements in Papua after the XX National Sports Week (PON).

The step that the Papua provincial government must take is to formulate a policy. This will analyze whether its implementation is on target in accordance with the long-term needs of Papuan sports development or whether it needs to be revised. The policy analysis carried out is used as an evaluation tool, (Firmansyah et al., 2021) to measure the level of policy success. If existing policies are not effective, a review and recommendations from various policy literature studies are carried out which are then adopted.

METHOD

Analyzing achievement sports development policies in Papua after PON XX by exploring or analyzing information from various sources. The method used in this research is a qualitative method using interview, observation and documentation data collection techniques. With the policy analysis methodology used in problem solving: problem formulation, forecasting (prediction), recommendation (prescription), monitoring (description), and evaluation, (Dunn, William, N., 2018). Using a purposive sampling technique, the sampling technique for structured and unstructured interviews was conducted with 1 person in the problem unit studied, namely the Chair of KONI Achievement Development, Papua Province. Informants were interviewed in the room provided as agreed between the researcher and the informant. The duration of the interview for each informant varied from 30-90 minutes according to the informant's information needs. A total of 12 questions during the interview aimed at policy analysis of the achievement sports development program in Papua after the XX PON. The research was conducted in November 2023 in Jayapura, the capital of Papua Province.

The stages or policy analysis procedures used include:

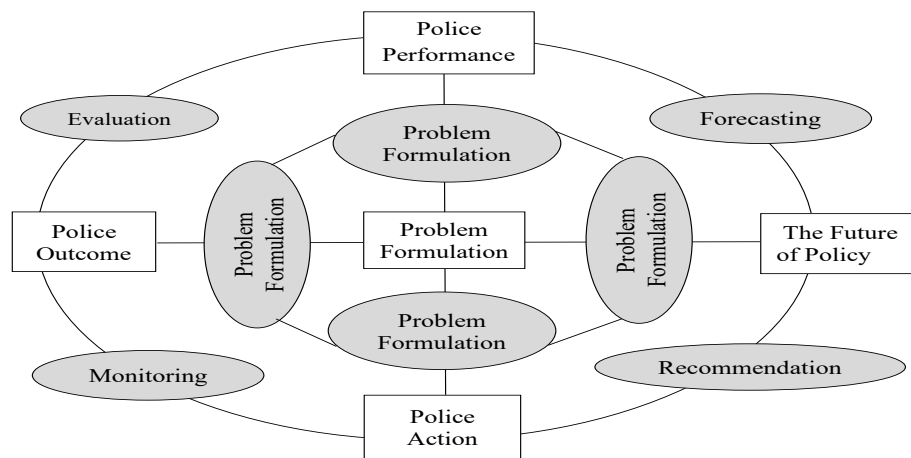


Figure 1. Problem-Oriented Policy Analysis Dunn, William N., (2018: 55)

Problem formulation is producing information about the conditions that give rise to policy problems. Forecasting is providing information about the future consequences of implementing policy alternatives, including not doing something. A recommendation is to provide information about the relative value or usefulness of the future consequences of a solution to a problem. Monitoring is generating information about the present and past consequences of implementing policy alternatives. Evaluation is providing information about the value or usefulness of the consequences of solving or overcoming a problem, (Dunn, William, N., 2018)

Semi Structured Interview Questions

Q1	What efforts is being made by the regional government to promote sports achievements in the 9 regencies/cities in Papua Province after the XX PON?
Q2	How is the achievement sports marketing policy implemented?
Q3	What are the manufacturing obstacles faced in the field?
Q4	What efforts is being made by the regional government to foster sports achievements in the 9 regencies/cities in Papua Province?
Q5	What efforts is being made by the regional government to foster sports achievements in the 9 regencies/cities in Papua Province?
Q6	How is the sports breeding policy implemented?
Q7	What are the obstacles faced by breeding in the field?
Q8	What strategies are used to overcome breeding obstacles?

Q9	What efforts is being made by the regional government to develop sports achievements in the 9 regencies/cities in Papua Province?
	How is the sports development policy implemented?
	What are the coaching obstacles faced in the field?
	What strategies are used to overcome obstacles

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of policies for developing sports achievements in Papua after the XX National Sports Week (PON) based on the perception of KONI Papua includes three main indicators analyzed, namely (1) manufacturing; (2) nursery; (3) achievement development. These three indicators are analyzed using five policy analysis methodology procedures, namely problem formulation, forecasting, recommendations, monitoring and evaluation.

Table 1. Formulation of the problem

Marketing:	Limited budget Disorganized management of young athletes Not all regions in the 9 regencies/cities in Papua Province promote sports en masse
Nursery:	Limited budget Funding here doesn't have any sponsorship at all so it really comes from the government.
Development of Sports Achievement:	Limited sports funding, no sponsorship.

Table 2
Forecasting

Marketing:	If you do not evaluate the need for sports marketing strategies in the future, it will be difficult to increase national sports competition. This is predicted because there is no Regional Regulation on Sports and a large regional sports design (DBOD) in Papua province which specifically explains how and procedures for implementing sports marketing.
Nursery:	If we do not evaluate the need for sports breeding strategies in the future, it will be difficult to increase national sports competition. This is predicted because there is no Regional Regulation on Sports and DBOD design in Papua province which specifically explains how and procedures for implementing sports marketing.
Development of Sports Achievement:	Funding is still not met, it is predicted that it will be difficult to increase national level competition.

Table 3
Recommendation

Marketing:	Sports culture activities can be carried out through sports festivals, care free days and the availability of public open spaces.
Nursery:	Future breeding strategies need to be adjusted to central government policies as stated in Republic of Indonesia Law no. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, Presidential Decree no. 86 of 2021 concerning the Grand Design of National Sports. This strategy can take the form of a public policy product outlined in the form of a Regional Regulation on Sports and DBOD.

Development of Sports Achievement:	Future breeding strategies need to be adjusted to central government policies as stated in Republic of Indonesia Law no. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, Presidential Decree no. 86 of 2021 concerning the Grand Design of National Sports. This strategy can take the form of a public policy product outlined in the form of a Regional Regulation on Sports and DBOD
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Table 4
Monitoring

Marketing:	Sports marketing has not yet carried out according to its function, the regional government, Disorda has tried to run a marketing program. The weakness is that apart from the lack of regional regulations on sports and DBOD in Papua Province and apart from that, the Papuan government has also issued Papua Gubernatorial Regulation Number 29 of 2020, and implementation in the field is not suitable due to limited funding.
Nursery:	The nursery program carried out by Disorda has been effective, but not all of its implementation has been successful. The main obstacle is limited sports funding in managing nurseries.
Development of Sports Achievement:	The sports achievement development program implemented by Disorda in Papua Province has not been optimal and evenly targeted in 9 districts due to limited sports funding.

Table 5
Evaluation

Marketing:	In general, existing policies have not failed but are considered not successful because they have not had the maximum impact on positive change. Policy formulation is needed through the Regional Regulation on Sports and DBOD which includes elements of marketing.
Nursery:	Funding in sports breeding is a factor which is really needed to promote overall sports breeding in 9 regencies/cities in Papua Province. evaluation for the Papuan government, Disorda is trying to increase local competitions so that the existence of these competitions attracts the younger generation to participate in sports achievements.
Development of Sports Achievement:	In general, existing policies have not failed but are considered to have not had a positive impact on change. The main emphasis is that effective policy implementation requires large funding

The statement delivered by “SI” as head of the achievement development sector (BINPRES) KONI Papua explained regarding the efforts made by the regional government to promote achievement sports, implementation of marketing policies, obstacles to the production of achievement sports in 9 regencies/cities in Papua Province after the XX PON that, “We believe that every sport carries out development in stages starting from an early age to a higher level because I said earlier that there is no competition. In the field, we say that not everything has been implemented, especially due to funding problems, then the facilities to be used and so on. These are indeed obstacles, but it is the way. “The obstacles to this problem are that the arrangement of early age athletes is not organized, in elementary schools there are no longer inter-class competitions, in districts/cities they are rarely held and so on, these are problems with production.”

The Chairman of BINPRES KONI Papua explained regarding the strategy carried out to overcome obstacles to the distribution of sports achievements in 9 regencies/cities in Papua province after PON XX that, “Once again, we entrust it to the Sports Provincial Pengprov, so the Provincial Pengprov is like martial arts, there are per age, there are early ages, teenagers and seniors, that’s the strategy we made so that there are still problems.”

Furthermore, “SI” explained regarding the efforts made by the regional government for nurseries, the implementation of nursery policies and the nursery obstacles faced in the field in 9 regencies/cities in Papua province that, “We leave it to the city districts to carry out small events as much as pos-

sible by Regional sports are supported by the provincial government. Talking about this implementation, it goes from the top down from the government to the relevant agencies, related agencies from the provinces to the regional governments. This policy in terms of seeding is indeed a big obstacle because what gets to the top starts from seeding from the bottom, what if it is brought in is not good enough, taken without selection, chosen without these rules which will make athletes who get to the top also not good. "The obstacles to seeding are due to each sport and the limited infrastructure available, then the funding here is completely non-existent, so it really doesn't come in full from the government."

The statement from the informant "SI" also explained the strategy carried out to overcome breeding obstacles in 9 regencies/cities in Papua province that, "There is no strategy unless it is budgeted in regional financing, both level 1 and level 2. Other external efforts, such as looking for sponsors, are good and good, but for us here there are no sponsors at all."

It didn't stop there, informant "SI" explained regarding the efforts made by the regional government for coaching, implementation of sports coaching policies, coaching obstacles faced in the field and strategies implemented to overcome coaching constraints in 9 districts/cities in Papua Province that, "Efforts made by the regional government are that every year every sport tries to take part in the National Championship only once because of these limitations, so why is the problem once, ultimately the problem is money. We are far from Jakarta, which is the barometer for the capital city and is the center for holding national championships or events. Once again, coaching in the field depends on firstly the provincial government, secondly, the government, both provincial and regional, not all can do that, therefore, every sports provincial administrator is required to have the ability to be not only a general chairman but also the financial capacity to support the sport, the obstacles are in the field. Firstly, there are not many facilities, our referees and judges are paid in installments starting from the lower level using classes a, b, c, carried out in stages. The coaching obstacle faced in the field is limited sports funding. The strategy we are implementing is first to refresh the existing referees and carry out coaching, training for referee judges in each sport, which we do if in that area the certificate is C to A or A+ so it's like that in installments. Collaborating with regional, district and provincial governments."

The issue of sports funding will forever remain a problem for Papua province if there are no concrete efforts and political will from the regional government. If sport is only used as a propaganda tool for political interests, the glory of achievements only exists in the realm of discourse. The experience so far has been that the development process has been disrupted or even stopped due to limited funding due to unbiased policies or perhaps the lack of political will from policy makers to make sport one of the development priority groups.

The strategic objectives of sports policy at high solidarity are carried out to develop health, social relations and the development of sports talent, (Lang et al., 2020) Sports policy in the management of professional sports is collaborated with the private sector, (Khasnis et al., 2021) Sports policy integrates cooperation between sports organizations, sports clubs and government organizations which will make it easier to build sports development, (Seippel & Belbo, 2021)

The triangular (pyramid) model of sports coaching, which many sports coaches have known so far, should be based on a continuous coaching process, (Amali Zainudin, 2021: 143). The pyramid model must be interpreted as a whole, starting from the marketing program, nursery program, and achievement development program. The pyramid model cannot work well if there are disconnected phases between the program implementation stages. The marketing program stage is considered important and inseparable from the next stage, namely seeding. Thus, the next stage of the nursery should be continued to the stage of the achievement development program. Each stage is a system that provides mutual support in stages. There are still many stages in the pattern of achievement sports coaching in Papua province that do not yet have a solution because they are hampered by internal factors in sports coaching, such as the very limited sports coaching budget.

CONCLUSION

In general policy for sports achievement development programs in Papua after the national sports week (PON) XX based on KONI Papua's perception not yet integrated well due to internal factors in sports coaching such as the very limited sports coaching budget.

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