



**Policy Analysis of the Sports Achievement Development Program in Papua
Following the conclusion of the XX National Sports Week (PON)
as assessed by DISORDA Papua**

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Abstract

Examining the strategies for the advancement of sports development in Papua following the XX National Sports Week (PON) based on the perspective of DISORDA Papua is crucial as sports development must be carried out in a methodical, measurable, and continuous manner. This study aims to assess the policies of sports development programs in Papua post the XX PON. It utilizes qualitative methods involving interviews, observations, and documentation for data collection. The policy analysis methodology employed includes problem formulation, forecasting, recommendations, monitoring, and evaluation. The study involved 5 participants from the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) Papua. The research findings indicate that the sports development program policy in Papua following PON XX demonstrates that the province's sports development program has not been effectively integrated. In general, the policy in Papua Governor Regulation Number 29 of 2020 concerning the Description of Duties and Functions of the Papua Province Sports and Youth Service reveals that the sports development program in Papua province is not yet well integrated.

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INTRODUCTION

The ideas and attitudes that influence work, leadership, and behavior are called policy (Sinambela, 2021). The policy is a decision-making guide (Tuwu, 2020). Sound government governance includes transparency, accountability, management accountability, improving implementation quality, community participation, consensus-building, strategic policy vision, and policy evaluation tools (Kresnaliyska, 2015).

As part of the National Sports System Law, the 2005 SKN Law promotes regional sports achievements. Public policies cover national, regional, and municipal government actions. These measures can be laws, government regulations, presidential regulations, ministerial regulations, regional/provincial government regulations, governor's decisions, district/city regional rules, and regent/mayor choices (Taufiqurokhman, 2014).

Jacobs et al. (2021) noted that many interests impact sports policy as a political tool. According to Khasnis et al. (2021), sports policy's main challenge is the creation and implementation of irrelevant policies. become ineffective. Thus, sports autonomy is vital to sports policy and political decision-making (Hammond et al., 2022).

The Central Government issues the National Sports Policy to manage sports activities to achieve national sports goals. It guides Provincial and Regency/City Regional Governments. Sports achievements at all levels are affected by extensive government assistance (De Bosscher et al., 2006).

Government sports development policy is essential for health and fitness, which boosts human resource output (Rahadian & Ma'mun, 2021). Sports policy is interconnected with other policy sectors such as public health, democracy, equality, integration, civil society, education, and economics (Österlind, 2016). Intervention is the policy's goal. Thus, policy implementation is the intervention (Sidiq & Widyawati, 2019).

Public policy aims are government actions designed to achieve public expectations

(Anggara, 2018). According to Lang et al. (2020), a sports strategy that fosters solidarity promotes physical well-being, social connections, and athletic potential. The government indirectly engages residents in sports to achieve the Soft Power plan (AlKhalifa & Farello, 2021; Kang & Houlihan, 2021) South Korea and Saudi Arabia have used Soft Power well. This greatly impacts international sports growth for both countries.

The Soft Power method encourages people to take pride in their country and develop a love for the sports that represent it, rather than forcing everyone to participate in sports as the hard power system does. Providing funding, as seen in China during the 2008 Beijing Olympics (Wei et al., 2010) and Brazil during the 2016 Rio Olympics (Camargo et al., 2020), has led to positive results.

Won & Hong (2014) studied South Korea's sports policy and identified government involvement in sports, financial support, the role of non-profit and commercial sectors, and the political aspect of sports. Collaboration with the private sector in managing professional sports (Khasnis et al., 2021), as well as cooperation among sports organizations, clubs, and government entities, helps foster sports growth (Seippel & Belbo, 2021).

The success of these policies will be measured by athletic achievements in competitive events (Mäkinen et al., 2019). The development of the sports sector relies not only on technology but also on integrating technology with government regulations (Bodin & Misener, 2020).

The National Sports Week (PON) in Indonesia serves as a benchmark for athletes to strive for excellence (Ghoni et al., 2023). By hosting the 20th PON in Papua, Indonesia has expanded the reach of this national sporting event (Putra & Guntoro, 2021). Organizing regular sporting events like PON can have positive effects on the economy and help assess the progress of sports programs in different regions (Kogoya et al., 2022). PON brings together individuals from all Indonesian provinces, representing diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds (Senja et al.,

2022). It serves as a platform for national unity and also as a way to identify and train regional athletes for international success (Ardiansyah & Dimiyati, 2021).

The policies outlined in the literature can be used as a reference for formulating policies in Papua. Two regulations, Papua Governor Regulation Number 29 of 2020 and Law Number 11 of 2022 provide the framework for analyzing policies aimed at enhancing sports achievements in Papua following the XX National Sports Week (PON).

The government of the Papua province needs to develop a policy and analyze if it meets the long-term needs of sports development or requires revision. The policy analysis serves as an assessment tool to gauge the effectiveness of the policies. If current policies are ineffective, recommendations from various policy literature studies should be implemented after thorough examination and analysis (Firmansyah et al., 2021).

METHODS

Examining the success of sports development policies in Papua following the 20th National Games (PON XX) by scrutinizing data from several sources. The study employed a qualitative approach, utilizing interview data-gathering techniques, observation, and documentation. The policy analysis approach employed in problem-solving includes problem formulation, forecasting, recommendations, monitoring, and assessment (Dunn, 2017).

Utilizing purposive sampling methods, structured and unstructured interviews were conducted on a sample of 5 individuals from the specific problem unit under study, namely the Disorda of Papua Province. Each informant is interviewed in a designated room that has been mutually agreed upon by the researchers and informants. The duration of the interview for each informant ranges from 30 to 90 minutes, depending on the specific information requirements of the informant.

The interview consisted of a total of 12 questions that focused on analyzing the policy of

the achievement sports development program in Papua after PON XX. The research was carried out in November 2023 at Jayapura, the administrative center of Papua Province. The policy analysis employs various stages or processes, including:

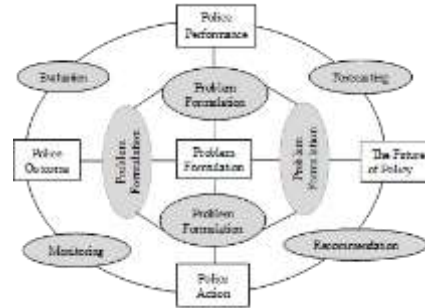


FIGURE 1. Problem-oriented policy analysis (Dunn, 2017)

The problem formulation aims to generate knowledge regarding the conditions that give rise to policy difficulties. Forecasting involves providing information regarding the future outcomes that may result from implementing different policies, which may also include the option of not taking any action.

A recommendation is to offer information regarding the comparative worth or utility of the future outcomes of a problem-solving process. Monitoring involves generating data on the present and previous outcomes resulting from the execution of different policies. Evaluation is the provision of information regarding the worth or utility of the outcomes resulting from the resolution or restoration of problems (Dunn, 2017).

Semi-structured interview questions:

Q 1	What measures are taken by the local government in the 9 regencies/cities of Papua Province to generate cash from high-achieving sports after PON XX?
Q 2	What is the execution of the achievement sports policy?
Q 3	What are the challenges encountered in the field that hinder income generation?
Q 4	What measures does the local government take to promote educational

	success in the 9 districts/cities of Papua Province?	Q 10	What is the status of the application of sports coaching policies?
Q 5	What measures does the local government take to promote academic success in the 9 districts/cities of Papua Province?	Q 11	What are the limitations or restrictions encountered in the realm of coaching?
Q 6	What are the specific measures used to put sports nurseries policies into action?	Q 12	Describe the implementation of the approach to overcome hurdles.
Q 7	What are the limitations or restrictions encountered in the nursery industry?		
Q 8	What techniques are implemented to address the limitations of the nursery?		
Q 9	What measures does the local government take to promote sports excellence in the 9 regencies/cities of Papua Province?		

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The assessment of the success of sports development policy in Papua after the National Sports Week (PON) XX, as perceived by Disorda Papua, involves the analysis of three primary indicators: (1) revenue, (2) nurseries, and (3) achievement fostering. The five policy analysis approaches, including issue formulation, forecasting, recommendations, monitoring, and evaluation, were used to assess the three indicators.

Table 1. Problem formulation

Revenue:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial constraints 2. Flexible agreement for young athletes 3. Only a portion of the regions in 9 regencies/cities in Papua Province participate in mass sports.
Nursery:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial constraints 2. The funding here primarily consists of sponsorships, with limited support from the government.
Achievement fostering:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient allocation of financial resources for sports, absence of corporate support

Table 2. Prediction

Revenue:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failing to assess the requirements of sports strategy in the future may pose challenges in enhancing national sports competition. This prediction is based on the absence of a comprehensive sports infrastructure and regional sports plan (DBOD) in Papua Province that precisely outlines the methods and protocols for implementing sports activities.
Nursery:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To enhance national sports competition, it is imperative to assess the requirements of sports nursery strategies in the future. This prediction is based on the absence of a comprehensive sports and design database in Papua Province that precisely outlines the methods and protocols for implementing sports.
Achievement fostering:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The funding has not yet been completed, and it is anticipated that increasing national competitiveness will be challenging.

Table 3. Recommendation

Revenue:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Athletic cultural pursuits Marketing can be achieved through the utilization of sports festivals, the observance of car-free days, and the provision of
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	accessible public open spaces.
Nursery:	1. To comply with RI Law No. 11 of 2022 on Sports and Perpres No. 86 of 2021 on the National Sports Framework, it is necessary to modify the nursery plan in the future. The strategy can manifest as public policy goods, namely in the domains of sports and DBOD.
Achievement fostering:	1. To align with the regulations outlined in RI Law No. 11 of 2022 regarding Sports and Perpres No. 86 of 2021 on the National Sports Master Plan, it is imperative to adapt the future development strategy accordingly. The strategy might manifest as public policy initiatives that are pursued through sports and physical education.

Table 4. Monitoring

Revenue:	1. The sports revenue has not been functioning as intended, prompting the regional authority, Disorda, to implement an income program. The drawback is that, other from the main sports and dbod in Papua Province, the Papua government has also enforced Papua Regulation No. 29 of 2020 in a manner that is not suitable owing to funding constraints.
Nursery:	1. The sports revenue has not been functioning as intended, prompting the regional authority, Disordaa, to implement an income program. The drawback is that other from the main sports and DBOD in Papua Province, the Papua government has also enforced Papua Regulation No. 29 of 2020 in a manner that is not suitable owing to funding constraints.
Achievement fostering:	1. The Sports Development Program Achievement implemented by Disorda in Papua Province has not been fully optimized and is evenly on target in 9 districts due to insufficient sports financing.

Table 5. Evaluation

Revenue:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generally, the current strategy is considered unsuccessful since it does not effectively bring about good change 2. Seeking to develop policies through sports and database-oriented decision-making (DBOD) by incorporating a revenue component.
Nursery:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The provision of funding for nurseries is a pressing matter to develop sports nurseries in all 9 districts/cities in Papua Province. 2. The evaluation for the Government of Papua, conducted by Disorda, aims to enhance local competitiveness to attract the younger generation to engage in sports.
Achievement fostering:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall, the current policy is not deemed to be ineffective, but rather it is perceived to have not brought about any beneficial changes. 2. Adequate funding is crucial for the successful implementation of effective policies.

"VKW" commented on Disorda Papua's sports development. The declaration discussed how the local government established nurseries, implemented nursery laws, and overcame problems in 9 Papua Province districts/cities. The message stressed sports endeavors. We choose athletes and trainers for our programs annually on Kabunet. Our district, from the

Sports Office to the regencies, ran a thorough screening procedure three years ago to pick candidates for school correspondence. We summoned selected athletes. We, representing the Sports Office, have summoned financial support for dormitory entry.

From the 9 regencies, we can choose 5–10 that meet our quota. The number of athletes has

dropped from 90 to 50 in two years. Budgetary constraints are causing a transition this year. Our athletes received 50 Regional Budget (APBD) slots in the past two years, compared to 48 National Budget (APBN) spots. Thus, we have the Regional Sports Training Center (PPLP) and the PPLPD for Disabled Athletes.

Three years ago, we could fund some applications due to a tight budget. Since our focus is on internal concerns, we are prioritizing training to fill vacant positions over expanding to other districts this year. Internally, trainers choose obstacles using club funds. If budgeted, all roads are smooth.

"VKW" in Sports Development Disorder Papua Achievement said submitting bids is the plan to address sports talent development concerns in 9 districts/cities. Adjustments are needed owing to time and budget constraints. On Friday, November 10-11, 2023, the APBD was absorbed. Instead of the June APBN, this event was chosen for the three sports. Regardless of funding, this road is risky. Our November Desember selection process is similar to the current one. To enlist outside help or hire a third party, we need a budget. We need a constant approach because Arsama's patterns influence us.

Sports finance in Papua Province will remain a concern unless the local administration commits. If sports are used to promote political goals, their effects are limited to verbal communication. My coaching expertise has been hampered or interrupted due to insufficient funding due to adverse legislation or a lack of political commitment from lawmakers to recognize sports as a major development sector.

Governor Regulation 29 of 2020 in Papua Province adopted a public policy effort. This ordinance specifies the Sports and Youth Office of Papua Province's duties. This Pergub underpins Papua Province's sports development. Papua Sports and Youth Office (Disorda) runs the sports nursery program through Doyo Jayapura junior and senior high school PPLP/PPLPD.

This evaluation phase examines Papua Province's sports development policy and achievement patterns after the 20th National Games (PON). Papua Governor Regulation No. 29 of 2020, which defines the Sports and Youth Office of Papua Province, has not been fully implemented. Sports coaching has internal limits like a small sports development budget; hence several stages of coaching stay unresolved. Both PPLP and PPLPD offer coaching programs in Papua Province, and KONI Papua and other organizations coordinate them.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions in this study, researchers can conclude that the policy outlined in the Governor of Papua Regulation Number 29 of 2020, which pertains to the Duties and Functions of the Sports and Youth Office of Papua Province, indicates that the sports development program in Papua Province has not been effectively integrated. This suggests that there may be shortcomings in the implementation and coordination of sports development initiatives within the province, potentially impacting the overall effectiveness of efforts to

promote and enhance sports participation and performance among the youth population.

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