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Policy analysis of national sports committee of Indonesia in sleman district in development of regional sports week (porda), special region of yogyakarta

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine and describe the impact arising from the policies that have been implemented by the KONI of Sleman Regency to foster Yogyakarta Special Region Sports Week. This research is descriptive qualitative research with survey method. The data source of this study consisted of one member of the KONI Sleman Achievement Development Division, the Sleman Branch Management, athletes and trainers of the Branch Training Center of badminton, dance and roller skates. Data collection was obtained by interviewing and studying documents on data sources. As for data analysis, it is divided into 3 sequences that occur at the same time, namely: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. Based on the results of the study, the researchers concluded that the policies established by KONI Sleman were in accordance with the stages of the policy and had a good impact on coaching and sports performance. This was proven by the successful coaching of athletes.

Keywords: Analysis, policy, sports development

1. Introduction

Sport is the nation's identity and plays an essential role in nation-building. Sport serves as an accelerant of development, a productive medium for health, and a deterrent against juvenile delinquency and drug use. Achievements in sports serve as a barometer of a nation's dignity, so the accomplishments in these sports automatically become a measure of the nation's glory (Kristiyanto, DKK, 2012). One of the factors contributing to the success of the country's development is the growth and accomplishments in sports. The more the roles and policies of the government focus on sports management to improve sports achievements, the more they can contribute to the success of the country's development.

According to Article 27 Paragraph 4 of Law No. 3 of 2005, the development of achievement sports is carried out through the empowerment of sports associations, the development of national and regional sports development, and the continuous holding of competitions at various levels. The achievement sports development system cannot be ignored, that in order to achieve maximum results from a performance, it is necessary to have a National Sports Development System which includes: ten pillars of policy, including:

1. Financial support (financial).
2. Sports institutions consisting of structure and integrated sports policy.
3. Increasing participation.
4. Achievement development (promotion and talent identification).
5. Elite or top achievement (reward system and sense of security).
6. Training facilities.
7. Procurement and development of coaches.
8. National competition.
9. Research.
10. Environment, media and sponsors [2].

A sports institution consisting of a structure and an integrated sports policy is recommended in order to achieve the highest levels of sporting success, based on the second point made above. National Sports Committee of Indonesia (KONI) is one of the organizations or institutions concerned with sporting achievements.

One of the responsibilities of the National Sports Committee (KONI) is to coordinate the Regional Sports Week (PORDA). Every two years, PORDA for the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is held. Before implementing PORDA, athlete training must be conducted. The management of structured and programmed coaching can maximize performance. The results of the 15th PORDA DIY in 2019 demonstrate this. In the Special Region of Yogyakarta, KONI Sleman Regency can become the overall champion of all the districts and cities. In 2017, this also occurred at the fourteenth PORDA DIY. In 2019, the Sleman contingent was able to maintain and even surpass its previous accomplishments in organizing the 15th PORDA DIY. It is very interesting to examine what policies the National Sport Committee of Sleman Regency has implemented in order to win the 2019 15th PORDA DIY overall championship. This will have a significant effect on the nation's development if these policies are consistently maintained and even improved. This study aims to investigate what factors affect the National Sport Committee (KONI) of Sleman Regency's decision-making. The impact of these policies set by the KONI of Sleman Regency is unknown, as is the nature of these policies. This research is expected to determine and describe the effect of the policies established by the KONI of Sleman Regency on the sports achievements of the entire region. As a result, it is hoped that good policy values can be implemented in other organizations based on their objectives and fields.

A policy is a rule that can serve as a guideline for an organization or group, which has been proposed by its members and approved by its leadership^[3]. Policy analysis is the process of learning about and participating in the policy-making procedure. In order for the policies to be compatible with the local government^[4], they must account for government regulations. Policy analysis examines the causes, effects, and performance of public policies and programs to generate knowledge about the policy-making process. The construction of policies is not influenced by an institution's position structure, but rather by the actual field situation^[5].

2. Methods

This research used descriptive research by using a survey methodology. This study applied a human instrument as its instrument. Sugiyono (2016: 60) explains that human instruments are researchers who are themselves research instruments and whose role is to determine research focus, select informants as data sources, collect data, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret data, and draw conclusions from findings. This research was conducted with KONI Sleman management and three KONI Sleman sports branches, namely badminton, dancing, and roller skating, that participated in the Branch Training Center. This study's subjects were members of the KONI Sleman Achievement Development Sector, KONI Sleman Branch Managers, athletes, and trainers from the Branch Training Center. The research was conducted in the Lecturer Room of the West FIK Lecture Building, the Pangukan Tridadi Sleman Sport Hall, Bailamos Dance School, and Carambola Street in Sidoarum, Godean.

This study utilized a human instrument as its instrument.

Interviews and documentation were utilized to collect information for this study. Members of the KONI Sleman achievement development sector, KONI Sleman Branch Managers, athletes and coaches of the Branch Training Center for badminton, dancing, and roller skating were interviewed as part of the data collection method. Data collection techniques in the form of documentation were used to strengthen or complement the data obtained from interviews with 10 informants.

In the field, data analysis techniques involve multiple steps. The following are the three stages involved in analysing qualitative research data^[6]:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of synthesizing and organizing data into distinct conceptual units, categories, and themes⁷. After data reduction, the research data will be refined, making it easier to proceed to the next step.

2. Data Display

When putting together the research report, the presented research results must be revised (WHO; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2017). In this study, data is presented as narrative text. Display of data is the process of gathering compiled information so that conclusions can be drawn and new steps can be taken^[7].

3. Conclusion Drawing

The research results are in conclusion, but the nature of this conclusion can still change if there is no strong evidence in data collection. The final step in the research process is drawing conclusions from the results of literature studies and field studies as findings, which are then described to obtain complete information and interpreted to generate new knowledge and findings^[9].

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. KONI Sleman Policy Making Stages

The following are the stages in making and deciding on a policy:

A. Agenda Preparation

KONI Sleman and the management of sports branches as members hold a member meeting to decide on a policy while preparing the agenda. In preparing the KONI agenda, it takes into account the current circumstances so that the policy foundation for determining athlete development is solid and optimal performance is achieved.

B. Policy Formulation

The formulation of the policy entails describing the future ramifications of implementing alternative policies, including if no policy is made^[10]. When determining a policy or regulation, KONI Sleman always attempts to comply with the applicable legal basis, such as Laws, Government Regulations, Regional Regulations pertaining to sports, etc. Due to the fact that KONI Sleman is an independent organization, no third party may intervene.

C. Policy Implementation

At this stage, it requires resource support and the establishment of an organization to implement the policy¹⁰. The implementation of policies at KONI Sleman is quite good because the Strategic Plan and Branch Training Center programs, which were developed as a result of agenda preparation and policy formulation, have been successful and

yielded satisfactory results; however, the implementation must be maintained and enhanced.

D. Policy Evaluation

The evaluation conducted enables the formulation of new policies^[11]. Every time a member meeting is held, the KONI Sleman evaluation stage is carried out based on the results of athlete achievements, accountability reports for each branch administrator, and the KONI Sleman work program. In addition, the evaluation is conducted whenever the monitoring team from KONI Sleman directly evaluates the implementation of the Branch Training Center program in each sport branch.

E. New Policy

The new policy is the policy stage in the last stage¹⁰. If the results are not satisfactory, at KONI Sleman, the policy will be updated. The policy was modified based on athlete achievement results, accountability reports for each sport, the KONI Sleman work program, and proposals from meeting participants, which are then evaluated.

3.2. Sports Development Pyramid

a. Sports Promotion

Massing is the multilateral patterning of skills and physical fitness based on specialization. The purpose of sports promotion is to encourage people to comprehend and live up to the nature and benefits of sports as a necessity of life, particularly easy, inexpensive, interesting, useful, and massive sports^[12]. According to Drs. Herwin Sjahrudin, M.Pd, the coordinator of KONI Sleman's achievement development sector, sports promotion is primarily focused on sports branch managers at this time. Therefore, branch managers coordinate sports promotion directly.

b. Sports Breeding

Athlete breeding is an effort to find individuals with the ability to achieve short- and long-term sporting success, as a step or continuation of mass promotion¹². Breeding is a pattern applied in an effort to capture scientifically researched talented athletes^[13]. During the breeding phase, which is also the primary responsibility and duty of Branch Managers, KONI Sleman is quite useful and also offers suggestions for athlete development.

c. Achievement

The greater the perception of rewarded incentives, the greater the motivation to achieve^[14]. At KONI Sleman, athletes are eligible for a variety of appreciations, including bonuses. KONI Sleman gives appreciation to athletes who have excelled at PORDA.

3.3. External Factors Supporting Development

a. Coach

The coach is the external factor that has the greatest impact on the success of the athlete^[15]. The success of the athlete will be affected by the leadership of the coach^[16]. KONI Sleman does not establish criteria for selecting coaches to work with their athletes. Since the respective sports branches determine the criteria, the sports branches submit the names of coaches and athletes to KONI Sleman as PORDA teams. So that organizational functions operate effectively.

b. Quality of Facilities and Infrastructure

In order for a facility and its infrastructure to be optimally

utilized, they must meet the standards. The government, through the Ministry of Youth and Sports, has issued the Standardization of Sports Halls in Indonesia, which aims to ensure that all sports facilities meet the same quality and safety and security standards. This is due to the fact that exercise will involve large masses^[17]. Sports activities involve a variety of movements and abilities; consequently, sports facilities are required. This equipment is essential for engaging in a variety of physical activities involving sport-specific movements^[18]. Overall, coaching facilities require enhancements. This is in line with what was conveyed by the management of the KONI Sleman achievement development department, that there are still many requests for proposals from the Sleman sports branches management to KONI Sleman every year to meet the shortage of needed sports facilities.

c. Environment

The sports environment consists of all factors surrounding the sports venue that affect performance. The sports environment includes both the internal and external environments^[19]. In this instance, KONI Sleman collaborates with formal institutions, such as the Faculty of Sports Science of UNY with regard to the utilization of fitness laboratories, the Faculty of Psychology of UGM with regard to the mental training of athletes, and the Public Health Office with regard to nutritional guidance for athletes. A favorable environment will encourage achievement^[20].

d. Science and technology

In its use of science and technology, KONI Sleman collaborates with other institutions, including the Faculty of Sports Science at UNY, which uses a fitness laboratory whose equipment is already partially technologically advanced. Innovation, design, and the application of technology to competitive sports are crucial for future-focused athletes seeking to maximize their performance. However, the introduction of new technologies can occasionally spark debate or controversy^[21]. Thus, KONI Sleman's contribution to the advancement of science and technology in the sports industry has been quite beneficial. Just that there is always room for improvement in the application of increasingly sophisticated technology to sports in order to optimize athlete performance.

e. Supervision Implementation

Supervision must involve procedural problem-solving, i.e., identifying problems, determining causes, implementing countermeasures, making improvements, evaluating the results of improvements, and preventing the recurrence of similar issues. An organization's awareness will increase if supervision is carried out appropriately^[23]. KONI Sleman performs supervision during Monitoring of the Training Center and member meetings. Supervision is very important because it can find out what things are happening and must be corrected so that it can optimize the developments.

3.4. PORDA

Matches or competitions are the estuary of achievement development, with competitions used to evaluate training results and increase athletes' competition maturity^[24]. Together with the host, the provincial KONI coordinates PORDA. Five districts/cities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta participate in PORDA, which is held every two years with rotating hosts.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the policy set by KONI Sleman in coaching athletes at the 15th Regional Sports Week (PORDA) in 2019 went well. It was demonstrated that the Sleman contingent won the competition overall. This is due, in part, to the fact that cooperation and coordination between KONI Sleman and the Sport Branch Management have been going well, but there is still room for improvement in terms of funding and infrastructure.

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