

Analysis of the Applied Policy for the Sports Training Achievements in Aceh Province

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Abstract

Background: Analysing the policy for the development of sports achievements in Aceh Province is a must to be done because Aceh's achievements of Aceh province at the national level in of the National Sports Week (PON) competition were less competitive. **Objective:** This research aim to find out the problems and solutions for the progress of sports development in Aceh by analyzing two Aceh government policies, specifically 1) Aceh Governor Regulation no. 122 of 2016 regulating the position, structure, organization, duties and functions of the Aceh Youth and Sports Service (or DISPORA), 2) Qanun No. 9 of 2016 which is about the Aceh Province Sports Development **Method:** The analysis was done by using a qualitative research design with observations, interviews, document analysis and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Participants were regional heads, Aceh Regional House of Representative Commission V, Youth and Sports Service, Aceh KONI, athletes, coaches and other sports players totaling 36 people. **Result:** The research findings conclude that Aceh Province has two policies that were ratified by the Governor in 2016. The policies about these two regional regulations are considered too late. As the result, it has impacts in Aceh's achievements in PON. The policies that have just been ratified or validated have not been realized and are evenly implemented in all 23 regencies/cities in the province of Aceh. In addition, to the late ratification of policies, other factors were found, : 1) lack of funding factors, 2) Inadequate infrastructure, 3) unfulfilled human resources, 4) Socio-cultural factors during the long military conflict and Tsunami natural disaster, and 5) Political factors from stakeholder officials who have not supported policies for Aceh's sports development. **Conclusion:** Analysis results of this study found that the delay in the Aceh Province validating the regional regulations for Aceh's sports development led to a decline in Aceh's achievements at the national level. Through this research, a positive input can be provided for the Aceh provincial government to review regional regulations to be more specific with political, socio-cultural, and soft approaches. power to promote sustainable sports as preparation for hosting the PON Aceh-North Sumatra 2024 and sustainable long-term achievements.

Keywords— Policy Analysis, Sport Development, Aceh Government

I. INTRODUCTION

Within these latest twenty years or 2 decades, policy analysis has evolved into various formal method collections for improving policy design and implementation (Chalip, 2016). A policy is an instrument that can be used to influence a lot

of people activities (Noël Racine et al., 2020). A policy is a system whose principle is to determine rational decisions (Stewart, O'Halloran, Oates, Sherry, & Storr, 2021). The policies of government have legal force that can regulate each region (Prasetyo, Damrah, & Marjohan, 2018). One of the policies of the

Indonesian government in sports field is to give regional autonomy to regional governments to regulate their own regional authority (Santosa, Sugiyanto, & Kristiyanto, 2014). One of the policies provided by the central government as stated in the 2005 SKN Law is the policy for the development and development of achievement sports in the regions (“ National Sports System Act,” 2005).

A massive policy on sports issues is a step to maintain health and fitness in order to improve the quality of human resources (Rahadian & Ma'mun, 2018). Sport has historically been able to create improved health, reduce crime, improve education quality and welfare (Coalter, 2012). The sports sustainable development will form the nation's character that is disciplined, sporty and has a nationalist spirit. Along with an international sport development which is influenced by several contemporary issues, sport is used as a tool to achieve a goal with various interest groups. Indonesia is one of the countries that has a national sports policy with a long history starting from the old government system, New Government System, Reformation Period until Democracy era where citizens can express themselves without any pressure.

A political element always influences government's policies so that a policy implementation has many aspects of interest (Harris, Dowling, & Houlihan, 2021). Policies of sports that are influenced by many interests are used as tools of political power (Jacobs, De Bosscher, & Venter, 2021), this is similar to the explanation explained by (Khasnis, Chapman, Toering, & Collins, 2021) that the core problem of sports policy is the irrelevant policy formulation and its implementation becomes ineffective. Political factors that influence sport policy (Scelles, 2021) are used as a government tool to make sport gather mass (Morales Fontanilla, 2020). Political factors cannot be separated from the development of world sports policy these days.

There are many countries that have a sport culture power to make sport as a strength to build their nations (Charway & Houlihan, 2020). Sports development policies with socio-

cultural and political approaches have made several countries able to develop better sports. For example, South Africa, South Korea, and Ghana that implement the policies of sport. South Africa applies the political power of its rulers and the socio-cultural culture of its nation to build sports (Jacobs, De Bosscher, & Venter, 2021), South Korea emphasizes on social values and political diplomacy in their sport policy (Kang & Houlihan, 2021) and Ghana implements policies sports from cultural and political elements run by state leaders (Charway & Houlihan, 2020). It is a true fact that Government policies that fully support sport will significantly affect the achievements that will be achieved while competing at all levels (De Bosscher, De Knop, Van Bottenburg, & Shibli, 2007). Several contemporary issues inside a policy and governance are also influenced by stakeholders in international sport body. (Harris, Dowling, & Houlihan, 2021). This argument strengthens that the sports policies taken by each country have many aspects of interest outside the interests of sports ranging from social, political and also international world views.

The implementing of sports policy by involving relevant human resources to formulate policies will produce policy recommendations that are right on target (Lucas & O'Connor, 2021). The main indicators that must be formulated in the policy according to (Abdul, 2015) cover 4 aspects : 1) Developing sports policies 2) Socialization of sports 3) Scouting of talents and nurseries 4) Programs for improving sports achievements. Generating policy formulations by involving various relevant ministries and government commissions produces better policy objectives, illustrated by the opinion of (Attali & Bazoge, 2021) that adopted policies from Scandinavian states aimed at sports for national welfare. The same policy was also stated by (Lang et al., 2020) revealing that the objectives' strategic of sports policy on high solidarity were conducted the develop health, social relations and developing sports talent.

Another policy strategy conducted by using the Soft Power strategy by the government is to

bring its citizens indirectly to participate in sports (AlKhalifa & Farello, 2021; Kang & Houlihan, 2021), Soft Power strategy has been successfully implemented by South Korea and Saudi Arabia. It has a huge influence to these both countries in sport's development in International level. Another policy adopted by the UK is to use sport as a means of promoting health policies and to encourage community involvement in sport (Coalter, 2012). The Soft Power strategy slightly leads everyone to love the sport implemented by their country, in contrast to the hard power system which forces every citizen to enter the sport.

Fiscal policies using amount of funding as implemented by China at the 2008 Beijing Olympics (Wei, Hong, & Zhouxiang, 2010) and Brasil at Olimpiade Rio 2016 (Camargo, Piggini, & Mezzadri, 2020) bring positive results that are relevant to the formulated policies. Achieving sports achievements with large funding policies prepares all major financing efforts to achieve the target of becoming champions (Wei et al., 2010). The level of sports success measured by success during competitions will be an indicator of whether the policies formulated are effective or not to be implemented.

The world sports' development these days is not only supported by technology (Mäkinen, Lämsä, & Lehtonen, 2019), but also how the use of technology and the development of the sports industry supported by the policies of government (Bodin & Misener, 2020). The statement of (Khasnis et al., 2021) states that sport policy in professional sports management is collaborated with private sector. This sport policy integrates the cooperation among sports organizations, sports clubs and government organizations that will make it easier to build sports development (Seippel & Belbo, 2021). The collaboration among institutions is the solution to create a sustainable professional sports management competencies (Nam, Shin, Jung, Kim, & Nam, 2019).

Various sports policies from the literature field that integrate sports policies in social, cultural, political, management and soft power

approaches should be able to integrate sports with education especially sports development policies through Physical Education Subject in schools. This statement is relevant to the statement of (Camiré & Trudel, 2010) stating that Physical Education Subject in schools is a step to guide and introduce the sport policies in long term to the students through learning process. The similar opinion is stated by (Komarudin, 2015). Physical education subject in schools is a part of sports coaching by expressing children's talents through learning. The series of sports movements is a series of movement arts that combines sports movements and physical fitness (Kosma & Erickson, 2020). This statement strengthens a belief that sports and physical education subject are alike; towards achievement and fitness.

Various sports policies that have been formulated must be supported by infrastructure, human resources, involvement of many people that follow the formulated policies and/or all people who participate in applying the sport policies (Dasar & Decheline, 2017). In addition, human resources play a role in two functions which are: (1) to carry out the policy and (2) to be an actor in the implementation of the sport.

The policies from the various literatures discussed above can be used as a reference by the Aceh government to adopt policies. As the result, they can be used for regional sports development. Aceh is western part of the Indonesian government. The province of Aceh has a lot of potential to develop sports achievements that can be seen from the social, cultural side and the ability to build standard sports supporting infrastructure. The potential that exists in Aceh Province is not in line with Aceh's achievements in the implementation of the National Sports Week (PON), which is held every 5 years.

The conducted analysis brought two regulations issued by the Governor of Aceh 1) Aceh Governor Regulation No. 122 of 2016 regulating the position, structure, organization, duties and functions of the Aceh Youth and Sports Service, 2) Qanun No. 9 of 2016 concerning Sports Development Aceh. These

two policy regulations are the core foundation of sports development in Aceh Province as an effort to boost achievement at the national level. On the other hand, Aceh Governor Regulation No. 122 of 2016 and Qanun No. 9 of 2016 do not seem clearly effective in the implementation which these 2 regulation do not provide relevant contributions to its formulation.

The analysis of these two regulations issued by the Governor of Aceh is that these policies experienced delays in implementing these policies, resulting in unstable sports performance and difficulty competing at the national level. PON XXI 2024 will take place in the provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra. This is scheduled or decided by the Minister of Youth and Sports written in an official letter Number 71 of 2020 concerning the determination of the provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra to host PON XXI 2024. To host the PON, Aceh government will make a long-term policy. Hence, PON 2024 will be an opportunity to not only preparing the policies to host PON 2024 but also a time to prepare sustainable athletes.

Several steps that must be executed by the Aceh provincial government are formulating policies and revising existing policies. It will analyses whether their implementation is right on target according to the long-term needs of Aceh's sports development or should be revised. Policy formulation with social, cultural, political, management and sport for all (Prasetyo, Damrah, & Marjohan, 2018) makes it easier for the government to formulate policies. The conducted policy analysis is used as an evaluation tool (Firmansyah, Winarno, Setyawati, & Rustiadi, 2021) to measure the level of policy success. If the existing policy is not effective, a review and recommendation from various policy literature studies are conducted which are then adopted.

This research followed trending sports policy research from various literatures reviewed by (Grix & Phillpots, 2011) "Asymmetrical network governance' and the deviant case of the sports policy sector". The results of this research figured out 2 policy methods. 1)

Empirical principles of policy and political management, 2) Empirical principles of democratic sports policy. The research of (Charway & Houlihan, 2020) entitled "Country profile of Ghana: sport, politics and nation-building found out that sports policies in Ghana supported by the government and political forces made Ghana successful in developing competitive sports at the international level. A research from (McSweeney & Safai, 2020)) resulted a sports policy in Canada by increasing citizen participation in sports with the slogan "Sport Canada", namely 3 main programs and policy-making innovations. Another research conducted by (Nam et al., 2019) explained that sports policy that emphasis on increasing resources and increasing the competence of athletes in parts of East Asian countries, especially China, Japan, and South Korea, successfully level up the success of athletes during competition. Additionally, a research conducted by (Davies, Taylor, Ramchandani, & Christy, 2019) explained that sports policies can create social benefits for improving health, reducing crime, improving the quality of education and welfare. While this research will certainly be the basis for researchers to analyze sports coaching policies in Aceh Province in order to find its problem and solution. A problem found from the research will be given a solution in the form of recommendations for regional sports coaching policies that are relevant to social, cultural, political, and other policy approaches.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Participants and Study Design

2.1.1 Study Design

The aims of this research are to analyze sports policy in Aceh Province by exploring or analysing the information from several various sources. This research was a policy qualitative design research from (Sugiyono, 2017). The qualitative methods used were observation, interviews, documentation and document studies. The policy analysis method used was to analyze 2 laws of Aceh provincial government policy. Afterwards, the results of

the analysis were formulated to produce public policy recommendations. The instruments used in both research designs were 1) observation, 2) interviews to explore information naturally and openly to the informants, 3) research documentation, 4) document analysis and, 5) Focus group discussions (FGD).

2.1.2 Participants

The technique used to obtain sample was snowball sampling. The technique was used in order to get more extensive information from informants so that the data obtained was accurate and precise. This is according to research problems (Sugiyono, 2020). The data type in this research came from primary data and secondary data. In addition, the used informants included government stakeholders in making policy. They were the Governor of Aceh Province (1 person), the chairman in Aceh Regional House of Representative, Commission V (1 person), Provincial Youth and Sports Office Aceh (6 people), Private Institutions such as athletes (20 people), coaches (5 people) and the Indonesian National Sports Committee (or KONI Aceh, 3 people) with 36 informants. The criteria for the selected informants were senior officials of each institution that had policy legitimacy especially all institutions that implemented any policies and targeted the implementing policies.

The main criteria of the research informant subject is to provide relevant information responding the research questions. Thus, it can collect or reveal a valid and accountable information. The research was conducted according to research ethics *Standards and operational Guidance for Ethics Review of Health-Related Research with human Participants WHO 2011 and international Ethical CIOMS WHO 2016*. The research was started from August to December 2021. All informant data and documents were approved by the informant so that informants personal data were secret or were not published. Each informant would be asked to sign a research ethics agreement and explained the purpose and process of the research, as well as the rights of each informant.

2.2 Procedure

The research procedure was based on a qualitative research design by using case studies (Creswell, 2009) in an in-depth way towards programs, events, activities, processes for individuals and groups. Its purposes were to get valid information from informants. Every informant was interviewed in a room that had been agreed upon between the researcher and the informant. The duration of the interview for each informant varied from 30 minutes to 60 minutes according to the information needs of the informants. A total of 14 interview questions led to a policy analysis of the Aceh provincial government. The research was conducted for 4 months (August 2021 to December 2021) in Banda Aceh, the capital city of Aceh Province.

Table 1. Observation Guidelines

No	Indicator	Steps	Execution
1	The observed Aspect	Observation of locations, informants, institutions, and the environment	An open observation
2	Voice recorder	Voice recorder tape recorder, voice recorder from cellphone	Used to avoid data lost (<i>human error</i>)
3	Image capture tool	Digital camera documentation tools, cellphone cameras and other similar type of cameras for data documentation	Used to keep the validity of the data and documentation (the results of the researcher's analysis in research place)
4	notes guidelines in research place	Recording the needs of researchers in the form of diaries, manuals and other books	Easier for researchers to record important data in the research place

Table 2. Interview Guide

No	Indicator/Problem Focus	Interview questions
1	What is the legal basis and legal laws for achievement sports coaching?	
2	How is the implementation of the current policies and their implementation in public?	
3	What is the role of local government and stakeholders in effort to develop sports achievements?	
4	What are the factors for the decline in sports achievement in Aceh (HR, Organization, Coaching, Sports personnel)?	
5	What are the strategies and policies to make sport as a mass sport for all citizens in Aceh?	
6	What are the short-term and long-term strategies and policies to prepare athlete and next athlete generation ?	
7	What are the strategies and policies for achievement sports coaching?	
8	What is the policy for improving the quality of sports organization governance?	
9	What is the strategy for upgrade human resources to improve sports achievement?	
10	What is the policy for the development of sports facilities?	
11	What is the policy for implementing sport science and science and technology to improve the quality of train/exercise programs?	
12	Are there any funds sources and allocations for athlete who achieve or win a competition?	
13	Are there awards and guarantees for the future of athletes, coaches and sports players?	
14	Are there any correlation among social, cultural and regional backgrounds to increase sports achievement?	

The research data sources referred to the theory of (Moleong, 2017) that was about the process of entering the location, the process in the location, and collecting research data. During the process of collecting research data, researchers used research tools in the form of research guidelines, notes in research place, voice recording devices, and cameras as research support tools so that the validity of research data was valid and could be accounted for. The validity of the research data used four triangulation concepts: 1) method triangulation 2) inter-researcher triangulation 3) triangulation of data sources 4) theoretical triangulation, while data analysis techniques were 1) data collection, 2) data reduction, 3) data display, 4) conclusion drawing.

The implementation of research conducted during the Covid-19 period presented a challenge to researchers while collecting data in the research location. During the interview, it was face-to-face with such a health protocol procedures and virtual interviews. Beside the limited time, researchers had the right to reveal the identity of the informant and the source of the data provided by the informant. In particular, the information on the funding policy provided by the informant was not disclosed in the results of this research in detail as a privacy policy that was forbidden to be published in general.

2.3 Demographics

The recorded audios of the informants' interviews were transcribed using the triangulation method and rechecked to obtain an accurate information. All interview informants were willing to reveal their identities and were ready to provide clarification of answers if there was more detailed information. The informant's willing was made in writing and signed by the informant. Each informant would be given initials or coding starting from coding the name, position, gender and type of information submitted. This stage was to make it easier for researchers to classify information from informants. After all information was collected from observations, interviews, documentation,

FGDs, literature reviews, data documents were verified at this stage. The conclusions were in line with the conditions of research findings in the research place of research, as well as theories and evidence were valid. Hence, the conclusions of the research results were credible.

III.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Coaching Policy

The research's findings in Aceh government had 2 regional regulations that were legitimated or validated in 2016. They were as follows: 1) Aceh Governor Regulation No. 122 of 2016 regulating the position, structure, organization, duties and functions of the Aceh Youth and Sports Service, and 2) Qanun No. 9 of 2016 concerning Aceh's Sports Development. Substantially, the contents of these 2 policies had basic formulation ideas for the development of achievement sports in Aceh. However, its implementation in the field was not in line with the expectation. Aceh Province had 23 administrative regencies/cities. As the result, 2 regulation were not applied to all regions in Aceh Province. Information collected from key informants "FA" revealed this fact.

"The government helped by Youth and Sports Office has formally provided information (copies of letters and announcements) through the Aceh Dispora website, social media and Dispora Representatives in each Regency/City. However, the information submitted did not get a response so that the information did not reach sports organizations and athletes. This is why all policies are only in most areas close to the provincial capital".

Related to this problem of delivering information from the Provincial Government that was not evenly distributed to all regions in Aceh (23 regencies/cities in total), these 23 cities did not apply the 2 regulations that had been legitimated or validated. This is similar to information was also disclosed by the key informant "BN"

"Each change in regulations is informed by Youth and Sports Service or Dispora but

because of the lackness of each region awareness to disseminate and review the contents of these 2 regulations causes not all understand the contents of the policy".

It is clear that the performance between organizations have not been well integrated between the center and the regions so that the implementation is not in line. Disharmonious inter-organizational relations will trigger ineffective implementation of the policy (Jacobs et al., 2021), good inter-organizational relations will improve inter-organizational performance so that all policies are fully realized in all regions in Aceh Province.

3.2 The Policy of Funding

Regulation of Aceh Governor (Number 122 of 2016 Article 11) states "technical control funding for the planning budget was sourced from Aceh Allocation Budget for province needs (or APBA), National Allocation Budget for national needs (or APBN) and other sources income". The meaning of other sources in this article can be interpreted if there are other sources besides the APBA and APBN, they can be used for funding sports in Aceh. In these days, Aceh Province is a province that receives an exclusive autonomy funds from the central government (Zulfan & Maulana, 2019). The exclusive autonomy funds from the central government has to be allocated for infrastructure and education development programs for sports funding. This information was from an informants in the research place with the initial name "MN" who revealed this statement

"There is no harmony between the regions and the organizers of sports achievements (KONI). This leads to a small amount of sports funding that is planned or allocated". The same thing was also expressed by the informant with the code or initial name (RF) that "the Aceh government does not fully support sports development. This can be seen from every change of regional head the determination of the portion for sports funding that is always changing and relatively small".

Based on these various literatures, it is explained that more sports funding will also get maximum results (Ma & Kurscheidt, 2019). More funding is an element that is emphasized in the development of sports achievements in Aceh. Within 20 times PON competition from 1948 in Solo to PON XX in Papua, the best achievements of Aceh Province were in PON XIX held in West Java with 17th rank and PON XX in Papua which was ranked 12th Nationally out of 34 participating provinces. This information was from the informant's initials "MN".

"Funding allocated for sports achievement provided by the Aceh government to Youth and Sports Service or Dispora which is then handed over to KONI every period is always changing. The amount of funds approved is influenced by political and personal interest/style factors from the regional leaders. In the 2020 PON in Papua, Aceh allocated the largest funding to take part in the PON. The large funding was due to the delayed TC schedule and due to transportation factors from Aceh-Papua which was a line between the western and eastern ends of Indonesia, so that the funds used were much."

In the 2012 PON in Riau, the Aceh Government allocated a significant fund of 43.5 trillion, but this was not accompanied by the great achievement. Aceh was only able to finish in position 25 out of 33 participants. The results of large funding and the realization of 2 Aceh Regional Regulations in 2016 were targets for the XX PON in Papua and the results were significant by occupying the 12th position out of 34 participating provinces with 11 gold, 7 silver and 11 bronze medals. A large funding policy has to be prepared by the Aceh Province for the XXI PON 2024 to achieve the target of entering the national top 5.

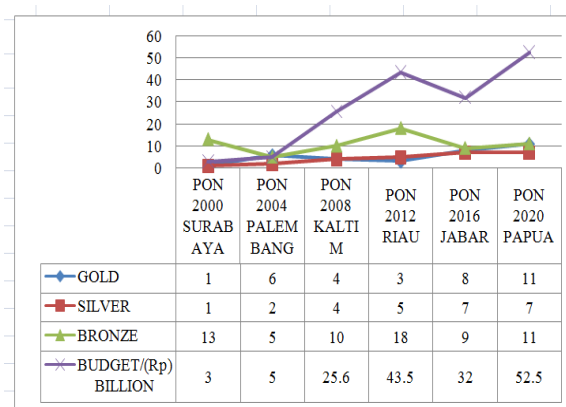


Figure 1. Aceh's Ranking at PON 2000-2020

Besides to the all factors above, sports funding in Aceh is still completely dependent on National Budget for national needs (or APBN) and Regional Budget for regional needs (or APBD). This becomes more difficult to develop Aceh's sport achievement because of the limited budget from the government for each sport type needs that is much enough. Sports sponsorship in Aceh is categorized as less involving the private sector. The huge difference in each regional event is that the main event sponsor is from regional-owned enterprises (or BUMD) and the role of the private sector as sponsor of activities is very less. In the future, this will be a homework on how the Aceh Government can establish sponsorship cooperation with the private sector so that funding management can be maximized

3.3 Infrastructure Development Policy

The construction of sports facilities in Aceh Province is classified as minimal category. This is based on the data collected in the research place of 23 districts/cities. It was found out that not all districts/cities had standardized the facilities such as stadiums, indoor and outdoor sports buildings, gymnastics, aquatics and others facilities that were still focused on one area / city which was in provincial capital, Banda Aceh City. Facilities are certainly the main supporting indicators in regional sports development (Natalia, Sugiyanto, & Kiyatno, 2016). The analysis of the two laws of the Government of Aceh had not been explained in more detail about the policy of sports supporting facilities and infrastructure. By

having National Budget for national needs (or APBN) and Regional Budget for regional needs (or APBD, combined with the exclusive autonomy funds, Aceh should be able to build sports infrastructure that is evenly distributed. As explained in article 179 of Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh (UUPA), this law states that the Exclusive Autonomy Fund must be used for infrastructure development and maintenance (Murdiansyah & Ikhsan, 2016). These three sources of funds, if properly allocated, should be able to provide significant development for sports in Aceh.

3.4 Human Resources

In general, sport resources of Aceh had competitive capacities ranging from athletes, coaches and other sports personnel. To support sports achievements, the Aceh Dispora had collaborated with many experts in the field of sport science outside Aceh. Sports Specialist activities of Dispora and KONI Aceh invited experts according to fields from well-known universities. However, for athlete resources, there were still many sports federations using athletes outside Aceh who were then recruited to become Aceh athletes. This happened a lot at the district / city level in Aceh Province which was done by the sports branch management. Unstructured coaching caused certain sports look for players instantaneously. As the result, the long-term athlete coaching program does not executed well. While, based on the Aceh coaches, they were welcome to have coaches from outside Aceh who had succeeded in bringing Aceh to improve the ranking of medals in PON. One of the coaches from outside Aceh who was successful was "TS" The weightlifting coach who successfully contributed 2 gold medals at at PON Papua 2020 and "FH" who succeeded in awarding a Silver medal in Football at PON Papua 2020. This information was obtained from informants initials "KR".

"During this time, all coaches who train at Student Sports Education and Training Center (or PPLP/PPLD) with national level coach standards according to sports and each coach are given training program

targets and achievement targets every year. Coaches who cannot achieve the targets according to the contract will be given an evaluation, as a step to get the relevant targets"

This statement is in line with the reality of the documents that researchers had tracked. All trainers in Student Sports Education and Training Center (or PPLP/PPLD) had fulfilled the standards and had targets set by the Aceh Youth and Sport Service (Dispora). Whilst other field findings, researchers found out that the role of universities were less involved in sports development in Aceh. Aceh Province had approximately 17 universities in Aceh, 5 State Universities and 12 Private Universities From a total of 17 universities and 7 Physical Education Study Programs. The Physical Education Study Program should have an important role in the development of sports in Aceh, starting from cooperation in sports science and could also be integrated with athletes to get guaranteed tuition at universities in Aceh. Another finding was that lecturers at the Physical Education Study Program had not been involved in Aceh's sports development.

3.5 Social and Cultural

Aceh province has a lot of cultures from local communities and those who are not local people or immigrants. Cultural diversity can be used as a potential to develop sports development in Aceh. Aceh province has a long history from time to time starting from the war of independence, military conflicts to the birth of the Helsinki MoU in 2005, which is one of the causes of the difficulty in developing sports development in Aceh. Another factor was the 2005 Aceh Tsunami which destroyed Aceh. Aceh's development had to be started all over again. This long historical journey has its own impact on the sport. This information was obtained from the informant's initials "BN"

"Aceh sports development can be normalized and start to compete nationally since a historical event of Aceh, Aceh peace in 2005 after the military conflict and tsunami disaster. From these two events,

Aceh has received sympathy from the international community so that development is increasing rapidly through international aid funds and also from the central government. Another impact is that facilities can support it”.

Apart from the military conflict and tsunami disaster, Aceh, which is dominated by Islamic law called Bumi Serambi Mekah, has a strong community culture and religion, which lacks knowledge of the world of sports, especially Aceh women who assume or consider sports too vulgar and opposite to Islamic law. However, along with the development of the era of sports activities that have been regulated in local government laws, many young women generation is pursuing sports. As the evidence, at PON Papua 2020, many female athletes involved in this competition and become Aceh contingent who succeeded in donating medals.

3.6 Political

Within the development of sport, there is always political factors that influence it. In almost all countries, the implementation of sports is associated with politics to achieve goals. Strong political factors are also an indicator of the ups and downs of Aceh's achievements. This statement is reinforced by the key informants, with initial names "SR" and RF".

“Power of Political in Aceh is triggered by leaders who have a huge authority with different missions. They use their authority power to achieve goals outside of sports. A real example of Political factors could be seen in the sports funding that is always irrelevant to the proposed funding. The political relationship between the Regency/City regional government which is not harmonious with the Provincial government has led to selective slashing development. The provincial government, which does not have access to the central government, has slowed the realization of sports development plans in Aceh. A leader who has good connection to all institutions is admitted as necessary. This leader

becomes the key to the control the of sports development in the province of Aceh.”

This statement is in line with several studies from (Charway & Houlihan, 2020; Scelles, 2021; Scelles & Pfister, 2021) Sport policy is always influenced by politics so that its journey cannot be separated from the role of rulers or stakeholder and other interests. Moreover, sport is used as a tool to achieve a goal. There are two opposing sides to politically influenced sports. The first side is that political power can make sports policies by the rulers / a person with a powerful authority to make the country have a excellent sport, and the second side is that the rulers only take advantage of sports but do not work to develop sports aspect after they have achieved the desired goals. If you look closely at the current position of Aceh Province, it is still on the second side so that the journey of sports development policy has not been maximally implemented by the regional government. The journey of sports policy is still ongoing from the sports actors themselves who take the initiative to excel each sport branch.

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If politics uses sport a tool to achieve something, then sport can use this opportunity into a negotiation to reach the development of the sport itself. The negotiation in this context is an agreement between officials who have policy interests and authority. This step is considered effective because it has a mutually beneficial role for both parties. From political interests to achieve its goals with sport as a gathering of mass, while sports use it to achieve sustainable development goals.

IV. DISCUSSION

Qualitative research is research that is used to find out any phenomena that are explored in depth. This research analyzes the policy of sports achievement coaching in Aceh to figure out what factors influencing or blocking sports achievement in Aceh. The information was collected from 36 informants provided valid data for research. The document study conducted found the best achievements during the implementation of PON were West Java PON 2016 ranking 17 out of 34 participants and Papua PON 2020 ranking 12 out of 34 participating provinces, while the two regulations issued by the Governor in 2016 were after the West Java PON. This shows that during the PON Jakarta in 1969 until the West Java PON in 2016, Aceh did not have a regional sports development law. The ups and downs of Aceh's achievements were strongly related to the absence of legal force governing the development of regional sports.

Qanun Number 9 of 2016 concerning Aceh's Sports Development has set a sports development strategy in Aceh and the results of its implementation can be seen from the results of the PON Papua 2020. Aceh finished in the 12th nationally with 11 gold, 7 silver and 11 bronze medals. This result could be admitted as perfect since it collected 12 gold medals from the targeted medals by Youth and Service Sport (or KONI) Aceh. The results of the hard work of athletes, coaches, sports players, administrators and the government got on target results.. This achievement cannot be separated from the role of the Youth and Sports Office which implemented Qanun Number 9 of 2016

with various programs such as fostering early childhood athletes through Student Sports Education and Training Center PPLP/PPLD, seeking new athletes from 23 districts/cities throughout Aceh, training centers, and empowering human resources. according to the competence. The Aceh Youth and Sports Service had maximally provided long-term coaching to prepare potential athletes such as weightlifting, kempo, fencing, soccer, karate and pencak silat. This leading sport donated the 2020 Papua PON medal.

The findings from two Aceh regional regulations and other factors above became the basis for Aceh to make changes to prepare itself to host the 2024 Aceh-North Sumatra PON. Being a host, it is necessary to prepare a large budget to get maximum results (Wei et al., 2010). Large funding has a correlation with the achievement of targeted achievements, funding contributes to the development of infrastructure (Kay, 2010), increasing resources (Irfan, Handayani, Setyawati, & Sulaiman, 2020), and fostering sustainable athletes towards sustainable achievement (Abdul, 2015). These policy steps are the ways to increase competitiveness that must be prepared by the Aceh government.

Beside a huge amount of funding, political power plays a big role as well (Seippel, Dalen, Sandvik, & Solstad, 2018) to determine the direction of facilitating a policy to be legalized by the authorities. Politics that are driven by the rulers are easier to carry out on the basis of indirectly bringing the direction of forcing changes. As has been done by the presidents of Ghana and South Africa who made political power the rulers to advance sport in their countries (Charway & Houlihan, 2020; Jacobs et al., 2021). The role of the leader has a great influence on sports policy through political power.

This research and recommendations that are limited for further research are limited access for researchers to do any research in the government field because many of the government's staff are not allowed to be observed. There are several documents that are

private. Additionally, it was uneasy since the research area covered one province with 23 districts / cities. The researcher focused on the provincial capital Banda Aceh because substantially everything is centralized in the provincial capital. For further research, it can be done by analyzing the Aceh government's public policy regarding regional sports development. Thus, the policy implementation and policy renewal will continue to be developed every time. As the result, policies are increasingly developing with new theories (Dunn, 2016). Sport policy is a development tool for the welfare and glory of the nation (Kristiyanto, 2012). Regional sports development needs to be advanced to achieve overall welfare for the community.

V. CONCLUSION

The research findings from the analysis of Aceh's sports development policies, researchers found an useful information that influenced the policy and implementation of sports policies in Aceh that caused Aceh was less competitive at the national level. It can be concluded that these factors are 1) the lack of coordination between inter-regional organizational institutions in conducting policy development and implementation, 2) funding factors that were not supported by the government and funding was still dependent on the Aceh provincial budget due to lack of support from the private sector, 3) unequal sports infrastructure facilities in 23 Regencies/Cities throughout Aceh (infrastructure is still concentrated in the provincial capital in Banda Aceh), 4) Human resources that have not been fully explored and have not involved experts, trainers from and outside of Aceh, 5) Socio-cultural factors in Aceh, which experienced prolonged military conflict and tsunami in 2005, 6) Political factors; no harmony between regional heads and the Legislature to achieve sports development goals. Besides, Aceh's local political power was unable to negotiate with the central government to obtain funding and grants related to Aceh's sports development. The province of Aceh, which just passed a peaceful period of military conflict through the MoU

between the Acehese and Indonesian governments in Helsinki, Finland, still has several unfinished MoU. It makes Aceh's political is unpredictable. There is a need for a special policy strategy taken Aceh government as a solution to tackle the problems by utilizing the potentials of the Aceh Province.

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