



EVALUATION OF THE ACHIEVEMENT SPORTS POLICY OF WEST JAVA PROVINCE

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Abstract

The development of sports for achievement requires adequate policy support. Various challenges faced in realizing achievement sports, both structural and infrastructural obstacles, can solve the problem of achievement achievement. This condition is related to achievements that are still weak. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the achievement sports policy of the province of West Java. The analysis method uses descriptive qualitative with interactive data analysis. The results showed that the success of the policy lies in communication, interorganizational coordination and commitment as well as the behavior of agents in the field. The effectiveness, equity, responsiveness and accuracy of agents in implementing policies are still very lacking. The application applied in the Futsal sports branch, especially in the West Java area, is still weak. Wadah or clubs that nurture the potential of athletes well, because the policies made are not ready to be used in the field. good cooperation between athletes and elements of the government is still lacking. The conclusion that the policy to realize achievements in the sport of futsal has not been effective in encouraging futsal achievements. Theoretical implications: the need for a thorough policy evaluation of futsal sports achievements in terms of interactions between organizations, as well as agents in the field. Practical implications: The success of the policy lies in the coordination, communication and commitment of the government in realizing the sport of achievement.

Keyword: Achievement, futsal, interorganizational coordination and commitment, communication, stakeholders

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1. INTRODUCTION

Sport has become an important strategy for realizing a sustainable order of society (McSweeney et al., 2019) suggesting sports for sustainable development are well documented in sports sociology literature and sports management literature. Sports are becoming a medical device for the community (Lindsey, 2020). In addition, sports have an economic impact of a region or country to advance the economy through achievement sports (Bergsgard & Norberg, 2010). Sports can provide many benefits for all aspects, from the aspects of the field of achievement sports, health sports, sports education and sports business that have an impact on the local, national and international economy (Bell & Daniels, 2018; Tan et al., 2019).

Sports are multidimensional. One of the important aspects of concern of the whole sporting activity is achievement. Sports are functioned to develop the potential of children to adults, namely achievement sports in achievement sports there is a planned, measurable, and regular training periodization. Athletes are well trained, trained and able to provide achievements to athletes, families and areas that he defends (Benoit, 2008).

The success of achievement sports cannot be separated from the support of various government parties. Through the policies he issued, including in West Java Province, The Regional Regulation of West Java Province Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of Sports. However, the implementation in the field related to this policy has not been optimal. This can be seen from the development of the achievements of one of the sports, namely futsal. The implementation of the policy is still not in accordance with the demands of achievements. The implementation of policies for achievement sports evenly in the West Java regional environment, especially in remote areas that are far from the reach of transportation.

Including coaching outstanding athletes is more focused in the city area. The coaching of athletes and the training of athletes to become gold athletes has not involved athletes or clubs in the area. The policy focus is more in the urban areas in West Java. This causes the development of futsal athletes' achievements in hampered areas and even decreases. Implementation of policies applied to the sport of futsal achievements. Even the existence of professional athletes who have the potential in the City area itself does not yet have a forum or club that fosters the potential of athletes well. This condition is because the policies made are not ready for use in the field (Roca & Ford, 2020). Cooperation between futsal clubs, athletes and government elements has not been optimal, including involving the private sector to accommodate potential achievement athletes. Mechanisms Cooperation between private companies that are ready to fund and nurture futsal athletes can reduce the unclearness of athletes to show their potential (Naser et al., 2017). (Ring & Kavussanu, 2018) stated that increasing achievements in the field of sports in addition to requiring adequate facilities and infrastructure is also needed to foster achievements, especially from an early age

The purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of sports policies in the Regional Regulation of West Java Province Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of Sports, The Second Part of Sports Achievement from article 21 to article 27 in the regional environment of West Java Province.

2. METHODS

The research approach is descriptive qualitative analytics with data sources for professional athletes, futsal club owners and policy makers in West Java. Data collection techniques are interviews, surveys and documentation with data source collection using purposive and snowball techniques. Evaluation approach using decision evaluation theoretical with a form of multi-attribute analysis in which the approach used goes through a series of procedures to obtain an assessment subjectively and produce appropriate solutions.

The selection of participants based on their domicile in the West Java area who has never felt justice in the selection of futsal athletes who are in remote areas in West Java. Data sources is taken from professional athletes, futsal club owners and policy makers in West Java. Data collection techniques are interviews, surveys and documentation with data source collection using purposive and snowball techniques. The sample used was 20 futsal players in West Java with an age range of 16-23 years and 2 head coaches.

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The instrument used in this study is a human instrument in the form of interview guidelines, observation sheets, and documentation. The questionnaire is in the form of multiplechoice questions which are divided into several sections that have been designed to determine perceptions of futsal as a means of developing playing skills and developing special abilities. A 5-point Likert scale was used to measure the strength of the responses. The questionnaire used was two items, namely the futsal questionnaire as the development of playing skills and satisfaction of field policies.

The focus of the analysis is the Regional Regulation of West Java Province Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of Sports, Part Two Sports Achievements from article 21 to article 27 in the West Java Province region, namely 1) Focus on present and future orientations about the sport of futsal achievements, because in the future now we have to prepare for the needs of futsal athletes for the future to become the next golden athlete. 2) The criteria assessed are effectiveness, namely the extent to which the desired results are achieved, what is meant by the effectiveness achieved is how the selection of futsal branches in every area in West Java from cities to remote districts in West Java feels the selection of futsal sports in order to be able to contribute in the form of potential able to compete and develop with other urban areas in West Java 3) The evaluation approach uses theoretical decision evaluation in the form of multi-attribute analysis where the approach used is through a series of procedures to obtain subjective assessments and produce the right solution.

Subjective assessment of data sources focuses on the development of futsal achievement sports in West Java. The analysis carried out on information regarding policy performance obtained from athletes and clubs is 1) Identification of policy actors to provide an assessment of policies that have been written and implemented in the field that have been running optimally or not yet optimally, 2) Specification of relevant decision issues where decisions are made. it is felt in remote areas that there is no selection and coaching of futsal sports for the West Java area only focusing on urban areas in West Java, 3) The relevant result specifications from the results of the assessment field given by futsal athletes in remote areas in West Java do not feel the distribution of coaching and selection futsal sports in remote areas while being able to compete and develop with futsal athletes in cities in West Java, 4) Identification of attributes of achievement sports policies in West Java is still weak implementation of Achievement Sports policies in West Java. West Java in the futsal sport, where the focal point of selection and development of futsal is only in urban areas in West Java, not comprehensively in remote districts in West Java.

3. RESULT

Evaluation of the policy focuses on the criteria, namely the effectiveness of policy implementation in encouraging sports achievements both at the regional level (district or city and national.) the results of observations and interviews of several professional athletes outside the city of Bandung and in the city of Bandung show that the achievements of futsal athletes are uneven. The achievement of dominant achievements by certain regions such as the city of Bandung for other regions in the province of West Java is still weak. Increasing Sports Achievement as an activity to create outstanding athletes in order to achieve medal targets in regional or national championships that have not been stable. This can be seen from the development of athletes' achievements based on the age of the futsal players. Futsal as a sport of achievement can only be achieved by a handful of athletes, so it can be called an elite sport. Even athletes potentially don't have a platform/club so they can't show their potential.

4. DISCUSSION

In this study found a result that has not been achieved in the field where a policy made by policy makers in the West Java area has not been implemented optimally and evenly. Moreover, the application of selection in remote areas has not been felt by futsal athletes in that area.

5. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the tiered and continuous achievement sports coaching policy has not fully involved stakeholders, especially clubs and par aatlets. The selection of athletes focused on one city for national events is one of the problems. Local governments prefer to be instantaneous as opposed to implementing achievement development programs through cooperation with clubs and athletes.

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