

Evaluation of the Implementation of the Pre-PON 2024 Regional Training Center Program for West Nusa Tenggara Province

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Abstract

This research aims to evaluate the implementation of the Regional Training program for NTB Province for PON 2024. The type of research used is descriptive with a qualitative approach. Data sources are obtained from primary data and secondary data. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews and documentation. The evaluation model used in this research is the CIPP model (context, input, process, product). The research results show that the context aspect, namely in the form of policies and objectives, has been well defined by KONI NTB. In the input, process and product aspects, there are significant obstacles. Where the availability of facilities and infrastructure is still lacking, budget support is still inadequate. In terms of success in qualifying athletes, there has actually been an increase, with more than 254 athletes qualifying to take part in the upcoming PON 2024. However, this achievement is the result of the involvement of elements outside KONI NTB, namely Sports Management, as well as athletes and coaches who are active independently. KONI should have taken a key role, but in reality it was replaced by other parties who actually have roles and responsibilities that are no greater than KONI.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Sports achievements are quite important for every region. Therefore, every year all regions compete to improve sports achievements. In the case of this sport, at the regional level the interested party is KONI (Indonesian National Sports Committee). KONI is an institution that acts as an extension of the regional government to manage sports, (koni.or.id, 2024).

One area that is quite enthusiastic and pays good attention to sports is the Province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). NTB Province, through its KONI, never stops paying attention to regional sports. In the last 10 years regional training camps have been carried out continuously. So that the peak in 2021 at the Papua National Sports Week, NTB Province succeeded in occupying ninth place in the national medal tally, (Ariy, 2022). This result is something extraordinary for a region like NTB, and is a proud new historical milestone.

Table 1. NTB Province Gold Medal Obtained at PON 2008 – 2021

NO	MEDAL ACCOUNT			YEAR
	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	
1	3	3	9	2008

2	11	5	8	2012
3	11	10	18	2016
4	15	11	12	2021

Source: KONI NTB Province, 2024

2024 is the year the next PON will be implemented. Namely PON Aceh – North Sumatra in 2024. Where the Provinces of Nangroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatra will be the hosts. To deal with PON certainly requires serious efforts from the regions. Considering that PON is the biggest sporting event in Indonesia, of course all provincial regions participate in this event (Syabandyah, 2017). As previously stated, one of the efforts to improve performance and face PON is to carry out regional training camps (Pelatda). Sports coaching and development is an effort carried out systematically to achieve certain goals (Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports). In this case, the NTB Provincial government through KONI has implemented it

Pre-PON Pelatda since May 2023. The basis for implementing this Pelatda is the Decree of the General Chairperson of the NTB Province KONI Number 08 of 2023 concerning Changes in Personnel and Implementing Units and the Determination of Athletes and Coaches for Regional Training Centers for the XXI National Sports Week.

In fact, the implementation of the Pre-PON Pelatda is the first step in the desire to achieve proud achievement targets in the implementation of the PON later. Pre-PON itself is a selection or qualification event for athletes to be able to take part in PON. Because not all athletes can freely participate in the biggest sporting event in the country. But rather athletes who meet the criteria by following the predetermined qualifications. This criterion can be in the form of meeting limits or based on national ranking. These limits and rankings will be worked out by athletes one year before PON is held. Like the 2024 PON, the Pre-PON will be implemented in 2023.

The tight competition in Pre-PON as a result of the limited number of athletes who qualify has made the regions pay more attention. This is because athletes qualifying is the result of a long training process. This training period is where the attention and presence of local government is needed. It doesn't stop there, the Pre-PON competition stage is also a crucial time. Achieving sporting achievements must also be supported by good and planned coaching in order to achieve the desired targets (Gelu, 2019). So once again attention from the region is really needed. In other words, the implementation of regional planning is something that absolutely must be implemented.

The Pelatda, which has been running since May 2023, has become the focus and hope of every sports player, especially athletes and coaches. However, in its implementation there are many obstacles and obstacles. Various obstacles and obstacles will of course influence the results of the implementation of the Pre-PON. Athletes who should be focused on carrying out training and holding competitions are actually disturbed by the unhealthy conditions of regional training. Coaches also face similar things. Not only did he take care of the athletes' training in the field, but he also felt the bad system that was running in the regional training in May.

The various problems referred to include, delayed salaries, lack of training facilities and infrastructure, lack of staff to support the implementation of regional training, lack of funds for implementing Pre-PON qualifications. These are some of the many problems in regional planning.

The various problems that surround KONI NTB in implementing the Pre-PON Pelatda are the result of the lack of budget that KONI itself has. Where all Pelatda activities of course require quite large budget support. As a result, the Provincial Sports Management (Pengprov) took the initiative to help the smooth running of Pelatda. Especially in the departure of athletes and coaches to take part in the 2024 PON or Pre-PON qualifications.

This is done as a commitment and serious attention to sports in NTB, as well as to regional athletes and coaches. Based on the explanation above, researchers are interested in conducting research on the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Pre-PON 2024 Regional Training Program for Nusa Tenggara Province.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is descriptive research, with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a research method used in natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in a triangulated manner, data analysis is inductive, and research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2012). The use of descriptive qualitative methods aims to provide a description and obtain a clear picture that is useful for answering the problem formulation, namely regarding the Evaluation of the Pre-PON 2024 Regional Training Implementation Program for West Nusa Tenggara Province. In this research, the researcher used an in-depth interview method with informants who were related to this research (Sugiyono, 2012). Data collection was carried out through interviews, observation and documentation. The research instruments were the researcher himself, interview guide, field notes, and recording equipment. The evaluation method used in this research is Context Input Process Product (CIPP) from Stufflebeam. This method will identify all components regarding the implementation of the Pre-PON 2024 regional training program for NTB Province.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Context Evaluation (Context)

The results of the evaluation of the implementation context of the 2024 Pre-PON Pelatda program already have a clear basis for implementation and objectives. This basis is used as a reference in the implementation of the 2024 Pre-PON Pelatda to improve athlete performance in the upcoming Aceh-North Sumatra PON.

a. Basis for implementing the 2024 NTB Province Pre-PON Pelatda.

The basis for implementing the 2024 NTB Province Pre-PON Pelatda is clear and has legal force. This is proven by a related policy, namely Decree of the General Chairperson of KONI NTB Province Number 08 of 2023 concerning Changes in Personnel and Implementing Units and the Determination of Athletes and Coaches for Regional Training Centers for the XXI National Sports Week.

b. Objectives of Implementing the 2024 NTB Province Pre-PON Pelatda

The aim of implementing this regional training program is to prepare NTB Province athletes to achieve the target of 20 gold medals at the 2024 Aceh-North Sumatra PON XXI.

3.2 Input (Input)

Inputs(input) in the implementation of the 2024 NTB Province Pre PON Pelatda program in the form of: human resources, supporting facilities and equipment, as well as funds or budget.

a. Human Resources

Implementation of a program really requires implementation tools (Edward, 1980).Based on the 2024 NTB Province Pre-PON Regional Training Decree, it has determined changes and formation of committee personnel, implementing units (Satlak), as well as determining regional training athletes and coaches. In this regard, the human resources referred to in the input evaluation are already quite well formed.

The process of fulfilling and forming human resources has been going well. This is proven by the existence of a screening process, which is a form of selection, where this system is implemented as a form of evaluation and control of achievement progress (Sari, Tangkudung and Hanif, 2018). Selection is aimed at athletes and coaches who are included in the regional training team (ie with promotion and relegation based on the analysis of the NTB KONI Binpres team).

b. Supporting Facilities and Equipment

Regarding supporting facilities and equipment, there are deficiencies. This has become a polemic in the implementation of the 2024 NTB Province Pre-PON Pelatda. Some of these shortcomings include the following:

Table 2. Supporting Facilities and Infrastructure for Pre-PON NTB Pelatda 2024

NO	MEANS INFRASTRUCTURE	CONDITION	
		ENOUGH	NOT ENOUGH
1	Workout Vanue		✓
2	Athlete's Dormitory		✓
3	Consumption	✓	
4	Transportation		✓
5	Medical team		✓

Source: Dioalah author, 2024.

In general, it can be said that the supporting facilities and infrastructure for the Pre-PON regional training are still lacking. Of course, this deficiency has a big impact on the ongoing process of the regional training. Training programs can become disrupted and hampered. So it will affect the athlete's results and achievements in the future.

This lack of facilities and infrastructure is a result of weak budget support for regional implementation. The KONI chairman's commitment in this matter can also be questioned. However, as the top leader in an organization, he must be fully responsible for the policies he has set. We cannot continue to scapegoat the situation of regions that are considered to be experiencing economic difficulties. On the other hand, the position of the Chairman of the NTB Province KONI, who is also a politician, also influences the alignment of the authorities in regional sports. Regarding this, a more in-depth study or research is needed to get a more accurate and detailed picture.

c. Funds or Budget

Continuing the previous explanation, it was explained that in terms of funds and budgeting in the implementation of the regional training program there was still a lack. The budget shortfall experienced by KONI NTB was the result of low grants or disbursement of funds provided by the government. As a result, Pelatda activities did not run well. For example, there is a lack of training facilities and infrastructure for athletes and delays in the salaries of coaches and athletes which are delayed for more than five months. Even as we write this article, KONI NTB still has a "debt" or one month's salary arrears to athletes and coaches.

3.3 Process

The conditions experienced in this Pelatda certainly have an impact on how the process is carried out. The lack of funds and not many teams from KONI who take

part in either assisting the running of Pelatda, or taking an active role in monitoring and evaluating are bad notes from this program process.

The various problems mentioned above are an assessment or perspective of KONI NTB as the implementer of this Pelatda program. KONI, with all its limitations and lack of support from the government, has resulted in poor running of Pelatda. In this case, KONI was also unable to find alternative solutions so that the regional implementation process could run as it should. On the other hand, it gives the impression of giving up in the face of the situation, so that it seems as if the Regional Police are not being taken care of.

On the other hand, various sports administrators are not just silent. For example, the All Indonesian Athletics Association of NTB Province (PASI NTB), plays an active role in overcoming this situation. PASI NTB, through the Chair, adopted various policies to overcome problems in the implementation of regional planning. The activity and attention of sports as the parent organization is not to take over or replace the role of KONI NTB, but is a form of collective awareness and commitment so that NTB sports can be saved and be successful in the future. Especially for athletes and coaches who work hard every day on the field for the good name of NTB. This process, which is not running well, should also have a negative impact on the product or output of Pelatda implementation. This will be explained next.

3.4 Products

Previously it was explained that the process will greatly impact the results or products of a program. Not only the process, but human resources and funding resources will also greatly influence the results or products. In this case, the implementation of the Pelatda program has quite a lot of shortcomings. So, if we draw a straight line then the product from this regional training is also bad.

However, the opposite happens in this phenomenon. That during the implementation of Pre-PON 2024, NTB Province made new history. Where it succeeded in qualifying the most sports and athletes compared to the previous Pre-PON. The following is the pre-PON qualifying data for the last two editions.



Figure 1. Data on the number of sports and athletes who passed PON

Source: KONI NTB Province, 2024

Based on this figure, it shows that there has been a very significant increase between 2020 and 2024 regarding the number of sports and athletes who have passed PON. In 2020, the number of sports that successfully passed PON was 19 sports, and 103 athletes. Meanwhile, in 2024 as many as 44 sports and 254 athletes will successfully qualify.

This increase seems to illustrate the success of KONI in carrying out and running the regional training program. But the opposite is that KONI is facing various problems which have an impact on the smooth running of the Pelatda program. This gap that occurs is a very interesting thing. Because it is impossible for an invisible hand to successfully lead sports or athletes to qualify for PON. Logically and from policy studies, KONI will fail in providing guidance if there are no other parties to help.

The success and historical records made by NTB sports patriots cannot be separated from the active role of sports administrators in NTB. When KONI was hampered in coaching and sending athletes to take part in Pre-PON, the sports management took over this matter, so that the athletes were not neglected. Apart from the active role of sports administrators, the independent efforts of athletes and coaches are also a determining factor in NTB's success in qualifying so many athletes for PON 2024. Not a few athletes and coaches have used their own resources to finance the Pre-PON participation. This is also the case in the coaching process, in that they independently meet their various training needs, therefore, regarding the product aspect in the implementation of this regional training program, it cannot be said to be successful even though in quantity it looks successful. However, when we dig deeper there are negligence and shortcomings of KONI NTB. On the other hand, there is a very big role for sports and the athletes and coaches who contribute.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion that the author can give from this work is that the implementation of the Pre-PON 2024 Regional Training program for NTB Province is generally not going well. There are various problems along the way. When viewed from the context, input, process and product aspects, most of them do not match the goals and expectations. Only the context aspect is that this is a policy from KONI NTB which is quite clear. However, the other three aspects did not work well. In terms of the number of athletes and sports that successfully passed the Pre-PON, there was a significant increase, namely 44 sports and 254 athletes. However, this achievement cannot be said to be a good performance from KONI NTB, but rather a collective performance from all parties. Among them are the NTB Provincial Sports Management, as well as independent initiatives of coaches and athletes.

The advice the author can give is that in the future a strong commitment is needed from all stakeholders, such as issuing a clear policy regarding sports financing in NTB. In the future, KONI NTB also needs to take appropriate steps in managing sports, especially in terms of independence. KONI cannot only depend 100% on the government, but can collaborate with various partners to make the development and development of sports in NTB a success. Especially in the next four years (2028), NTB will host PON together with NTT Province. Of course this requires resources and strong commitment.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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