4th International Conference on Sport Science, Health, and Physical Education (ICSSHPE 2019)

Evaluation of Sports Governance in Improving Achievement Sports

Juliandi Juliandi*, Yudy Hendrayana, Amung Ma'mun
Physical Education
Indonesian Education University
Bandung, Indonesia
*juliandi95@upi.edu, yudy_h2000@upi.edu, amung@upi.edu

Masri Masri Physical Education Syiah Kuala University Aceh, Indonesia masriyunus@yahoo.co.id

Abstract—Governance is one thing that cannot be ignored in the performance training system for achieving maximum results from a performance. Therefore, every committee that is in the field of achievement sports management, for example, KONI, must carry out their duties properly. The purpose of this study was to determine the evaluation of sports governance in improving sports performance in Pidie District. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. The subject in this study was KONI, Pidie Regency. Subjects took using snowball sampling. Data collection techniques used is observation, interview, and documentation. This type of research uses the CIPP evaluation model with a qualitative research design model with the stages of the CIPP evaluation model are context evaluation, input evaluation, process evaluation, product evaluation. Based on the results of research that has been carried out that sports governance in improving sports achievement has not been relevant to the needs of athletes, which in the provision of facilities and infrastructure have not met the needs of athletes in KONI, Pidie Regency. In the sport management of KONI, Pidie Regency should have a good and competent manager in managing the improvement of sports achievement, this is evidenced by the educational background and achievements of the sports branches that are managed. Seeing this condition is a very open opportunity for Pidie District. So KONI Pidie Regency may score achievements expected to contribute to national-level achievements.

Keywords: evaluation, organization, performance improvement, sports governance

I. INTRODUCTION

Organizational governance is the system by which the elements of an organization are directed, controlled and regulated. Effective governance is necessary for all groups to function properly, whether they are corporations, schools, charitable institutions, universities, religious organizations, nation states, voluntary associations, professional sport franchises or non-profit sport organizations. The system of organizational governance not only provides a framework in which the business of organizations is directed and controlled but also helps to provide a degree of confidence that is necessary for the proper functioning of a market economy [1-3]. Governance has become a hugely important issue within sport. Issues of corruption and 'bad governance' have become synonymous with some aspects of sport and closer scrutiny

than ever before is being applied to ensure organisations are following international best practice in respect to how they are governed. As sport organisations are required to become more professional and to adopt a more transparent and accountable approach to their operations, it has become important for all students, researchers and professionals working in sport to understand what good governance is and how it should be achieved [4-6].

Professionalization, sport governance and strategic capability research results: Governance can be used as a barometer to measure progress [7,8]. The adoption of established governance functions, including performance, compliance, policies and operations, shows the extent to which sports are becoming professional. In other words, governance is a measure of the extent to which due diligence, compliance, and review of organizational performance has become part of the culture of sports board operations. Through organizational governance a desire will arise to better understand the role of the organization both strategically and operationally. Indonesia, particularly in Aceh, discusses that good sport governance is lacking and there is still little discussion of the role of government and other figures in sport governance. The discussion of this research is how government governance in sports, especially governance in the Pidie area. To see performance in improving sports performance, there must be efforts from the government, especially KONI Pidie, so that it can run effective governance. The existing governance in KONI Pidie has not been fulfilled to the maximum. This was proven in 2012 in East Aceh ranked fifth with the acquisition of 25 gold, 16 silver and 25 bronze and in 2018 in Aceh success was ranked fourth with the acquisition of 34 gold medals, 37 silver and 38 bronze. Although there is an increase in the fourth position, but has not reached the target set, which is to be the best (first position) at the provincial level. To be in the best position KONI Pidie must evaluate especially sports governance so that going forward KONI Pidie gets the best results from before on the National and International level.

II. METHOD

This study uses an evaluation research design that is conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach. The subject in this research is KONI, Pidie Regency. This type of research uses a CIPP evaluation model with a qualitative research



design model with the stages of the CIPP evaluation model being context evaluation, input evaluation, process evaluation, product evaluation [9]. Sampling technique with Snowball Sampling. The Snowball Sampling approach is used to find key informants who have a lot of information to explore in-depth information and it is hoped that research will be easier to carry out and complete. To obtain primary data in this study, data collection tools in the form of observation, interviews, while documentation in the form of existing archives are used as supporting data or secondary data. Data analysis using the method is to reduce data, present data, draw conclusions [10]. Checking the validity of the data carried out tests of credibility transferability, dependability, confirm ability, triangulation.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research obtained that the government has implemented sports governance in improving sports performance carried out [11]. KONI But in terms of sports governance there are still many facilities and infrastructure that have not yet been fulfilled. This is evidenced by the absence of running tracks, swimming pools, and fitness centres. Facilities and infrastructure become one of the main factors in the success of good governance in an institution. Means and infrastructures play an important role in enhancing the abilities of athletes. The unavailability of facilities and infrastructure is due to lack of support, human resources and funds available to support the provision of facilities and infrastructure. Other problems in the KONI District of Pidie are the absence of a medical team for athletes. Every sports institute requires a team of medicine and also complete medical equipment which will be needed when there are injury incidents that occur during training or in the training of athletes. This also happened because of the lack of available funds. For local government support to KONI in Pidie District, in the field of Policy the rights and authority of local regulations, regents and bupat instructions are ineffective and lack of national leadership and lack of constitutional trust. So for funding given to KONI, Pidie District is inadequate. Another problem faced is the government's lack of concern for sports governance, whereas good governance can be achieved largely through wise decision making and compliance with moral standards [12].

In this paper, researchers get some things that are still not relevant to the needs of athletes. one of the sport's parent organizers said that one of the supporters for the success of fostering achievement is when it is handled by a coach who has competence and also knows about coaching, and not only with experience as a former athlete. Because if the trainer already has the stock of training and more or less knows the science of physiology, it will be easier to find potential athletes in accordance with the branch of sport. With the right system the organization can be monitored to provide benefits to sports organizations, members and the community [13]. Sports governance KONI Pidie Regency should have a good manager and competent in managing the improvement of achievement sports, so that in governance the improvement of sports performance runs effectively. And it is also better to carry out their responsibilities than councils which are not effective in aspects such as financial management, mission review and

organization, holding meetings, strategic planning, monitoring program performance [14]. They added that the board must also control the activities of the organization, its members and staff so that individuals act in the best interests of the organization and work towards the strategic direction agreed upon [15]. Programmatic, directed and continuous coaching can produce optimal performance. To achieve athlete achievement in sports as desired by KONI, a professional governance system is needed in the KONI organization. Good governance can be achieved largely through wise decision making and adherence to moral standards [12]. Sports achievements can be achieved with good governance, effective in carrying out activities is a demand for every organization to achieve goals. Implementation of bad governance can affect one's opinion [16]. KONI Pidie as the parent organization of sporting achievements can carry out tasks, functions and responsibilities with good governance, so that the work programs that have been prepared can run smoothly, organized and effective so as to achieve maximum results.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research that has been carried out that sports governance in improving sports achievement has not been relevant to the needs of athletes, which in the provision of facilities and infrastructure have not met the needs of athletes in KONI, Pidie Regency. With the results of this research, KONI District Pidie, researchers hope the government fully supports sports governance so that it can improve sporting achievements at KONI District Pidie.

REFERENCES

- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD principles of corporate governance. Paris: OECD, 2004.
- [2] M.J. Leiblein, "The choice of organizational governance form and performance: Predictions from transaction cost, resource-based, and real options theories," Journal of management, vol. 29(6), pp. 937-961, 2003.
- [3] A. Gunasekaran and E.W. Ngai, "Information systems in supply chain integration and management," European journal of operational research, vol. 159(2), pp. 269-295, 2004.
- [4] I. O'boyle, T. Bradbury, Foundation of sport management, sport governance: international case studies. Newyork: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2013.
- [5] L. Ferkins and D. Shilbury, "Good boards are strategic: What does that mean for sport governance?" Journal of sport management, vol. 26(1), pp. 67-80, 2012.
- [6] C.M. Yeh and T. Taylor, "Issues of governance in sport organisations: A question of board size, structure and roles," World Leisure Journal, vol. 50(1), pp. 33-45, 2008.
- [7] D. Shilbury, L. Ferkins, Professionalisation, sport governance and strategic capability professionalisation. Sport governance and strategic capability, 2011.
- [8] J. Forster, "Global sports organisations and their governance," Corporate Governance: The international journal of business in society, vol. 6(1), pp. 72-83, 2006.
- [9] Sugiyono, Educational research methods quantitative, qualitative and r&d approaches. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010.
- [10] Miles, Matthew and Huberman. A. Michael, Qualitative data analysis: a source of new methods. Jakarta: UI Press, 1992.
- [11] Ministerial Taskforce, Getting set for an active nation. Report of the Sport, Fitness and Leisure Ministerial Taskforce, Wellington, Author, 2001.



- [12] S.R. Jedlicka, "Sport governance as global governance: theoretical perspectives on sport in the international system on sport in the international system," International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics, vol. 00(00), pp. 1–18, 2017.
- [13] R. Hoye, "Governance reform in australian horse racing," Managing Leisure, vol. 11, pp. 129–138, 2006.
- [14] R. Hoye and C. Auld, "Measuring board performance in nonprofit voluntary sport organisations," Australian Journal on Volunteering, vol. 6(2), pp. 108–116, 2001.
- [15] D. Hassan and I.O. Boyle, Stakeholder governance and irish sport. 2016.
- [16] D. Kaufmann, A. Kraay and M. Matsruzzi, Governance matters iv: governance indicators for 1996-2004. Washington DC: World Bank, 2005.