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ANALYSIS OF FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT GOVERNMENT SPORTS INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

Sports activities require sports facilities and infrastructure in general. This study aims to examine the management of the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure of the Department of Youth and Sports of Binjai City based on the management functions of Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling (POAC). This research is a type of qualitative descriptive research. The results showed that the application of management functions (1) Planning management in the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure needs in Binjai City is carried out with proposals from the community and proposals from sports (2) Organizing management is the responsibility of the field of sports facilities and infrastructure and collaborates with stakeholders (3) Implementation management is carried out if the proposal from planning has been discussed and the budget has been determined (4) Supervision management is carried out by monitoring at every stage (5) The response of the Binjai community who felt the impact of the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure in Binjai City got good results.

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INTRODUCTION

Procurement of facilities and infrastructure is something that is considered one of the processes to achieve sports quality that has a predetermined goal (Sari & Maulidian, 2020). In procuring sports facilities and infrastructure, of course, it requires careful planning. It is intended that the goals to be achieved get maximum results (Irfandi & Rahmat, 2022) (Nur et al., 2018). Planning also needs to pay attention to the quantity and quality of sports facilities and infrastructure (Siregar & Nugroho, 2022) (Junaidi, 2013). The quality and quantity of the procurement of these facilities and infrastructure are important to study because the progress of the sports sector is one that the government has provided for the needs of the people (Sarana, 2015). Given that policies in each region are different, research related to the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure in each region is important (Wisman, 2021).

Sports activities require sports facilities and infrastructure in general (Soleh, 2021). Public facilities and infrastructure are important factors in carrying out sports activities. because, if there are no two things, then the community will have difficulty carrying out sports (Ali & Yanto, 2022) (Santosa et al., 2014). However, it will be inversely proportional if the existing public facilities and infrastructure have restrictions (Lubis et al., 2020) (Indrayana & Yuliawan, 2020). If this happens, the community will have difficulty in carrying out sports activities (Fraliantina, 2016). Therefore, the existence of sports facilities and infrastructure has an influence on the pattern and also the improvement of the community in sports activities (Sudibyo & Nugroho, 2020).

The establishment of a government that regulates sports is adjusted transparently, efficiently, and effectively by the expectations and procedures of the Binjai Mayor's regulations that were updated based on the Binjai City Regional Regulation (Saputri, 2014). The construction of a sports venue building is expected to be managed by the Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga which is implemented as a public facility consisting of public facilities that have been regulated in Permen No. 16 of 2007 concerning the implementation of sports (Jahrir & Yusuf, 2022) (Natal, 2018). A sports building is a building that can function as a place to carry out activities related to sports activities (Rahmat & Isnawati, 2022) (Handayani, 2019). Usually, there are various sports activities with various facilities (LKJIP 2021) and various development facilities from the Binjai City government as public facilities in 2019 are not yet so adequate (Apalia, 2017). Because, according to the results of the report, the infrastructure of the City Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga office building (Darmansyah & Rahayu, 2022).

Binjai is still using the aquatic swimming pool building (Pratomo, 2013). Limited or lack of sports facilities can interfere with and cause a lack of utilization of facilities and infrastructure. This lack of facilities and infrastructure will have an impact on some athletes because they are finally reluctant to do sports training due to limited sports support facilities (Nasrulloh et al., 2020). This can increase the sense of discomfort in the community and athletes who are doing sports activities (Gunawan et al., 2021). In addition, this contradicts the realization of the 2019 OPD priority/non-priority programs based on the 2016-2021 RPJMD of Binjai City, where there is a program plan to improve facilities and infrastructure, the 2016 budget for the youth and sports office is a budget for the implementation of feasibility studies (FS) which are intended to be carried out in the field of sports (Prayogi, 2014).

Researchers obtained data that Binjai City was chosen to host the activities of the North Sumatra Provincial Sports Week in 2022. Therefore, this research will be very important seeing the condition that sports facilities and infrastructure to establish a sports building need to be carried out to welcome future activities. The Youth and Sports Office of Binjai City must make improvements in the quality and quantity of sports facilities and infrastructure in Binjai City. Of course, this is related to services to the community in the use and construction of facilities and infrastructure, especially ahead of the 2022 North Sumatra Provincial Sports Week.

METHODS

This research is a type of qualitative descriptive research (Moleong & Edisi, 2004). Data collection in this study used the interview method, with data collection techniques using observation, interviews, and documentation. The subjects of this research are the Head of Service, Head of Facilities and Infrastructure, and Head of Sports of the Youth and Sports Office of Binjai City and 10 community users of sports facilities and infrastructure. Then data collection, and data analysis techniques are used through data reduction, data presentation, and data verification. The purpose of this study was to determine the stages of management of the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure in Binjai City through the management functions of Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling (POAC).

In this study, the researcher acts as an instrument or research tool itself assisted by a validator to validate the research instrument. Researchers used George R. Terry's theory of the basic functions of management consisting of planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising as the basis for preparing the instrument (Moleong & Edisi, 2004).

Data is a source of information in the form of information that supports research, according to data collection techniques in qualitative research can be taken from words and actions, apart from that it is additional data such as documents and others (Moleong & Edisi, 2004). In the data collection technique, the first step is to first adjust to the purpose of the information needed. Then determine the focus of the problem to be reviewed in the study. After that what is done is determining and scheduling interviews, observing the object of research, and taking documentation of the information needed, then continuing with the triangulation of data collection techniques.

Observation is also called observation, which includes loading activities on an object using all the sensory organs. In using the observation method, the most effective way is to complete it with observation formats and forms as instruments. The purpose of carrying out observation is to examine as many social processes and organizational behaviors and activities as possible. With such observations, it is hoped that researchers will get more complete and reliable data or information. The interview itself is a dialog conducted by the interviewer to obtain information from the interviewee. Researchers interview by doing three activities simultaneously, namely seeing, hearing, and talking. This is done consciously, focused, and directed, and also aims to get the information needed. The interview used in this research is a semi-structured interview in which the researcher has prepared questions that will be asked of the interviewee. Documentation comes from the word document, which means written items. Photographs can produce valuable descriptive data and are often used to look for subjective aspects where the results are often analyzed inductively (Moleong & Edisi, 2004).

Data validity is an important thing in qualitative research, this is because it can be a guarantee of trust in solving a problem under study so that it can guarantee its trustworthiness (Moleong & Edisi, 2004). The data validity test used in this study includes credibility (internal validity), transferability (external validity), dependability (reliability), and confirmability (objectivity). Data credibility tests or trust in qualitative research data are carried out by extending observation, increasing persistence in research, triangulation, discussions with peers, negative case analysis, and member checks. In this study, researchers used triangulation of data collection techniques to be able to maintain the validity of the data and also the accuracy of the data obtained from the research subjects.

Triangulation in this credibility test is defined as checking data from various sources in various ways, and various times. Triangulation of techniques to test the credibility of data is done by checking data to the same source with different techniques. For example, data obtained by interview, then checked by observation, documentation, or questionnaire. External validity shows the degree of accuracy or applicability of the research results to the population from which the sample was taken. So that other people can understand the results of qualitative research so that

it is possible to apply the results of the research, the researcher in making his report has to provide a detailed, clear, systematic, and reliable description (Moleong & Edisi, 2004).

The dependability test in qualitative research is carried out by auditing the entire process of the entire research process (Moleong & Edisi, 2004). If the researcher does not have and cannot show "traces of his field activities", then the dependability of his research should be doubted. The confirmability test in qualitative research is similar to the dependability test, so the test can be carried out simultaneously. Testing confirmability means testing the results of research, associated with the process carried out. If the research results are a function of the research process carried out, then the research has met the confirmability standard. The data analysis technique used in this research uses the Miles and Huberman model which divides activities in data analysis into data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

Reducing data means summarizing, selecting the main things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns, and discarding unnecessary ones. Researchers reduced data from the results of observations, interviews, and documentation obtained during the research. Data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. "the most frequent form of displaying data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text". The most often used to present data in qualitative research is with narrative text. Presentation of data in this study in the form of a description that discusses the management of the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure from the Department of Youth and Sports of Binjai City. An initial conclusion found is still temporary or not fixed, it can change if strong and accurate evidence is obtained that can support it during further data collection. If the conclusions are put forward at the initial stage and also supported by accurate evidence, it can be concluded that the conclusion is credible. So the conclusion of this study is how the management of the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure from the Department of Youth and Sports of Binjai City.

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

Results

Sports infrastructure facilities are all sports infrastructure facilities that include all sports fields and buildings and their equipment to carry out sports activity programs (Asad, 2020). Based on the results of the study, it was found that planning in the procurement of facilities and infrastructure needs in Binjai City was carried out with proposals from the District and proposals from sports. Then the proposal will be discussed internally and assessed based on the importance of its use in sports. This is done so as not to waste the budget in vain. So before planning the Youth and Sports Office of Binjai City identifies problems and potentials.

The planning stages are carried out at the Binjai City Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga work meeting, in which there are arrangements or steps for formulating priorities for the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure based on considerations that focus on the potential of sports that will make Binjai City proud. This is done to minimize the expenditure of large costs for several sports that do not have great potential in making Binjai City proud and the potential for facilities and infrastructure that are neglected due to lack of maintenance and left alone.

According to the results of the research that has been carried out, it is found that 3 sections will take care of the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure in Binjai City. The three sections include the Section Head of the Improvement and development of youth facilities and infrastructure, the Section Head of improving sports facilities and infrastructure, and the section that inventories the number of facilities and equipment the control and reporting section, the three sections have their respective roles and responsibilities in the procurement of facilities and infrastructure but are still interrelated and work together. The organizational structure responsible for the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure contained in the Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga of Binjai City is divided into 3 Section Heads in the field of Sports Facilities and

Infrastructure which are interrelated in carrying out their duties and responsibilities which are directed to directly by the Head of Sports Facilities and Infrastructure of Binjai City.

In addition, the Department of Youth and Sports of Binjai City also collaborates with stakeholders or makers and policy makers in Binjai City such as council members. This is done in collaboration with representatives of each sport. Then at this stage, the source of funds for the procurement of facilities and infrastructure is obtained from the APBD / APBN, Provincial financial assistance, or the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

According to the results of the research that has been carried out, orders or directions from the leader for the procurement of facilities and infrastructure are to coordinate with various sections and consider them in internal meetings to goals and procure appropriate facilities for athletes. In addition, the maintenance and procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure in Binjai City are carried out regularly by the parts that have been determined to carry out maintenance. Then for the maintenance of existing facilities and infrastructure, it is carried out every year by checking. However, this does not occur thoroughly in sports facilities and infrastructure in Binjai City.

The supervision process in the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure carried out by the Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga of Binjai City based on the results of the research found that the supervision of the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure in Bearu Regency is carried out by monitoring at each stage to ensure whether or not there are obstacles faced by the workers, besides that the Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga of Binjai City also checks the location directly to see the progress of the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure. This check is also carried out to the villages to listen to the suggestions of the surrounding community regarding the process of procurement of facilities and infrastructure that is being carried out.

Furthermore, the Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga of Binjai City also standardizes the quality of work on the procurement of facilities and infrastructure to assess and measure and if an improvement is needed, it will be done immediately. This can be seen from the results of the interview obtained results that determining the quality standards for the procurement of facilities and infrastructure is done by coordinating with PUPR or the criteria desired by the sports branch. The corrective action that can be taken is to always monitor the shortcomings or quality of the facilities and infrastructure that will be made.

The sports facilities and infrastructure procurement report is very influential in the OPD of the Department of Youth and Sports of Binjai City. This is because reports can be used to evaluate activities or procurements that have been carried out. So that the weaknesses found will be found in the best solution to solve these problems.

Discussions

The results of the description above state that the management of the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure in Binjai City uses management theory. Management of the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure through planning analysis of what sports require infrastructure facilities, then it will be submitted if it exceeds the ability of the budgeted funds, a re-selection will be held to procure only the equipment needed or by prioritizing what facilities are needed. Then it will be recapitulated and purchased by the APBD/APBN Research (Natal, 2018) explains that the process of making plans and programs must involve several parties, not only wit or two people who make the formulation but all interconnected components. The planning stages carried out are through the process of needs analysis, cost analysis, and priority analysis by involving proposals and the results of meetings with the internal youth and sports office of Binjai City.

Furthermore, in research (Nasrulloh et al., 2020) said that a good organization ensures the implementation of basic management functions, including the planning function, which consists of overall planning, strategic planning, and operational planning. The stages in determining the planning for the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure are carried out through proposals from various parties such as sports administrators and, the command community which

then by the Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga of Binjai City will be discussed internally, many considerations both in terms of use value and the required budget. This is done so that sports facilities and infrastructure can be utilized properly and not neglected in vain.

At the stage of organizing the Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga of Binjai City, it is found that the division of tasks and responsibilities is carried out by 3 heads under the head of the Binjai Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga Facilities and Infrastructure sector consisting of the Head of Development and Improvement of Youth Facilities and Infrastructure, Head of Development and Improvement of Sports Facilities and Infrastructure, and Head of Control and Reporting. The three sub-heads get the task of being responsible for the procurement of facilities and infrastructure in the city of Binjai directly under the direction of the Head of the Youth and Sports Service of Binjai City and also the Head of the Facilities and Infrastructure Division.

The next stage of management is the supervision stage where the process of procuring sports facilities and infrastructure in Binjai City has several deviations in each process. These deviations can be identified after the activity is carried out. Research (Nur et al., 2018) states that a good leader is a leader who can do a job effectively and can find the right solution to overcome a problem. Based on the results of research from several existing facilities and infrastructure, the condition of the facilities is not feasible or maintenance is not carried out. So it is necessary to pay attention to the feasible condition of existing sports facilities and infrastructure. This is by the (Apalia, 2017) where supervision is carried out to oversee the performance of members in an organization to ensure cooperation and relationships between teams.

The results of this study also examined how the people of Binjai City responded to the existence of sports facilities and infrastructure. Response or perception in general is the process of obtaining, interpreting, selecting, and organizing sensory information (Sari & Maulidian, 2020). The community's response feels the impact of the provision of sports facilities and infrastructure in Binjai City getting good results. Because of the facilities and infrastructure, the community is facilitated to exercise with existing facilities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the above research, it is concluded that the management function in the procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure in Binjai City has been carried out at each stage starting from planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising. (1) The planning function is done well even though several factors become obstacles or obstacles; (2) The organizing function has gone well, and there is a responsible organizational structure and cooperation with stakeholders; (3) The implementation function is good according to existing conditions, there is maximum motivation and also the person in charge of implementing sports facilities and infrastructure; (4) The supervision function is going well, there is a monitoring program in checking and determining quality standards.

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