

Local Government Policy Concerning the Development of Athletes of the Pencak Silat Martial Sports Branch in Lahat Regency

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to describe how the local government's policy regarding the development of athletes in the pencak silat martial arts branch in Lahat district, the research was carried out in Lahat district. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method, the subjects of this study were informants from Dispora, IPSI, and Heads of Universities. Data collection techniques using triangulation techniques in the form of observations, interviews and documentation. data analysis techniques performed after data collection. From the results of data analysis, it can be explained that the local government has carried out and is in the process of developing sports, especially in the field of coaching both from human resources and facilities and infrastructure.

Keywords: Policy, Coaching, Pencak Silat in Lahat District



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INTRODUCTION

Policies are decisions or choices of action that directly regulate the management and distribution of natural, financial and human resources in the public interest, namely the people, residents, communities or citizens. In terms of process, public policy is defined as the result of synergy, compromise or even competition between various ideas, theories, ideologies and interests that represent a country's political system. Therefore, policy is a government instrument to take action in certain fields such as public facilities, transportation, education, health, housing, welfare, and others which are considered to have a positive impact on the lives of its citizens.

In another sense, public policy is only limited to official documents such as laws and government regulations. However, some others interpret public policy as a guideline of reference, strategy and framework of action that is selected or determined as the government's outline in carrying out development activities. (Aminuddin, 2010: 1). The government is a group of people who are given a legal authority by the local community to carry out arrangements for interactions that occur in community relations. While the effort to carry out all the functions and activities of the government is called governance. Normatively, the existence of government is one of the three important elements in the establishment of a modern state, in addition to the people and the territory. By the people concerned, a government organization is given the power to run the government in order to serve the interests of the people as one of its main tasks.

In carrying out these tasks a government must be based on applicable laws and regulations in order to achieve order in the implementation process. This is one of the characteristics of a modern government that distinguishes it from a traditional government organization whose reference is not the rule of law but a power or force (Dian Estu, 2018: 35). Etymologically coaching comes from the word bina. Coaching is a process, manufacture, method of coaching, renewal, efforts and actions or activities carried out in an efficient and

effective manner. Coaching is a process by which people achieve certain abilities to help achieve organizational goals. Therefore, this process is related to various organizational goals, coaching can be viewed narrowly or broadly. (Mathis, 2002:112).

Sport is an inseparable part of human life. This is because exercise is an important element in the maintenance of human health. Health itself is a basic need that is absolutely necessary for humans (Andi Ita, 2019: 3). The meaning of pencak silat is a traditional Indonesian martial art. Pencak silat as part of Indonesian culture develops in line with the historical development of society. Now the art of pencak silat has begun to become widely known in Indonesia, and has even begun to spread widely to neighboring Malay countries.

Pencak silat comes from two syllables, namely pencak and silat. Pencak means basic martial arts movements related to regulations, silat has the meaning of perfect martial arts which originates from pure spirituality, for self-safety for collective safety, to prevent oneself/humans from disaster or disaster (robbers, disease, sorcery and everything evil or detrimental to society). In its current development, the term pencak puts forward elements of art and the appearance of movement beauty, while silat is the core of martial arts teachings in combat (MN Kholis, 2016:16).

History of Pencak Silat The origin of martial arts in this archipelago may also have developed from the skills of indigenous Indonesian tribes in hunting and fighting using machetes, shields and spears, for example as in the tradition of the Nias tribe which until the 20th century was relatively untouched by the influence of outside. Silat is thought to have spread in the archipelago since the 7th century AD, but its origins cannot be determined with certainty. Large kingdoms, such as Sriwijaya and Majapahit, were said to have great warriors who mastered martial arts and could gather soldiers whose skills in self-defense could be relied upon. Pencak silat has been known by most Malay people under various names. In peninsular Malaysia and Singapore, silat is better known by its current names, Gayong and Cekak.

In Thailand, pencak silat is known as silat, and in the southern Philippines it is known as pasilat. The history of silat is told through legends that vary from region to region. Minangkabau legend, silat (Minangkabau language: silek) was created by Datuk Suri Raja from Pariangan, Tanah Datar at the foot of Mount Marapi in the 11th century. Then silek was brought and developed by Minang migrants throughout Southeast Asia. Likewise the folklore about the origin of the Cimande style of silat, which tells of a woman who imitates the movements of a fight between a tiger and a monkey.

Silat then developed from martial arts and folk dance, becoming part of national defense education to face foreign invaders. In the history of the struggle against the Dutch colonialists, it was recorded that warriors took up arms, such as Panembahan Senopati, Sultan Agung, Prince Diponegoro, Teuku Cik Di Tiro, Teuku Umar, Imam Bonjol, as well as female warriors, such as Sabai Nan Aluih, Cut Nyak Dhien, and Cut Nyak Meutia. On May 18, 1948, the Indonesian Pencak Silat Association (IPSI) was formed. Now IPSI is listed as the oldest national silat organization in the world. On March 11, 1980, the International Pencak Silat Association (Persilat) was founded on the initiative of Eddie M. Nalapraya (Indonesia), who was then chairman of IPSI. The event was also attended by representatives from Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam. The four countries, including Indonesia, were designated as the founders of Persilat (MN Kholis, 32-41).

Based on the experience of researchers at the 2020 South Sumatra provincial sports week championship, stated that sports achievements in Lahat Regency were quite good, this was evidenced by the results at the 2020 South Sumatra Porprov in Prabumulih City being able to be in 8th (eighth) position, but researchers suspect that there is a problem with the

development of achievement sports in Lahat Regency. The causes of the decline in performance are:

1. Inadequate facilities and infrastructure, there are regulations that have not been implemented in the development of achievement sports.
2. The coaching carried out is short-term characterized by preparations made just before the championship is held.
3. Lack of evaluation of athletes in the martial arts sport of pencak silat in Lahat Regency.
4. Lack of seminars or workshops in the field of sports carried out by the government.
5. There are various parties with personal and group interests in managing sports achievements.

Based on the various problems that exist, the government's role is needed in solving the problem of this sporting achievement. The Regent/Deputy Regent through the Sports Youth Service and Koni who play an active role will produce an output in the form of achievement results which will show an increase in achievement. Based on these problems, this research is important to do to evaluate government policies in fostering achievement sports and this research aims to find solutions to solving the problem of coaching achievement sports in Lahat Regency. Policies in fostering sports achievements need to be implemented because with evaluation researchers can get answers from the causes of decreased sports achievements in Lahat Regency

Relevant Prior Research

The results of the first research ever conducted by Fauzy (2020) entitled "Development of Achievement in the Pencak Silat Sports Branch, North Maluku Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLP). The results of the research conducted on fostering achievement in the pencak silat sport of the North Maluku PPLP can be summarized as follows:

1. Pencak silat PPLP North Maluku has a clear coaching background and vision and mission.
2. Recruitment of North Maluku PPLP trainers is still in the good category, the recruitment process through direct appointment is based on track records and trainer license standards, recruitment of athletes is good in terms of the standard criteria set and the supporting infrastructure for PPLP pencak silat training is in the sufficient category, and funding support is still in the poor category due to the absence of local government support.
3. The training program has been well structured but the implementation of the training program is still lacking in the field because the training process is constrained by training support infrastructure,
4. The achievement of the results of the North Maluku PPLP pencak silat coaching has decreased in the last 2 years, as seen from the non-achievement of the targets of each inter-PPLP national championship every year. The North Maluku PPLP pencak silat achievement development program in general is still in a fairly good category, because it has a clear background, vision, mission and coaching objectives and supporting aspects from the side of human resources are available and managed quite well, but in terms of facilities and funding support still experiencing problems that affect the achievement of athletes in the PPLP national championship every year.

Indah & Sulaiman's second research results (2021) with the title "Development of Achievement of Regional Training Pencak Silat Athletes (PELATDA) in Pati Regency Organizational management of all components connected to the martial arts martial arts branch of Pati Regency has been going well. Because the planning mechanism in the form of a

work plan already involves existing fields, discussed and proposed critically and determined in a democratic forum through the existing universities in Pati Regency. It has been made and approved by all Pati Regency IPSI administrators and coaches, the coach is fully responsible for the running and success of the training program, so athletes can focus more on carrying out training according to the coach's directions.

Recruitment of a talented athlete in the sport of pencak silat in Pati Regency has been well programmed, it can be seen by the stages and rules for recruiting athletes at IPSI Pati Regency which have been carried out carefully according to the agreed upon adjustment procedure. Recruitment of competent trainers at IPSI Pati Regency with various stages that are selective and in accordance with the rules that have been set, in considering the criteria of a professional trainer legally.

The existing facilities and infrastructure in the Pati Regency pencak silat are sufficient to make the Pati Regency pencak silat coaching so that it can run effectively in the frequency of training because with an adequate number of tools so that the training process becomes very optimal. Adequate funding sources have made IPSI Regency able to develop its achievements well, this can be seen from the increased achievements of athletes, so that all forms of athlete and coach needs are fully supported by funding from KONI and outside sponsors.

The results of the latest research by Didik (2015) with the title "Evaluation of the achievement development program for the pencak silat sports education and training center for students in East Kalimantan Province." The results of research conducted on the evaluation of achievement development programs at the East Kalimantan student sports education and training center (PPLP) can be summarized as follows:

1. Pencak silat PPLP East Kalimantan has a clear and good vision, mission and coaching objectives because it is used as a guideline for coaching or a forum for athletes to develop the ability of pencak silat that can excel in national and international events.
2. Recruitment of East Kalimantan PPLP trainers is still in the sufficient category because the recruitment process is through direct appointment and does not refer to the PPLP management manual from Kemegpora, athlete recruitment is good because there are predetermined criteria and infrastructure supporting pencak silat training is in a good category.
3. The training program has been well structured but the implementation is still lacking in the field because the training process is not in accordance with the training program that has been made. The aspects of funding, welfare, consumption and coordination have been going well.
4. Achievement The results in the coaching of the East Kalimantan PPLP pencak silat have decreased in the last 3 years, as seen from the non-achievement of the targets of each PPLP national championship every year.
5. The East Kalimantan PPLP pencak silat achievement development program is generally still in a fairly good category, because it has a clear vision and mission and coaching objectives and supporting aspects of increasing athlete achievement are available and well managed, but in the aspect of recruiting trainers and implementing training programs the implementation is not yet implemented properly so that the objectives of the training are not achieved and affect achievement in every national championship between PPLP every year.

RESEARCH METHODS

Place and Time of Research

This research was conducted in Lahat Regency, to be precise, in 3 (three) martial arts colleges and the time of this research was approximately 1 (one) month.

Objects and Research Informants

The object of this research is the pencak silat martial arts school hermitage in Lahat Regency. Informants in this study were DISPORA (Youth and Sports Service), Chair of IPSI (Indonesian Pencak Silat Association) Lahat, Chair of the pencak silat school and several athletes.

Research Methods and Reasons for Using the Method

The method can be interpreted as a method used by a researcher in an effort to solve the problem under study. Because research is a scientific activity, the method must be systematic or procedural (Siswanto, 2010, pp. 55-56). Research is a systematic way of collecting data and presenting it. In this case the authors argue that in general the research method is a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and uses. Based on this, there are four keywords that need attention, namely, the scientific method, data, objectives, and usability (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 15).

Data Types and Data Sources

According to (Siswanto, 2010, p. 70) Data is a source of information that will be selected as material for analysis. Therefore, the quality and accuracy of data collection depends on the sharpness of selection guided by mastery of concepts or theories. Data sources are sources related to the research subjects from which the data to be used were obtained by researchers (Siswanto, 2010, p. 72). Thus, the data sources obtained in this study were from interviews, observations, and the DISPORA questionnaire (Dinas Youth and sports), Chairman of IPSI (Indonesian Pencak Silat Association) Lahat, Chairman of the pencak silat school and several athletes.

Data Collection Technique

According to (Mekarisce, 2020:150). Triangulation is a methodological concept in qualitative research that further qualitative researchers need to know is the triangulation technique. The purpose of triangulation is to increase the theoretical, methodological and interpretive power of qualitative research. Triangulation is also interpreted as an activity of checking data through various sources, techniques, and time. In this study, data collection activities were the most important part of the research process. So central is the role of data collection that the quality of research depends on it. In this activity the researcher will devote all his energy, especially the mastery of structural theory or concepts, to retrieve data according to needs. The accuracy of data acquisition depends entirely on the researcher, therefore the data retrieval process does not take place once, instead there will be a repetition process where the researcher will move backwards and forwards in an effort to obtain a better level of data accuracy.

1. Interview. The interviews in this study were carried out in a structured manner, the author gave various questions in accordance with the interview guidelines, these interviews will be conducted to DISPORA (Youth and Sports Service), Chair of IPSI (Indonesian Pencak Silat Association) Lahat, Chair of the pencak silat school and several athletes. This interview aims to find the problems encountered during the learning process.
2. Observation. According to Hadi (Thomas, Shompie, & Sugiarto, 2018: 17), observation is a complex process, a process composed of various biological and psychological processes. The author uses direct and indirect observation, where during direct observation the author involves himself during the online class learning process. Whereas during the indirect observation the writer only made class observations and did not involve himself

during the learning process. Observations in this study aim to see how local government policies regarding the development of athletes in the sport of pencak silat.

3. Questionnaire. According to Pujihastuti (2010: 44), questionnaires can be used to obtain personal information such as attitudes, opinions, expectations and desires of respondents. There are three ways used to distribute questionnaires to respondents, namely: (1) Directly by the author (independently); (2) Sent by post (mailquestionnaire); (3) Submitted by google form computer. Of the three ways, the author only uses a computer via Google form in this study. DISPORA (Youth and Sports Service), IPSI (Indonesian Pencak Silat Association) Lahat, the head of the pencak silat college and several athletes were asked to read each statement and respond to the statement by answering in the answer column.

Data Validity Techniques

Data accuracy according to (Siswantoro, 2010, p. 79). must be validated in order to obtain valid data. Therefore, the action of drawing conclusions must be followed up with validation actions by means of retesting. and the act of testing or checking again is called verification. To obtain validity, data, empirical findings must be tested again so that they are more reliable. The technique used in the validation process is known as triangulation, which is the act of testing or checking the findings of data with other findings in the absence of contrast or the origin of conformity between one another. There are four types of triangulation, namely data triangulation, method triangulation, theoretical triangulation, and researcher triangulation.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Result

Profile Lahat Regency is one of the regencies in South Sumatra Province. Lahat Regency consists of 7 sub-districts namely Lahat, Kikim, Kota Agung, Jarai, Tanjung Sakti, Pulau Pinang, and Merapi. However, after the expansion, the number of sub-districts in Lahat Regency increased to 24 sub-districts. Now Lahat Regency is led by Cik Ujang as regent and Haryanto as deputy regent, Lahat has 4,362 Km 430,071 inhabitants. Based on mythological information from the traditional leader, the word Lahat was taken from the state of the regional structure which resembled a grave, because it was flanked by higher areas such as Pagar Alam and Muara Enim. . Various clan structures were formed from sumbai and tribes from Lematang, Pasemahan, Lintang, Gumai, Tebing Tinggi and Kikim. Marga is the government for the Sumbawa and the tribes. This clan is the forerunner of the government in Lahat Regency. The term Marga became part of the interests of the Netherlands at that time in an effort to strengthen the existence of its government until it remained in effect until the British came to power around 1830 during the Palembang sultanate in Lahat Regency there were already clans, these clans were formed from the sumbai-sumbai and the tribes that existed in at that time like Lematang, Besemah, Lintang, Gumai, Tebing Tinggi, and Kikim. Marga is the government for the Sumbawa and the tribes. This clan is the forerunner of the government in Lahat Regency.

Climate of Lahat District

Lahat is a tropical area that is blessed with 2 (two) seasons by Allah SWT every year, namely the rainy season and the dry season with relatively stable rainfall, making Lahat Regency have fertile soil and a cool climate. The height of the Lahat Regency above sea level varies from 25 meters to 1000. The lowest subdistricts above sea level are the Districts of Lahat, West Merapi and East Merapi with altitudes of 25 meters to 100 meters. Formerly around 1830 during the Palembang sultanate, Lahat Regency consisted of various clans. The

clan consists of Sumbai and tribes such as the Gumay, Lematang, Pasemah, Lintang, Tebing Tinggi and Kikim tribes. Currently, Lahat Regency has experienced assimilation of inter-ethnic cultural blends, various tribes from all over Indonesia can be found in the Lahat area.

The growth of the population of Lahat Regency is between 1 and 11 percent per year spread over 24 sub-districts with a livelihood pattern of farming, food crops, gardening, ASN, TNI-Polri employees and other private employees. The majority of Lahat's population are Muslims, Catholic Christians, Protestants and Buddhists. The condition of religious life in Lahat Regency is harmonious and harmonious with good religious tolerance. There are 744 places of worship consisting of 541 mosques, 205 prayer rooms, 20 Protestant churches, 6 Catholic churches and 2 monasteries. Boundary of Lahat Regency: To the north it is bordered by Muara Enim and Musi Rawas Regencies. To the west it is bordered by Muara Enim district. To the west it is bordered by South Bengkulu district and the city of Pagar Alam. To the west it is bordered by the Empat Lawang district.

Administration

Administratively, the Lahat district consists of 24 sub-districts. To see the number of sub-districts and the area in each of the Lahat districts can be seen in Figure 8 below.:

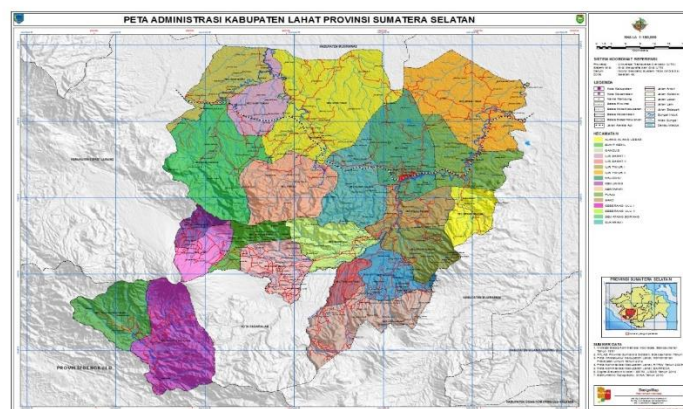


Figure 1. Map of Lahat District

Population Growth

The inhabitants of Lahat Regency are ethnically Malay and use the Malay language which has been adapted to the local dialogue which is now known as the Lahat language. However, migrants often use their local language as their daily language, such as the Komering language, Palembang language, Indralaya language, migrants from outside South Sumatra sometimes also use their regional language as an everyday language within the family or regional community. However, to communicate with other Lahat residents, residents generally use the Lahat language as their daily language of instruction. Apart from the indigenous Lahat residents, there are also various ethnic groups such as the Javanese, Sulawesi, Kalimantan and Papuan ethnicities.

Government Institutional Service in the field of Sports

The Office of Youth and Sports or Dispora is the Office of Youth and Sports. In Lahat Regency, the youth and sports department was formed through regional regulation number 04 of 2016 concerning the formation of the Lahat Regency Youth and Sports Service organization. Then remember about Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning the National Sports System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022, CHAPTER II Article, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Article 25).

Research Sites

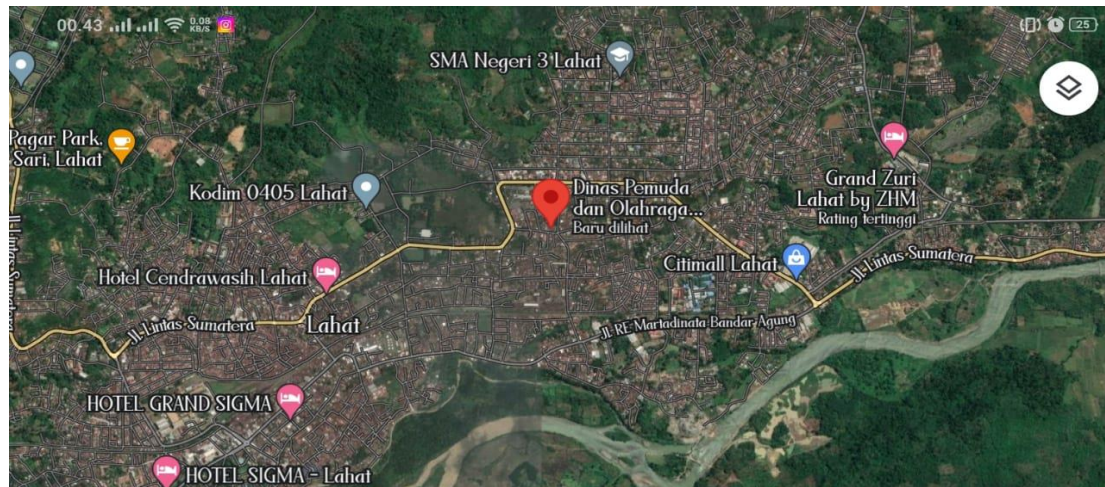


Figure 2. Map of Research Locations in the Lahat Regency Dispora

The Lahat district youth and sports service is located at Jl. Cabbage. H. Barlian, Bandar Jaya. District: Lahat. District: Lahat. South Sumatera Province. Postal Code: 31414.

Description of Research Data

This research was carried out at the Lahat Regency Youth and Sports Service office, South Sumatra for one week, by first making observations and after that conducting research starting on 30 June 2022 to 6 July 2022 by conducting observations, interviews and documentation with the title Policy Regional Government regarding the Development of Athletes of the Pencak Silat Martial Sports Branch in Lahat Regency. This research was obtained based on the categories that refer to the summary results of the transcripts of observations, interviews, and documentation in accordance with the research focus and sub-focus, namely how the Regional Government's policy regarding the Development of Athletes of the Pencak Silat Martial Sports Branch in Lahat Regency. The Regional Government of Lahat Regency through the Department of Youth and Sports takes part in making a policy. Because as a drafter and implementer of regional policies in the field of youth and sports.

Interview results with the Head of the Lahat District Youth and Sports Service

Based on the results of interviews with the head of the Lahat district youth and sports office. Drs. Beni Zainuddin, M.Si on July 1 2022 at the Lahat Regency Dispora office regarding local government policies regarding the Lahat district.



Figure 3. Interview with the Head of the Lahat Regency Youth and Sports Service

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of IPSI Lahat Regency. H. Aris Susilo, S.T who was represented by the Secretary General of IPSI in Lahat Regency. Agusman Susandri, M.Pd. On July 2, 2022 at the residence of Agusman Susandri, M.Pd. Secretary General of IPSI Lahat Regency.



Figure 4. Interview with the Secretary General of IPSI in Lahat Regency

Based on the results of interviews with Pati Lattice Yamansyah, S.H. As Chairperson of the Young Indonesian Satria Pencak Silat College, the commissariat for the Lahat district. On July 2, 2022 at the training ground for the Indonesian young warrior martial arts school.



Figure 5. Interview with the Chairperson of the Indonesian Young Knights Pencak Silat School in Lahat District

Results of Data Analysis

From the results of research in the field regarding local government policies regarding the development of athletes in the pencak silat martial arts sport in Lahat district, the results of data analysis from the research object studied were the head of the youth and sports service Mr. Drs. Beni Zainuddin, M.Si, Head of IPSI, and Trainer. The results of this study are regarding local government policies regarding the development of athletes in the pencak silat martial arts sport in Lahat district. Then the implementation of the policy program has been

carried out to the fullest, but there are inhibiting and supporting factors in the local government policy regarding coaching athletes for the martial arts martial arts in the Lahat district, the inhibiting factors are that athletes do not have a sense of awareness of coaching from the Lahat local government, the supporting factors are the government through the Youth and Sports Service, it has provided facilities and infrastructure such as green open spaces that are good enough or appropriate for athletes to use in carrying out activities or practicing martial arts martial arts.

Discussion

Recognition of the father as the head of the youth and sports dispora service in the Lahat district, regarding the local government policy regarding coaching athletes for the pencak silat martial arts in the Lahat district in the field of coaching for athletes for the pencak silat martial arts in the Lahat district has been carried out a long time ago and already refers to four aspects in the field of fostering athletes in the pencak silat martial arts branch, namely, the first is the provision of facilities and infrastructure or green open spaces for use by athletes in the pencak silat martial arts branch in the Lahat district for training activities, then the second aspect is human resources which means the availability of coaches, sports instructors to developing the development of martial arts athletes in Lahat district, then the third aspect is direct participation from the community and private businesses themselves such as sponsors for organizing sporting events, the fourth aspect is fitness, what is meant here is that athletes themselves must do sports. practice both at home and at the pencak sialt college training ground in the Lahat district so as to maintain fitness and achievement in the area.

Supporting factors for the Youth and Sports Service (Dispora) in the field of fostering athletes for the martial arts sport of pencak silat in the Lahat district, cannot be separated from the facilities and infrastructure which are still well maintained, there are also facilities that are not well maintained, there are even additions new facilities and infrastructure. In this case the Lahat Regency Youth and Sports Service (Dispora) of course has its own sense of pride to see a society that is still manifested in the form of attention from the government by making a policy on sports, implementing policy programs, continuous and tiered funding with the establishment of sports coaching with good achievements as well as coaching in the community, then service and collaboration between Lahat district governments cannot be separated from the participation of athletes as well as the Lahat district community.

The inhibiting factor is that most people in the Lahat district do not understand and are not aware of the importance of martial arts, and also many people in the Lahat district still have thoughts about the sport of pencak silat which has a stream of black magic and sorcery. Another inhibiting factor is that the community spends a lot of time at work such as office workers, and the majority of the people in the Lahat district have jobs as farmers which then creates a fatigue effect and no longer has time to participate in sports activities. Also the inhibiting factors found during research on the current coaching program cannot be said to be running smoothly considering and reviewing the covid-19/corona virus factor. Which is sweeping the world. Therefore the current economy is not running smoothly, and currently the Youth and Sports Service (Dispora) is experiencing an unstable financial condition. Then the current facilities and infrastructure have suffered a little damage, but that shouldn't be used as an excuse or problem, the most important thing is how to maintain government policies in the existing coaching programs in Lahat district and the community's interest in carrying out sports activities, at least athletes can do training in the existing infrastructure, as well as the community also participating in the training of pencak silat martial arts in the Lahat district.

In this case the community's response supports the creation of a policy that has been made by the Lahat Regency Dispora in the coaching program where athletes and the community feel very happy and feel cared for when there is sports coaching in the community and athletes where the community feels and is very enthusiastic about participating in sports activity programs carried out by the Lahat Regency Dispora in terms of fostering athletes in the pencak silat martial arts sport in the Lahat district. Moreover, the local government through the Lahat district youth and sports service is always concerned about the progress and development of athletes in the pencak silat martial arts sport in the Lahat district, but over time a local government policy has been carried out but the implementation has not gone well, and also to sports players. related parties to always hold events or competitions in the age group, sub-district level, sub-district level, city level, provincial level and national level, and not only that, of course, they must conduct counseling in the field of sports for coaches, athlete sports instructors so that the public knows about the importance of sports for achievement and also body fitness. And also for the community to continue to want to carry out sports activities and help carry out the implementation of sports coaching programs in the Lahat district.

CONCLUSION

From the results of this study it can be concluded that so far the Lahat Regency Youth and Sports Service has made every effort to make a policy and realize a good and comprehensive sports development for athletes and the people of Lahat district, the aim is to make it easier for every athlete and also community members who want to sports activities and get sports coaching services as a whole for all sports facilities in Lahat Regency. The regional government is also required to allocate a sports budget through the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget to allocate budgets for the implementation of good and sustainable sports activities in society.

Factors supporting and inhibiting the Regional Government Policy regarding the development of athletes in the martial arts sport of pencak silat in the Lahat district, the late provision of sports facilities used by athletes and also the community to carry out training and other sports activities in sports that are sufficient, there are also trainers or instructors who are good and competent in training, but the people themselves and the athletes themselves are not yet aware of the importance of practicing and carrying out sports activities for achievement and physical fitness. Then the responses of athletes, coaches, the community itself regarding the Regional Government Policy Regarding the Development of Athletes for the Pencak Silat Martial Arts Branch in the Lahat district were welcomed by the community, athletes, as well as coaches. Because the community, athletes, as well as coaches feel cared for by the existence of sports coaching in the community.

Based on the research conclusions above, the results of this study have implications, namely: Become a reference and input to find out how the impact of sports policies at the Youth and Sports Service (Dispora) especially the martial arts martial arts branch in Lahat district. The Dispora of Lahat Regency, IPSI of Lahat Regency and KONI of Lahat Regency can improve factors that can play a role in implementing better policies, so that sports conditions in Lahat Regency, especially the martial arts sport of pencak silat can be at a higher level than before. It is known that there are deficiencies in the implementation of Dispora sports policies, especially in the pencak silat martial arts branch so that they can immediately evaluate and improve so that the same mistakes do not occur.

Based on the conclusions of the research above, it can be recommended several suggestions that might be used as material for consideration in determining the next step in formulating sports policies, namely: as a whole so that the sports conditions of Lahat Regency

can be in the best condition. For Koni, Lahat Regency should plan and formulate to develop sports, especially the martial arts sport of pencak silat as one of the programs in the development plan in Lahat Regency so that sports, especially the sport of martial arts, receive full support and become a priority. For Lahat District IPSI should organize and design events and a better organizational structure so that IPSI becomes more developed and competent. For future researchers, it should be used with a wider range of data sources or research subjects, so that it is hoped that factors that can support the community or a group that the government does not pay attention to. Scientific work can also be made into a form of voicing or democracy.

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