

Analysis of Factors Affecting Policy Development of Achievement Sports in Aceh Province

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Abstract This study examines and analyzes and explores information on what factors have influenced sports development in Aceh Province over the last three decades from the implementation of the XVI-XX National Sports Week (PON). The research method uses a qualitative approach with the type of case study to obtain information and field findings in a structured and credible manner. The research subjects used included the Aceh Provincial Youth Sports Office, Aceh DPRA Legislature Commission V, KONI Aceh, Athletes, Coaches and Sports Players totaling 36 people. This research collects research data with interviews, document studies and literature studies to obtain valid research data information. Data are analyzed by using data collection, data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing then the validity of the data using triangulation to find the truth of information according to the level of understanding of researchers of what is found in the field. The research findings that the sports achievements of Aceh Province over the past three decades were influenced by socio-cultural factors during the military conflict in Aceh, factors of the natural disaster tsunami and earthquake in 2004, political factors, factors of uneven availability of infrastructure facilities in 23 regencies/cities, limited availability of human resources

and limited sources of sports funding. These five main factors are the main issues of slowing down the development of sports development policies in Aceh Province. Aceh Province has the potential to develop sports development policies based on socio-culture and geographical location. However, this development policy is still not a priority because it is influenced by political factors and human resources. Policy steps that have been taken at this time include improving the organizational management system and increasing the capacity of sports human resources and regional sports law policies. The result was significantly able to finish 12th in PON Papua which is Aceh's best achievement throughout participation in the national sports week.

Keywords Analysis, Policy, Sports Achievement, Aceh Government

1. Introduction

The development of national sports cannot be separated from the role of local governments to participate in

determining the direction and policy of sports development in each regency/city. As stated in [1] No. 11 of 2022, the central government provides flexibility for regional autonomy for the development of achievement sports. Sports development in each province in Indonesia has policies and strategies to map each region's potential. Regional sports development can be developed through the potential location of the area, economy, socio-culture and the role of government policies [2].

Policies can be used as tools that can regulate many people's lives [3]. Government policy is essential in developing regional sports because it can affect a competition outcome [4]. Sports policies and achievements have a harmonious correlation, as implemented by several East Asian countries by implementing sports development policies, providing athlete scholarships, and increasing sports actors' resources through education and social security [5]. This step aims for athletes to make a total contribution to their country, because athletes with a promising future will open the mindset of other young generations to participate in sports as a form of patriotism.

Over the past three decades, sport has become a contemporary issue that has evolved into a politically influenced force as a tool to achieve a goal [6]. The development of regional sports influenced by politics has two opposing sides. First, it is used to reach agreements with political actors such as the Regent, Mayor and Governor to get full support for sports development. Second, political forces always use sports to achieve a political goal, such as gathering time, mass support and increasing popularity through political campaigns under the guise of jokes. Some countries, like Ghana [7] and China, build sports in their homeland with positive political power [8]. The political influence of these two countries gives maximum results in international competitions, especially in the leading sports that present a lot of time. Mark cannot be separated from the role of politics because politics has a solid and extensive network of policy determination [9]. Politics and sports have a mutually beneficial relationship that cannot be separated [10].

Sports policy can also be misused into a negative thing if mixed with politics, even though sport and politics are interrelated [11]. The negative side of sports can be made into a power that is only power and unprofessional in using funds for sports development. As happened in Russia, the government supports the practice of doping use in Russian Olympic athletes [6]. The same problem occurred in southern Africa when Nelson Mandela used sport as part of a political force to govern his country.

The current phenomenon in Indonesia, especially at the Regency/City and Provincial levels, is using sports to achieve political goals [11]. However, its implementation is irrelevant to the achievements desired by the community, especially sports actors. Performing the best achievements requires formulating policies that include coaching, funding, and organizational management policies developed into public policies of regional regulations [12].

Each policy formulation implemented is not entirely an element of the interests of the sport itself but rather other motives [13]. Policy formulation is heavily influenced by political, social and cultural factors [14], [15]. These factors make sports development not entirely in the interest of sports but rather a place of group interest.

In addition to politically influenced government policy factors, the current emerging issues are social and cultural factors [16]. Socio-cultural factors are an issue of world sports development because the rise of sports was born from a country as an identity [17]. Sport, which was initially regarded as an event of highest achievement [18], is also used as a tool of world peace with the slogan "*Fair Play Respect and Sportsmanship*", aimed at instilling social values through sports [19].

The role of the government in building sports through socio-culture has positive values that can change the nation's character [20]. Sports can create social benefits, improve health, reduce crime, and improve the quality of education and welfare [21]. Cultivating sports indirectly affects health campaigns, as the phrase [22]. Campaigning for health in public sports venues such as stadiums and fitness centres aims to increase people's participation in sports activities, which will open the mindset of the younger generation. Hence, athletes are role models that can change a person's future, and public perception of athletes will be positive [23].

The government's call with the slogan "*Sport For All*" is a strategy of forcing sports that include achievement, educational, and recreational sports [24]. The values embodied in sports will indirectly shape the good personal character of a nation [25]. The feeling formed is the nationalism of the region of origin, especially to the country at the international level and a sense of care for others in and out of the game [26].

Government policies from a political, social and cultural point of view affect sports development in Indonesia, especially in Aceh Province. The competition for sports achievements in Indonesia is at the National Sports Week (PON), attended by 34 provinces throughout Indonesia. However, during the last 5 PON implementations from PON XVI Palembang to PON XX Papua, Aceh's best achievements were in the West Java PON, ranked 17th, and the Papua PON, ranked 12th. The recapitulation of all Aceh's sports achievements at the PON event is an issue that must be looked into for what problems are factors that are not competing at the national level.

This study examines the factors influencing the development of achievement sports in Aceh Province through various sources. Acehnese society has solid cultural characteristics related to socio-cultural and demographic locations related to sports such as archery, equestrian, shooting and martial arts. It is hoped that the research results can contribute research findings relevant to the problem so that they positively impact the development of achievement sports. The research findings provide solutions to provide *feedback* for the progress of Aceh

sports in the form of research recommendations and recommendations for regional sports development policy concepts.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Participants

This research was conducted in Banda Aceh City, Aceh Province, spreading across 23 regencies/cities throughout Aceh. Aceh Province is the westernmost province of the Indonesian archipelago and is included in 34 provinces in Indonesia. The Aceh region has three strategic areas: highlands, lowlands and offshore. These three strategic areas have a lot of potential to be developed into regional sports development according to demographic and socio-cultural characteristics.

The approach used is qualitative research with qualitative research methods Case *Studies* for in-depth exploration of programs, events, activities, and individual and group processes. The subjects of this study were the Aceh Provincial Sports Youth Service (DISPORA Aceh), the Legislature (DPRA Commission V), KONI Aceh, Athletes, Coaches and Sports Actors who were relevant to the information to be unearthed, totalling 36 informants. The research subjects were selected by *purposive sampling* with subject criteria in charge of sports and policies, athletes assisted by DISPORA Aceh, outstanding coaches at PON, and coaches of athletes assisted by DISPORA Aceh.

The research was conducted in Banda Aceh City from August to December 2021. The analysis uses the appropriate research ethics code *Standards and Operational Guidance for Ethics Review of Health-Related Research with Human Participants WHO 2011 and international Ethical CIOMS WHO 2016* dengan *Ethical Clearance* Number:193/KEP/EC/2021. All research data sources are given coding.

A total of 36 informants used in the field can be seen in Table 1.

2.2. Instruments

Data and data sources are kept confidential. The purpose of the research code of ethics is that the research subject (Informant) is given the flexibility to provide information that can be explored widely and classified information.

Research data collection techniques with (1) in-depth interviews; (2) document studies including (copies of statutory documents, sports achievement documents, and supporting documents); and (3) literature studies. The instruments used interviews with eight indicators of research problems were developed based on the research focus. Data analysis techniques are the Miles and Huberman method inside [27] and [28] with stages of data collection, reduction, display, and conclusion drawing. The validity of data sources uses triangulation, whose purpose is to search for the truth about some phenomena according to the level of understanding of the researcher towards what is found in the field.

Table 1. Research Subject

No	Subject Criteria	Subject Goals	Sum
1	In charge of sports and policy	Commission V DPRK Prov. Aceh	1
		DISPORA Prov. Aceh	6
		KONI Aceh	1
2	Athletes assisted by Dispora Aceh	PPLP Aceh Assisted Athletes	14
		PPLD Aceh Assisted Athletes	10
3	Coach	PPLP/D Prov. coach. Aceh	2
4	Medalist Athletes	PPLP/D Alumni Athletes of International Achievement	2
Sum			36

The following is a table of interview guides researchers used during field research. The interview guidelines cover eight leading problem indicators following the research subjects: the government, sports commissions, athletes and

players in Aceh province.

The following is an interview guide to obtain research information relevant to the objectives. The interview guide can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Interview guide

No	Indicators	Question	Subject
1	Government Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the legal basis of sports development in Prov. Aceh What policy steps have been taken for the short and long-term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Aceh DPRA Aceh Commission V Sports Field
2	Political Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is sports development policy politically influenced? What is the role of regional heads with political power in sports development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Aceh DPRA Aceh Commission V Sports Field DISPORA Aceh
3	Inter-Organization Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the government relate to institutions outside the government Is there integration and provision of every interagency policy-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Aceh DPRA Aceh Commission V Sports Field DISPORA Aceh
4	Social and cultural factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether socio-cultural factors influence government policy for sports development Does the culture of Aceh's young generation currently support sports builders in Aceh, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Aceh DPRA Aceh Commission V Sports Field DISPORA Aceh
5	Other factors beyond Government policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the factors of natural disasters and conflicts are the triggers for sports development are hampered. Other factors, such as parental support and sports activities contrary to Islamic law, hinder athlete recruitment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DISPORA Aceh KONI Aceh Coached Athletes Coach
6	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether uneven infrastructure becomes a slowdown in sports performance How do sports actors want the condition and improve the quality of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DISPORA Aceh KONI Aceh Coached Athletes Coach
7	Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How is the availability of sports funding Whether the sports funding budget is following the needs of sports development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DISPORA Aceh KONI Aceh Coached Athletes Coach
8	Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the main obstacles to HR development for performance improvement Is there collaboration with many institutions for HR improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DISPORA Aceh KONI Aceh Coached Athletes Coach

3. Result

Research findings unearthed from informants that factors influencing sports achievement policy in Aceh at the national level include eight leading indicators described in Table 3.

The Following is an Explanation of What Factors Affect Aceh's Sports Achievements

The Aceh government in 2016 officially passed two laws regulating the sports of Aceh Province, namely 1) Aceh Governor Regulation No.122 of 2016 regulating the position, composition, organization, duties and functions of the Aceh Youth and Sports Service, 2) Qanun No.9 of 2016 concerning Aceh Sports Development. Both of these laws were passed after the West Java PON in 2016. Meanwhile,

the West Java PON results in Aceh Province improved the ranking to 17th out of 34 participating provinces, with 8 gold, 7 silver, and 9 bronze in 24 medals. This achievement is Aceh's best achievement during the PON event.

Implementing the 2021 Papua PON in Aceh province targets 12 gold medals, almost achieved with 11 gold, 7 silver, and 11 bronze medals, with 29 awards to finish, ranking 12th out of 34 participants. Analysis of the two laws passed in 2016 had a significant contribution whose implementation brought Aceh to improve its ranking in the PON. This means that if the sports development policy has legality formulated long before 2016, it will provide more significant changes to the sports achievements of Aceh province. The comparison of the budget used at PON XV Surabaya to PON XX Papua and the difference in medal achievements obtained can be seen in Figure 1.

Table 3. Factors Affecting Sports Achievement in Aceh

No	Question Indicator	Findings/Results
1.	Political issues	Political power as the holder of legality rights run by regional heads has not fully supported sports development. Each regency/city in Aceh does not yet have a foundation or Grand Design of Regional Sports, which is the foundation for developing sustainable achievement sports such as guaranteed athlete education, scholarships, jobs and bonuses.
2.	Relationships between sports management organizations	Relations between organizations have not been aligned between the provincial Government, legislature, KONI and district/city sports administrators. There is still overlapping management with the same person in different organizations.
3.	Social and cultural factors	Socio-cultural factors in Aceh's history started with the war of independence and then the military conflict of sports development activities in all regions. Even though Aceh still participated in the PON in those days, it did not fully perform optimally. The Helsinki MoU 2005 was a bright spot for Aceh Peace.
4	Other factors outside of government, social and cultural	The tsunami disaster in 2004 caused parts of Aceh to suffer damage, especially in the areas of Banda Aceh City, Aceh Besar, West Aceh, Aceh Jaya, and parts of the eastern region of Pidie, Bireuen, and Lhokseumawe City. This disaster is the focus of the government reimagining the area.
5.	Construction of sports facilities	Infrastructure construction is still centred on the provincial capital in Banda Aceh City, while the other 22 regencies/cities do not have a standard <i>sports centre</i> . This factor certainly makes the distribution of potential athletes unable to develop without the support of decent and standardized infrastructure.
6.	Sources of funding	The source of funding for sports development still relies on the APBD, and there is no private involvement in becoming a sponsor, so each sport is not independent. Sponsors are prominent supporters of sports development in the sports industry.
7.	Human resources	Aceh has potential human resources that each region can explore. This is evident from several Aceh-born athletes who have careers outside Aceh. A complex geographical location with land, ocean and plateau areas can develop achievement sports according to the region's site. Like the western end region developed diving, sailing, surfing, triathlon, and Sky air, the coastal east area has the potential for football, sepak takraw, aquatics, and athletics, and the highland area has the potential to develop kite, skydiving, <i>Aerosport</i> and equestrianism.

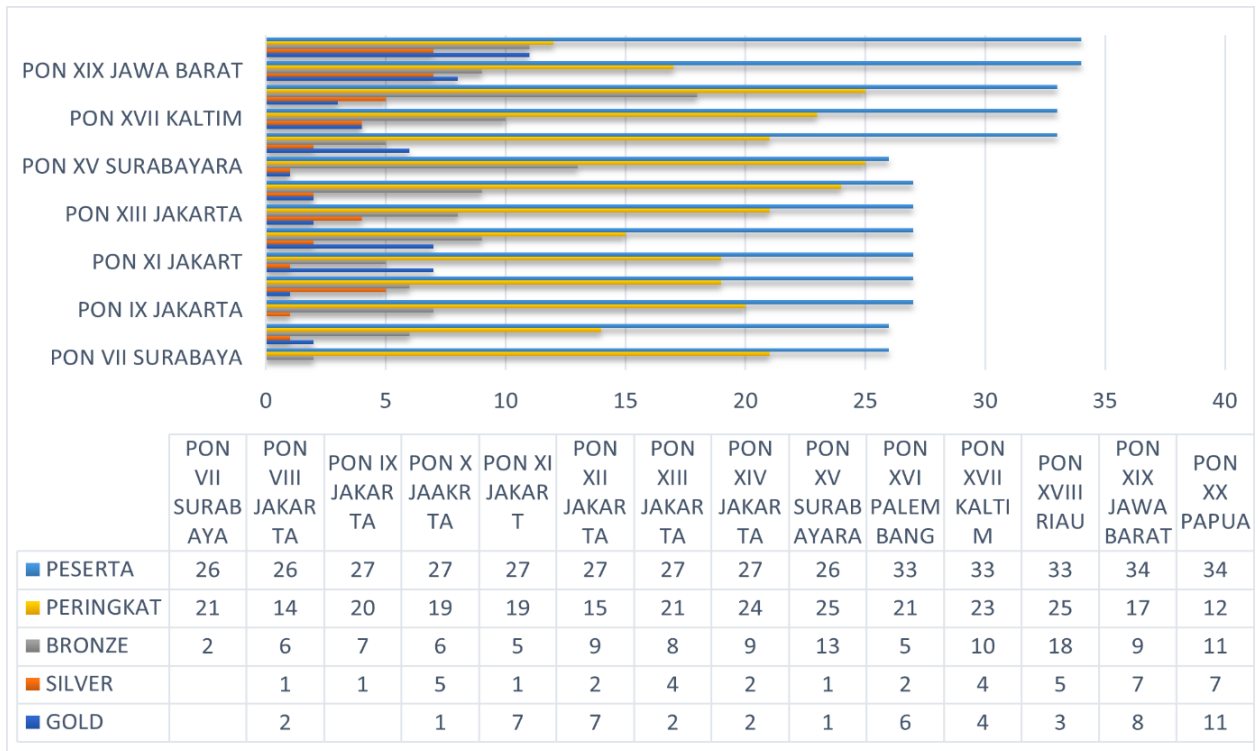


Figure 1. Aceh's achievements from PON to PON (Data taken from PON VII - PON XX)

Local government policies have an essential role as a legal umbrella for implementing achievement sports in Aceh, as revealed by [29] how the government has an indispensable role in implementing policies through sports laws so that they have legal force. If these two regulations can boost Aceh's achievements in the Papua PON, implementing these two regional regulations will boost better achievements in PON XXI.

Information received from the informant "RF" reveals that.

"Until now, the reference for sports development in Aceh is still guided by these two regional regulations and for the preparation of hosting the 2024 PON, the government has prepared a funding policy that has been set by the Aceh Government Budget Team (TAPA) allocated for the construction of infrastructure, land acquisition and development).

Implementing relevant local regulations in each region and new policy studies will certainly support sustainable sports development.

Political Issues and Inter-Organizational Relations

Politics has a role in how policy involves the role of regional heads, legislatures and related institutions. If the relationship between institutions has good integration, a policy formulation will be created according to the goals achieved. Interagency relationships become essential if filled with the right people without interests [30]. The political situation that is still unstable is one of the impacts of sports development, which has not yet been carried out.

The political relationship between the regions and the centre is still influenced by many factors, as conveyed by the informant "RF".

"Local governments and legislatures are still not aligned, and the common ground of agreement is still always tug-of-war such as budget setting and the inter-regional interests from which the politician comes from take precedence".

Another statement delivered by the informant "MN" revealed it.

"Politically influenced interagency relationships affect the amount of funding passed, and each period of leadership varies setting a budget for sports".

Politics played by leaders has a big hand, such as research from [7] on how Ghana's president implements sports policy as nation-building because sport can provide prosperity, unity and national self-esteem. The same is also expressed by [4]. Political power in southern Africa through President Nelson Mandela is that sports policy can change the world, and the nation becomes respected through sports. Political issues played by leaders can be used as a foundation for building regional sports by working together between relevant agencies in government.

Socio-Cultural and Disasters

Aceh's long history of journey to peace is the dream of many Acehnese. Starting from the struggle for independence to the military conflict that ended in 2005 through the Helsinki MoU is a history of Aceh that cannot be forgotten. During the competition, Aceh participated in

the PON with achievements that were not optimal. After peace in 2005, Aceh Province could still not compete optimally nationally. This factor is the reason why the potential of the Acehese generation is still not fully participating in sports. Another influence from the socio-cultural side is that Islamic Sharia in Aceh is strong as opposed to vulgar sports. However, along with the times, the mindset of the people and the younger generation of Aceh has opened up. Currently, athletes adjust the clothes used when appearing in public and competing that are not contrary to Islamic Law in Aceh.

Then, the tsunami disaster that ravaged parts of Aceh Province made Aceh have to focus on post-tsunami development. Development is prioritized by government infrastructure, public facilities and human resources. The focus of post-tsunami development makes sports development not a priority because this policy must be taken to restore the stability of people's prosperity after the disaster.

Construction of Sports Facilities and Funding

Improving sports achievements, of course, needs the support of adequate infrastructure facilities with national and international standards. The infrastructure supporting sports coaching is still centralized in Banda Aceh, the provincial capital, such as stadiums, multipurpose buildings, aquatics, and other *indoor-outdoor* buildings. Some regencies/cities already have *sports centres*, such as Aceh Tamiang Regency, East Aceh Regency, Aceh Besar Regency, Pidie Regency, and West Aceh, which are not entirely feasible because they are still in gradual development. Infrastructure development is necessary to support athletes to train and the growth of new athletes

from every region in the Regency / City in Aceh.

Meanwhile, in terms of funding, Aceh Province is one of the provinces that receives special autonomy (Otsus) funds from the central government, and the content of the Aceh government law (UUPA) article 179 of Law No. 11 explains that special autonomy funds can be used in infrastructure development and maintenance [31]. This means that the special autonomy funds given to each district/city in Aceh can be used to build sports infrastructure.

Funding does not only focus on infrastructure construction but also coaching, breeding, long-term preparation, *training camps*, *tryouts*, and funding during competitions. Information recovered from informants in the field "MN" revealed that.

"So far, Aceh Province's funding for PON XX Papua is the largest as long as Aceh participates in the PON. Large funding greatly affects the achievement of medal targets in every competition, especially PON."

At PON XVIII Riau, the Aceh Government raised 43.5 M funds and could only bring 3 gold, 5 silver, and 18 bronze, ranking 25th out of 33 participating provinces. While at the PON XIX, West Java, with a budget of 32 M, was able to bring 8 gold, 7 silver, and 9 bronze and successfully finished ranked 17th, and this achievement is Aceh's best achievement, followed by the PON XX Papua milestone with a budget of 52.5 billion success in 12th place with 11 gold, 7 silver, and 11 bronze. The following is the budget data in Table 2 used from PON XV Surabaya to PON XX Papua and the achievements achieved. A comparison of the budget used in PON XV Surabaya with PON XX Papua and the difference in medal achievements obtained can be seen in Figure 2 below.

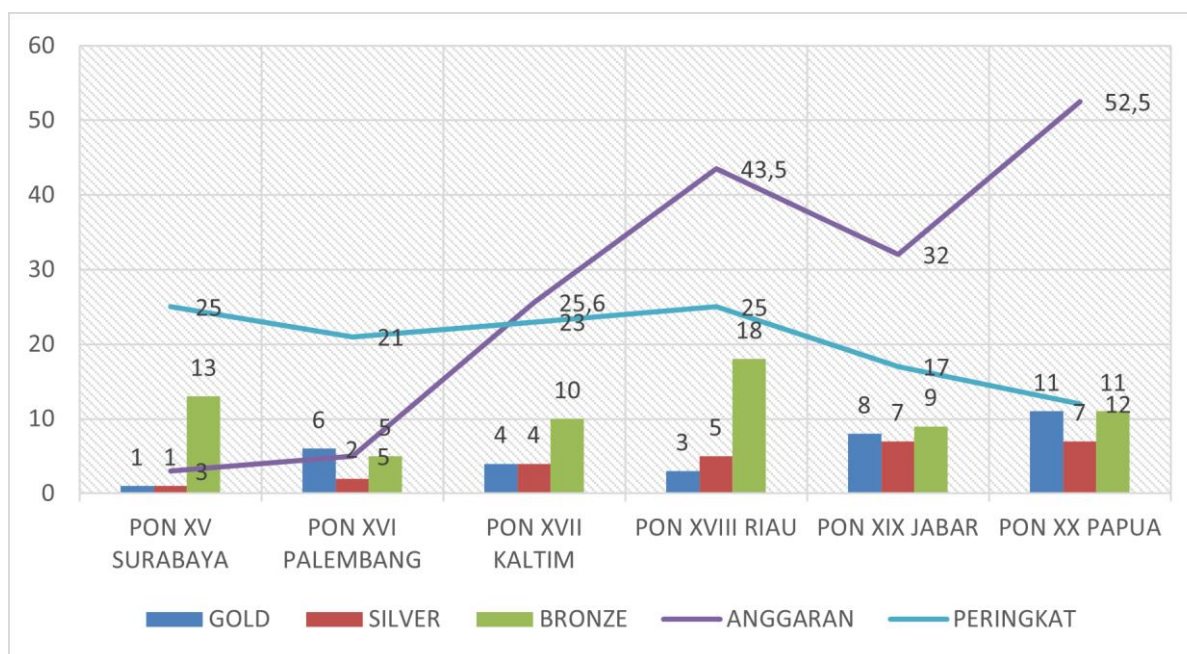


Figure 2. Use of Budget and Achievement Results

Analysis from the data of Table 2 is very irrelevant between the budget and the achievements achieved in PON XVIII Riau. A large budget is not accompanied by maximum achievements, different from the West Java PON XIX with a budget under the Riau PON can get good results. These findings conclude that this relates to the organization's management in each period. In the West Java PON period and the Papua PON, it was the "MM" leadership period, while in the Riau PON period, it was the "ZH" leadership period. There are differences in organizational management that affect Aceh's achievements in PON. The PON XXI Aceh-Sumut period is still the leadership of "MM", who commits to be the best host. As stated by the Aceh Dispora, Aceh wants to succeed as an organizer and wants achievements and successful economic recovery through the PON XXI Aceh-Sumut event.

So far, Aceh's sports funding still relies on the government, so every sport that relies on government funds will find it challenging to pursue achievements due to limited funds. Then, there needs to be cooperation between organizations and sports to cooperate with the private sector to become sponsors. The presence of sponsors can provide more funding so that they can boost achievements. So far, sponsorship has only involved BUMD in the Aceh Province environment. Organizational management needs to be regenerated towards the *sports industry* to achieve independence in managing the budget of professional sports organizations.

Human Resources and Potential Geographical Location

The development of achievement sports must be accompanied by potential human resources to get maximum results. Sports coaching carried out by the Aceh Youth and Sports Service through PPLP and PPLD is one of the increasing breeding resources for athletes. Aceh has potential human resources that can be explored in each region, as evidenced by several Aceh-born athletes with careers outside Aceh. Aceh's complex geographical location with land, ocean and highland areas should be able to develop achievement sports according to the region's

location.

The following in Table 4 is data on the potential development of sports human resources according to geographical location.

Table 4. Potential for Sports Human Resource Development with Geographical Location

No	Location of the Region	Developed human resource potential
1	The westernmost region and the coastal eastern region	Developed potential sports of football, sepak takraw, aquatics, athletics, volleyball
2	Western Sea area and Straits	Marine potential developed diving sports, Sailing, Surfing, Triathlon, skywatcher
3	Highland region	Potential to develop paragliding, skydiving, Aerosport and equestrian sports

The above possibilities can support superior sports achievements if explored in the development according to regional potential. This potential area can become a leading sport that contributes a lot of medals at the national level if the implementation is on target. This strategic policy is a government study to develop the concept of integrated achievement sports development between regions throughout Aceh.

4. Discussion

Sports development in the regions cannot be separated from the control of local government in implementing policies. The government's policy of building sports aims to create quality human resources [32]. The Aceh government issued Aceh Governor Regulation No.122 of 2016 and Qanun No. 09 The year 2016, which is a fast step for the development of Aceh sports. This policy is undoubtedly the foundation of the legality of sports development in Aceh according to the derivative of the [1], which gives the authority of local governments to build achievement sports, educational sports and community sports.

Government policies can be carried out with a political socio-cultural approach based on the region's location. As revealed by [17], the South Korean government carries out a diplomatic strategy with *soft power* that indirectly encourages its citizens to cultivate sports. Policy strategies are indeed supported by professional interagency performance for sustainable management [5]. Sports development strategies based on the region's location can also be developed, such as research from [7], to build sports from their communities in agricultural and coastal areas. The youth of the coastal regions are taught swimming, canoeing and diving, while those of the farming areas are taught archery, football, wrestling and throwing. This strategy has indirectly become a sporting advancement in Ghana. If concepts like this are adopted, it can be a solution to sports development in Aceh, because land, ocean and highland areas should be able to develop achievement sports based on the location of the region. This potential should be brought to the attention of the government and used as a solution to develop the sport of achievement.

Other factors that hinder sports development are funding, relationships between organizations, and the availability of infrastructure. These three factors are obstacles to sports development because they are related. Significant sports funding will undoubtedly have a big impact on achievements. As revealed by [33] building a training camp prepared for the 2008 Beijing Olympics, another statement from [8] the triple budget provided by the Chinese government towards the Tokyo 2020 Olympics and the results relevant to the construction of training camps and the vast budget brought China able to compete in the Olympics. The significant funding for sports development in preparation for Aceh to host PON XXI needs to take policy steps such as the findings of these two studies so that they can provide the best results.

However, suppose you look back at the socio-cultural side of the problem. In that case, this factor is no longer an issue for sports builders, and the focus of development is how to integrate all regions to have good relationships between organizations. Good organizational relationships will maximize the growth of sports [34], which is also explained by [35] that the need for integration between organizations can create solid organizational management.

The development of regional sports is essential as the goal of the welfare of the people through sports. Sports, in addition to providing health and income benefits, can also reduce crime [2]. Through sports that provide long-term health investment, as in France downtown, sports facilities are used for health promotion [36]

This rare situation needs the attention of the Aceh government to seriously carry out sports development following the Mandate of the 2005 SKN Law on the development of achievement sports, educational sports and recreational sports. Sustainable development is not only pursuing achievements as the host of PON XXI but also investment in sustainable people's welfare and Aceh's achievements at the national level that are sustainable.

5. Conclusions

The role of the government in formulating sports development policies is a strategic step in regional sports development. The formulation of sports development policies in Aceh Province has been influenced by socio-cultural, political, funding and inter-organizational factors over the past three decades, which has become an issue of Aceh's non-competition in the National Sports Week (PON). With the analysis of factors affecting sports policy and development in Aceh, solutions can be found so that it becomes a solution to the problem. It needs solutions that can be adopted from various literature reviews, such as *soft power approaches* and mapping superior sports through land, ocean and plateau areas classified with marks to solve the problem of improving sports performance. Recommendations on the research results for sports development in Aceh are necessary for provincial government policies that are integrated with regencies/cities so that the construction of infrastructure can be evenly distributed by designing regional sports development designs according to the potential of each region.

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