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THE INFLUENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN STRENGTHENING THE BETWEEN BUDGET ALLOCATION TOWARDS SPORTS ACHIEVEMENT IN THE BINJAI CITY'S YOUTH AND SPORTS DEPARTMENT

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to determine and analyze the influence of the government's role in strengthening budget allocations on sports performance in the Binja City Youth and Sports Department. The type of research is associative quantitative. The population in this study were all employees with ASN and Honorary status at the Binjai City Youth and Sports Service, totaling 90 employees. The sampling technique in this study was a saturated sample where all populations were sampled. The data collection technique that was carried out was by distributing questionnaires. Data analysis in this study used the PLS Structural Equation Model with the Smart PLS 3.0 Application Program. The results of this study indicate that the budget allocation has no significant effect on sports achievement based on the results of the T-statistic value of 0.909 > 1.96 with a P-Value of 0.366 > 0.05. In the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) test, a T-Statistic value of 0.502 > 1.96 was obtained with a P-Value of 0.617 > 0.05, which means that the moderating variable, namely the role of the government, is not able to significantly strengthen the influence of budget allocations on sports achievements at the Youth Service and Binjai City Sports.

Keywords: *Budget Allocation, Government Role, Sports Achievements*

INTRODUCTION

Budget is something that is important for the continuity of the activities of an organization within a company. One of the functions of the budget is as a planning tool and control tool. The budget as a planning tool is used to plan what programs/activities will be carried out by public sector organizations along with details of the costs required and plans for sources of income that will be obtained by public sector organizations. Human resources (HR) in organizations are currently getting more and more attention in every activity, especially those directed at achieving organizational goals.

According to (Nafarin, M, 2017) A budget is an accounting tool that can help company leaders in planning and controlling company operations. A budget shows how resources are expected to be obtained and used over a certain period of time. The budget is also used to direct an activity and also as a comparison tool in measuring the results of implementing activities, so that the implementation process is under control. Meanwhile according (Garrison, Noreen, and Brewer, 2007) a budget is a detailed plan regarding the acquisition and use of financial and other resources over a certain period of time.

For public sector organizations such as the government, the budget is not only an annual plan but also a form of accountability for the management of public funds charged to it. (Abdul Halim, Muhammad Syam Kusufi., 2016) identified that the public sector budget has several main functions, namely as follows:

1. Budget as a planning tool

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2. Budget as a means of control
3. Budget as a fiscal policy tool
4. Budget as a political tool
5. Budget as a tool of coordination and communication
6. Budget as a performance assessment tool
7. Budget as a motivational tool
8. Budget as a tool to create public space

The phenomenon that occurs at the Youth and Sports Service Office in Binjai City is that inappropriate budget allocations are given to athletes who perform, causing athletes to experience a lack of preparation in all matters which prevents them from competing to achieve achievements.

According to (Republic of Indonesia, 2003) Budget Allocation is any revenue that needs to be repaid, the use of excess budget balances, and/or expenditure that will be received back, both in the relevant budget year and the following budget year.

In this study, the indicator for budget allocation refers to Armaeni's opinion in (Riandalas, Yafie., 2015), that is :

a) Budget as performance control A budget that is created or previously determined is used to control or supervise employee performance in an organization.
b) Budget as a benchmark for performance Budget is used to assess whether or not the performance of employees is good.
c) The budget requires the achievement of targets. The budget is used to require employees to achieve the budget targets that have been made before.
d) Budgets improve performance Budgets can be used to improve the work performance of employees.
e) There are rewards for achieving budget targets. Budgets can be used to assess budget target achievement, so that rewards or prizes will be given for achieving these targets.
f) Compensation for success in achieving targets. Compensation is provided to employees for their success in achieving the budget targets that have been made.

According to (Republink Indonesia, 2005) Article 11 of the National Sports System Law explains that, 1) The Government and Regional Governments have the right to direct, guide, assist and supervise the implementation of sports in accordance with statutory regulations. 2) The Government and Regional Governments are obliged to provide services and facilities and ensure the implementation of sports activities for every citizen without discrimination. Then Article 13 explains that the Government and Regional Governments have the authority to regulate, foster, develop, implement and supervise the implementation of national and regional sports.

According to (Miftah Toha, 2007), coaching is a process of results or statements to become better, in this case realizing change, progress, improvement, growth, evaluation or various possibilities. Coaching is also a process or development that includes sequences of understanding, starting with establishing, requiring, maintaining this growth accompanied by efforts to improve, perfect and develop it.

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According to (Government of Indonesia, 2004) The role of regional governments in sports is a consequence of stating that decentralization is interpreted as the transfer of government authority by the central government to autonomous regions to regulate and manage government affairs in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. One of the tasks of the central government handed over to the regions concerns the sports sector which requires fast handling, service and guidance to improve a region's achievements in terms of the sports sector.

The Government Role Indicators in this research refer to (Republic of Indonesia, 2007) that is:

1) The provision of all funds necessary for the implementation of this Government Regulation is borne by the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.
2) Provision of funds sourced from the community through various activities based on applicable regulations;
3) The existence of mutually beneficial cooperation;
4) The existence of non-binding foreign aid;
5) There are sports industry business results;
6) There are grants originating from the Government or regional government in accordance with Legislation;
7) There are other legal sources based on Laws and Regulations.

According to (Sukadiyanto, and Muluk, D., 2011) Sports achievement is the actualization of the accumulated results of the training process displayed by athletes in accordance with their abilities. The corresponding meaning is put forward by(Adisasmito, W, 2007)that sports achievements are a set of results achieved by athletes in carrying out and completing tasks in the field of sports.

Sports achievement in this study can be measured by several indicators as stated by Gunarsa in (Aulia & Asfar, 2021):

1) Athlete's physical condition
2) The technique of the athlete
3) Tactics that Athletes have
4) The mentality that athletes have

The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze the government's role in moderating the relationship between budget allocation and sports achievement at the Binjai City Youth and Sports Agency. Good employee performance is a key factor in achieving organizational goals. Therefore, it is important to understand the factors that influence performance in improving sports achievement, budget allocation and the role of government assistance. The concept of this research is as illustrated in the following conceptual framework:

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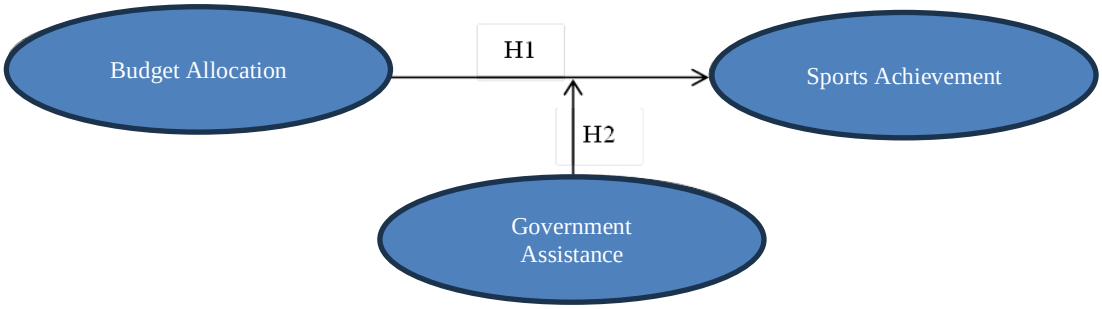

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

METHOD

This type of research is casual associative quantitative research. This research was carried out at the Binjai City Youth and Sports Department. The time of this research was carried out from May 2023 to July 2023. The population in this study were all employees with ASN and Honorary status at the Youth and Sports Service in Binjai City, totaling 90 employees with the details as follows.

Table 1. Total Population

Work Unit Location	Status	Amount
Binjai City Dispora Office	ASN	48
	Honorary	22
Koni Binjai City Office	ASN	5
	Honorary	15
Total		**90**

Source: Binjai City Dispora, 2023

The sampling technique used is the saturated sample technique, which involves all respondents to become a sample, meaning that the sample to be used is 90 employees.

The data used from this research is data from a questionnaire that will be distributed to respondents consisting of all employees at the Binjai City Youth and Sports office. The data analysis technique used in this research is a quantitative data analysis method using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) based on Partial Least Square (PLS) using SmartPLS 3.0 software. The data analysis and data testing that will be carried out in this research is using statistical analysis techniques, such as regression analysis and scoring of moderating variables, to test the high and low levels of moderating variables in influencing the variables in the research.(Ghozali, 2018). Considering that the model in the research uses a moderating variable, the Smart partial least squares (PLS) program was used to test the proposed hypothesis. The Coefficient of Determination Test () is used to measure how far the model's ability to explain variations in the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination / is in the range of zero (0) and one (1)$R^2 R^2$(Kuncooro, Munajad, 2013).

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Goodness fit test to determine the extent to which the observed data corresponds to the theoretical distribution assumed by the model or hypothesis (Ghozali & Latan, 2015) and hypothesis testing (T-Statistic Test) which consists of path coefficients testto test the direct influence of each independent variable individually on the dependent variable as well as the influence of the moderating variable in influencing the exogenous variable (X) on the endogenous variable (Y).

This test is used to determine the direction of the relationship between variables (positive/negative). If the value is 0 to 1, then the direction of the relationship between variables is positive. Meanwhile, if the value is 0 to -1, then the direction of the relationship between variables is declared negative. The hypothesis is said to be accepted if the t statistic value is greater than the t table. According to(Ghozali & Latan, 2015)criteria value t table 1.96 with a significance level of 5%

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Outer Model Analysis

Testing the outer model in this study uses algorithm analysis on *SmartPLS software version 3.0,*in order to obtain outer loading values that meet the requirements of validity and reliability.

1) Convergent Validity Test Results

Convergent validity of the measurement model with reflexive indicators can be seen from the correlation between the score of the item/indicator and the score of the construct. An indicator that has an individual correlation value greater than 0.7 is considered valid but in the research development stage the indicator values are 0.5 and 0.6 still acceptable. Based on the results for outer loading, it shows that the indicator has a loading below 0.60 and is not significant. Below are presented the results of the outer loading values in the following table.

Table 3. Outer Loading

Indicator	*Outer Loading*	Information
Budget Allocation (X)		
AA1	0.844	Valid
AA2	0.717	Valid
AA3	0.847	Valid
AA4	0.789	Valid
AA5	0.759	Valid
AA6	0.725	Valid
Role of Government (Z)		
PP1	0.874	Valid
PP2	0939	Valid
PP3	0891	Valid
PP4	0.872	Valid
PP5	0.852	Valid

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Indicator	*Outer Loading*	Information
PP6	0.909	Valid
PP7	0.743	Valid
Sports Achievement(Y)		
PO1	0.770	Valid
PO2	0.876	Valid
PO3	0867	Valid
PO4	0.776	Valid

Source: Smart PLS Output, 2023

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that all indicators have a loading factor value of > 0.60. According to (Ghozali, Imam & Latan, 2015) states that an indicator is declared valid if it has a loading factor value > 0.60. Thus it can be stated that all indicators in this study are declared valid and further research can be carried out. The following is displayed in the form of a structural model as shown in the following figure:

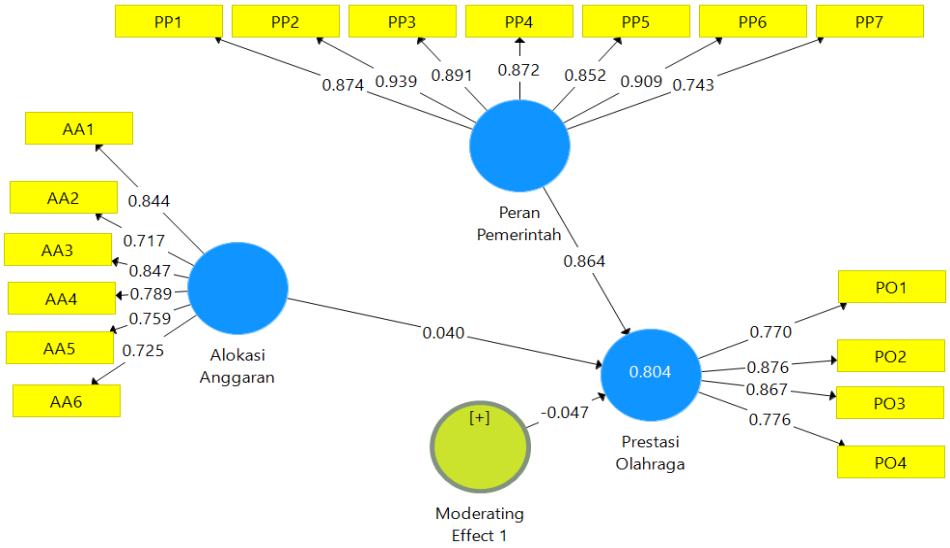

Figure 2. Outer Model Test Results

2) Test results Discriminate Validity

The next test is to test discriminant validity, this test aims to determine whether a reflective indicator is a good measurement for the construct based on the principle that the indicator has a high correlation with the construct. Following are the results of cross loading from discriminant validity testing as in the following table.

Table 4. Discriminant Validity

Variable Indicators	Budget Allocation (X)	Role of Government (Z)	Sports Achievement (Y)
AA1	**0.844**	0.329	0.318

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AA2	**0.717**	0.210	0.170
AA3	**0.847**	0.237	0.202
AA4	**0.789**	0.214	0.227
AA5	**0.759**	0.125	0.194
AA6	**0.725**	0.076	0.120
PO1	0.268	0.608	**0.770**
PO2	0.202	0.750	**0.876**
PO3	0.231	0.876	**0867**
PO4	0.241	0.671	**0.776**
PP1	0.141	**0.874**	0.758
PP2	0.262	**0939**	0.774
PP3	0.138	**0891**	0.764
PP4	0.279	**0.872**	0.708
PP5	0.320	**0.852**	0.838
PP6	0.268	**0.909**	0.831
PP7	0.271	**0.743**	0.753

Source:Smart PLS Outputs, 2023

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the cross loading value in each indicator and variable is greater than other variables and indicators. the cross loading indicator value is greater than the other latent variables, the cross loading of the government's role also shows a greater cross loading indicator value than the latent variable cross loading. Based on these data it can be stated discriminately that the results of cross loading are considered valid.

3) Composite reliability test results

The next test determines the reliability value with the composite reliability of the indicator block that measures the construct. A construct value is said to be reliable if the composite reliability value is above 0.60. Apart from looking at the composite reliability value, the reliable value can be seen in the variable construct value with Cronbach's alpha from the indicator block that measures the construct. A construct is declared reliable if the Cronbach's alpha value is above 0.7. The following is a table of loading values for the research variable constructs resulting from running the Smart PLS program in table 5 below.

Table 5. Construct Reliability and Validity

Indicator	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Budget Allocation (X)	0.875	0.904	0.611
Role of Government (Z)	0.946	0.956	0.758
Sports Achievement (Y)	0.843	0.894	0.678

Source:Smart PLS Outputs, 2023

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Based on Table 5 it can be explained that the AVE value for each variable tested has a value of > 0.5. This indicates that all variables in this study meet the criteria of discriminant validity. To determine reliability in this research, composite reliability values were used. The accepted value for the level of reliability is > 0.7. Based on these criteria, it can be seen that all variables in this study have a value of > 0.70 so that it can be stated that all the variables tested meet construct reliability.

Structural Model Evaluation (Inner Model)

Evaluation of the structural model (inner model) is carried out to ensure that the structural model built is robust and accurate. The stages of analysis carried out in the evaluation of the structural model are seen from several indicators, namely:

1) Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R2)

The coefficient of determination test (R2) is used to see the effect of certain independent latent variables on the dependent latent variable whether it has a substantive effect. Based on data processing that has been carried out using the SmartPLS 3.0 program, the R Square value is obtained as in the following table.

Table 6. R Square Results

Variable	R Square	Adjusted R Square
Sports Achievement (Y)	0.804	0.797

Source:Smart PLS Outputs, 2023

Based on table 6, it is known that the Adjusted R square value for the sports achievement variable is 0.797 or 97.70%, which means that the influence of budget allocation on sports performance is in a very strong category. Meanwhile, the R Square value for the sports achievement variable is 0.804 or 80.40%, which means that the influence of budget allocation on sports performance is 80.40% and the remaining 19.20% is influenced by other variables that have not been studied.

Goodness of Fit Test Results

The Goodness of Fit test is a statistical method used to evaluate how well the model or statistical distribution being tested matches the observed data. The Goodness of Fit test aims to determine the extent to which the observed data agree with the theoretical distribution assumed by the model or hypothesis. The goodness of fit model test can be seen by looking at the NFI value in the program. If the NFI value > SRMR and the closer to 1, the better the model (good fit). Based on the data processing that has been done using the SmartPLS 3.0 program, the Fit Model values are obtained as follows.

Table 7. Model Fit

	Saturated Model	Estimated Model
SRMR	0.105	0.105
d_ULS	1,684	1,680
d_G	2,201	2,202
Chi-Square	777,398	776,785

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NFIs	0.579	0.580

Source: Smart PLS Output, 2023

Based on table 7, it can be seen that the NFI value is 0.579 > 0.105 so that it can be stated that the model in this study has sufficient goodness of fit and is suitable for testing research hypotheses.

Hypothesis Testing Results

After carrying out the inner model analysis, the next thing is to evaluate the relationship between latent constructs in order to answer the hypothesis in this research. Hypothesis testing in this research was carried out by looking at T-Statistics and P-Values. The hypothesis is declared accepted if the T-Statistics value is > 1.96 and P-Values < 0.05. Following are the results of Path Coefficients of direct influence between variables as in the following table.

Table 8. Path Coefficients (Direct Influence)

Variable	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values	Results
Budget Allocation (X) -> Sports achievements (Y)	0.040	0.039	0.044	0.909	**0.366**	Rejected
Moderating Effect 1 -> Sports Achievement (Y)	-0.047	0.031	0.094	0.502	**0.617**	tapped

Source: Smart PLS Output, 2023

Based on the data in Table 8, it can be stated that the budget allocation has no significant effect on achievement. This can be seen from the T-statistic value of 0.909 <1.96 with a P-Value of 0.366 > 0.05. This means that if the budget allocation is increased, sports performance will not increase significantly. These results do not answer the first hypothesis in this study, namely the budget allocation has a positive and significant effect on sports achievement at the Binjai City Youth and Sports Service. So that it can be stated that Ho is accepted and Ha is scored.

In the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) test, a T-Statistic value was obtained of 0.502 > 1.96 with a P-Value value of 0.617 > 0.05, which means that the moderating variable, namely the role of government, does not significantly strengthen the influence of budget allocation on sports performance. These results do not answer the second hypothesis in this research, namely the role of the government can strengthen the influence of budget allocations on sports performance at the Binjai City Youth and Sports Department so that it can be stated that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected or it can be stated that the role of the government cannot strengthen the influence of budget allocations on sports achievements at the Binjai City Youth and Sports Department.

From the results of the data analysis, research findings showed that budget allocations do not have a positive effect on sports performance, nor can government role variables strengthen the influence of budget allocation variables on sports performance. The findings in this research are supported by research results from(Junaidi et al., 2021)which states that funds for sports development development in Central Java Province are not yet in line with

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the ideal needs for sports development. Funding for the coaching process is still not in line with the needs of sports. Facts show that Central Java's achievements are correlated with the amount of development fund allocation. The consequence of the relatively low funding for sports achievements in Central Java has an impact on the quality of coaching.

This is different from the results of research from(Zulkifli, 2018)which states that the Influence of Budget Allocation on Sports Achievement in Jeneponto Regency has quite a significant influence. This can be seen from the results of multiple linear analysis and the F test, there is a positive and significant influence between the variable Budget Allocation on Sports Achievement in the Youth and Sports Department of Jeneponto Regency. From the results of the T test, it states that the budget allocation variable has a significant influence on sports achievements at the Jeneponto Regency Youth and Sports Service, so that the budget allocation for funding in terms of achieving sports achievements is very important for achieving sports achievements at the Regency Youth and Sports Office. Jeneponto.

The results of other studies that also support are research from(Sirait & Noer, 2021)who said that the implementation of sports policies by the Department of Youth and Sports and other stakeholders had not been running optimally, as seen, among other things, by the minimal budget provided, the lack of support from the sports industry in improving athlete performance, so that sports activities had not been significantly successful in improving athlete- outstanding athletes, for this reason it is necessary to collaborate with several parties involved in improving sports, both in terms of funding and sports facilities and infrastructure.

CONCLUSION

From the results of data analysis resulting from the research and discussion described above, it can be concluded that budget allocation does not have a significant effect on sports performance based on the results of the T-statistic value (0.909) which is greater than the t-table value (1.96) with a value P-Value 0.366 > 0.05. This means that if the budget allocation is increased, sports performance will not increase significantly.

In the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) test, a T-Statistic value was obtained of 0.502 > 1.96 with a P-Value value of 0.617 > 0.05, which means that the moderating variable, namely the role of government, does not significantly strengthen the influence of budget allocation on sports performance. so it can be stated that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected or it can be stated that the Government's role cannot strengthen the influence of budget allocations on sports performance at the Binjai City Youth and Sports Service

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