

SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NATIONAL INTER-ETHNIC SPORTS EVENTS IN THE LAND OF PAPUA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to reveal a number of interesting facts in the grand event of the Indonesian national sports event that brings together all ethnic groups in the land of Papua. Then based on the findings of data in the field, it is then studied in depth. The research method used is a combination of qualitative and quantitative. Samples were measured and taken using representative techniques due to the uniqueness of Papuan culture. Data collection is carried out by field methods and document review. The analysis is carried out by three steps of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions verification. The results of this research show a pattern of ethnic participation in the implementation of national sports weeks (PON), especially the Papuan team. Because of this cultural capital, which then provides social benefits in coaching and sports development. More broadly, that PON is able to provide a node of peace between ethnic groups and encourage each other to believe in unity in one country. Then economically, both micro and macro, PON contributed a tremendous increase. This can be seen from the absorption of employment, the turnover of financial transactions, and the turnover of goods and services. Some notes are of course also given for the development of national sports, especially the concept of social justice and the impact of equitable development from the implementation of national-scale sports events.

Keywords: Socio-cultural; economy; sport; Papua.

INTRODUCTION

Thru the island of Papua in Indonesia is divided into several provinces, namely: (1) Papua; (2) West Papua; (3) South Papua; (4) Central Papua; (5) Mountainous Papua; and (6) Southwest Papua. While territorially divided into several customary territories including: (1) Domberai; (2) Bomberai; (3) Mamta; (4) Saereri; (5) Anim Ha; (6) La Pago; and (7) me Pago. Papuans themselves have known their territorial boundaries traditionally since their ancestors. The indicators used to compile the division of tribes in the Land of Papua into seven Indigenous Territories consist of similar aspects; kinship, marriage, customary rights, leadership types, physical characteristics, to geographical characteristics, and others. Papua Province, which is located at the eastern end of Indonesia, has many unique and interesting cultures, especially in terms of art, customs, and culture. One of the cultures that is closely related to the life of the Papuan people is sports, especially football and rowing. In sports, people seem to forget about the problems they face (Amodeo et al., 2020), for example, when the Persipura FC Jayapura football team played, tens of thousands of people crowded the stadium to see and support their team to compete. Then, when Persidafon Dafonsoro FC Sentani football club played the entire community of thousands consisting of young elders regardless of ethnicity, religion and social strata crowded the stadium to provide support. The two football clubs, Persipura FC and Persidafon Dafonsoro, come from the Mamta customary area. Furthermore, there is the Persiram Raja Ampat FC football club from the Domberai customary area where thousands of fans are

very enthusiastic about giving support when they play. Finally, there is the turbulent customary area of La Pago, there is a football club, Persiwa Wamena FC, but the interesting thing is that when the competition rolls around, people from all walks of life and security officers are sedated in the noisy game of football magic and seem to instantly forget about all conflicts and tragedies of hostility. The football clubs are from the land of Papua, which is lagging behind other regions in Indonesia in terms of economy, education, and welfare as well as long conflicts. However, the island of Papua has a cultural and sports affinity so that it is able to contribute by making history by playing the four clubs in the highest competition of Indonesian football in the National League and being able to compete with all football clubs from all over Indonesia who come from hundreds of ethnic groups. Even the proud club of Jayapura Papua City, Persipura FC once won the Indonesian National League. Persipura is one of the best football clubs in Indonesia with four times winning the title and the only Indonesian league team that has ever entered the semifinals of the AFC Cup.

Seeing this potential, sports are actually able to become a media space to unify development (Moustakas, 2022), media channels peace (Attali & Le Yondre, 2022), and foster a sense of nationalism (Ogiso et al., 2022). The holding of sporting events other than the Olympics on a national and international scale also has a significant impact on human social interrelationships relationships (Abeza & Sanderson, 2022), coupled with the existence and development of media and technology that allows people from all ethnic groups in Indonesia to have equal access to watch the event simultaneously. So that sports agendas can be used as a medium to promote peace, form mutual understanding between countries to become an alternative instrument of diplomacy (Abdul Rodhi & Paksi, 2021). The soft power aspect is considered more efficient to use in the conditions of the global environment that has shifted, because it can be used as one of the instruments by a country to obtain what is in its interest towards other countries through a peaceful path (Intentilia, 2022). One of the avenues of peaceful diplomacy through sports is realized by the celebration of multi-ethnic and racial sports events, namely through the National Sports Week (PON). PON was first held in Solo City in 1948, which at that time was the area in the Kingdom of Surakarta in the atmosphere of Jawad an culture was the forerunner of the Establishment of National Sports Day, namely September 9. In the PON event which is held every four years, sports are not only interpreted for the sake of health and achievement, but rather as a means of struggle, brotherhood between ethnic groups and races, and equitable development. Until now, PON entering the 20th round will be held in the Land of Papua Customs. The beauty of nature and culture in Papua this time became the prima donna in the theme promo released by the 2021 PON 20 Papua Grand Committee. PON 20, which was feared to be riotous and unsafe, turned out to be held safely, successfully, and peacefully. In fact, PON is the visual integration of the sports that are competed and the beautiful nature of Papua and becomes its own attraction in socializing sports, culture, and tourism.

Based on some of the things described, the author then wants to examine whether national sports events have an influence on social and cultural activities, as well as have an economic impact on the development of the Papuan people. There are many things that can be pursued in fostering and fostering the spirit of peace and nationalism for the Papuan people, one of which is through sports. Sports are currently a medium that plays an important role in fostering the spirit of

nationalism of the Indonesian nation. The sports culture that is developed in every walk of life can be a means to increase the values of nationalism, because with sports the community can learn about discipline, sportsmanship, unyielding nature, the spirit of cooperation, mutual respect, courage to make decisions, loyalty, pride, and honor. Nationalism is a strong feeling of love by a society towards the homeland in which it lives. The spirit of nationalism makes a person feel that he owns his nation and country so that it spurs sportsmen to try their best for the progress of their nation and country. The PON held in Papua competed for various medals, proving to the world that Indonesia has succeeded in organizing mega sport events and promoting its country in aspects of culture and tourism, not only stopping there this mega sport event is used by Papua and all ethnic groups in Indonesia to signal to the world that through sports it is capable of Become one of the common parts in various sports competitions. In other words, PON 20 in Papua gives a signal to the world that sports diplomacy is able to succeed in creating peace and equitable development. The novelty or superiority of this scientific work is that the author is very concerned with the domain of sociology of anthropology and economic intersection in sports in Indonesia which is not only talking about events but a form of unity of all ethnicities.

RESEARCH METHOD

The population of this study is the Papuan community consisting of 28 regencies and 1 city consisting of 5 indigenous territories, namely Mamta, Saereri, Anim Ha, La Pago, and me Pago. The samples in this study focused on the implementation of the PON which was carried out, including: (1) Mamta customary areas (Jayapura City and Jayapura Regency); (2) Bomberai customary territory (Mimika Regency); and (3) Anim Ha customary area (Merauke Regency). The selection of loci of the study sample is based on four sizes: (1) Venue for sporting events; (2) Indigenous peoples (indigenous peoples); (3) Non-indigenous Papuans (migrants); and (4) Government bureaucracies, athletes and coaches. Meanwhile, the measurement indicators from the locus of this study sample are: (1) The quantity of the number of sports venue constructions that have been built; (2) The number of residents or communities who visit datang to the PON performance; and (3) How much Rupiah (Indonesian currency) rotates in the PON 20 event in Papua.

Because this study is in the pattern of a mixed method of combining qualitative and quantitative (Linos & Carlson, 2017) the sample is not taken according to quantitative techniques (representative samples) (Gerabinis & Goudas, 2019). Furthermore, from the three loci of the sample village or sample site were taken by 22 tribal chiefs in Jayapura Regency, as many as 5 tribal chiefs in Jayapura City, 3 tribal chiefs in Mimika Regency, and 10 tribal chiefs in Merauke Regency as key persons (primary data 1), who will be asked for information on the necessary socio-cultural aspects. Then a key person was obtained (primary data 2), as many as 500 people from three research loci from indigenous and non-indigenous Papuans, while the data obtained were the social and economic aspects of the implementation of PON 20. While secondary data was obtained from the government bureaucracy and sports event organizing organizations, coaches and athletes, academics and sports practitioners as many as 75 people, the data obtained were related to the succession of sports events (Kogoya et al., 2022). The sampling indicator uses the technique used, namely the selection of research subjects by means

of Snow Ball (Khalefa & Selian, 2021), where the researcher looks for research subjects who are considered to know enough in the activity and then from the research subject is taken again the research subject involved under it (Adekayanti et al., 2022; Rosnah & Kasim, 2022). As for quantitative data analysis, it does not use statistical formulas, only in the form of desriprif with the presentation of data in the form of descriptive statistics, to frequency distribution. Meanwhile, data analysis techniques carried out with qualitative methods researchers try to understand daily life during the PON 20 event by presenting the data obtained through in-depth interviews and narrative observation. The data obtained are grouped by similarities and differences in characteristics. This data grouping is carried out with the aim that in the process of data exposure and analysis can be carried out easily and systematically. Then reduce the data that is not needed. The next stage is to analyze using theories that are relevant to the problem and use the data in the form of descriptive analysis made in the research report (Setiawan, 2020; Subanji et al., 2021). Data from interviews, observations and documents. Data collection is considered complete if the further information obtained does not provide any meaningful additional information. Analysis activities consist of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verifications (Royadi et al., 2019).

RESULTS

Based on the description of the background and subject matter as stated above, this study has the aim of analyzing the social, cultural, and economic impacts of national sports events in the Land of Papua. The research results obtained can then be explained as follows:

ETHNIC PAPUAN PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL SPORTS EVENTS

In the study, which took the subject of ethnic participants from four indigenous territories (Mamta, Saereri, Bomberai, Anim Ha), there were some differences in their exercise participation in daily life. This research has also successfully revealed the interest in participating in sports etnis from the regions: Sentani, Jayapura, Biak Numfor, Supiori, Nabire, Merauke, Mappi, Asmat, Boven Digul, Mimika based on several criteria, namely feelings: pleasure, involvement, interest, and attention. The explanation is explained as follows:

1. Feeling Happy

People from Merauke, Boven Digul, Mappi prefer to do volleyball sports activities that they usually do at home or at school and have become part of the movement culture. The average person from the area has a proportional posture and agood height. Papuan team volleyball athletes are dominated by this ethnicity. In addition, their enjoyment of the sport of volleyball makes them motivated to also enjoy watching games and following the development of the sport of volleyball. Not only that, it turns out that the ethnic region also prefers to participate in volleyball sports than other sports. Something that attracted researchers to find during the study, that according to research data, the majority of sentani ethnic people can swim. Because the majority of them choose to live on the edge of Lake Sentani. So their daily routine they do around the lake. Traditionally, the community, especially around Lake Sentani, is adept at using

paddle boats, then added to it often at the traditional festival of folk rowing. It was this hall that later produced professional rowing athletes up to the international level. Lake Ssentani and rowing are elements of a combination of cultures aligned with the coaching of achievement sports. Then, it is different from the ethnicity in the Nabire and Mimika regions because the landscape is vast and beautiful hills and some of the coastal areas, as well as the culture of dances and is famous for its high loyalty, not warlike, so that a living human being, will appreciate and respect others more than himself. So the majority of the people who are involved in sports are pursuing athletics. When a tribal citizen becomes an athletic ambassador whether it's running, jumping, or throwing and being able to become a champion is a family honor. Athletics is no longer a sport, but also a source of family economy to get a decent life and social welfare. Because of this, many people are then able to work in government sectors as a result of the awards given because of the skills they have..

However, unlike the ethnic Port Numbay, Biak, Supiori, they prefer to do football sports activities, the majority of which they do at school because the facilities are more adequate than around the house. As for sports activities at home, they usually do it on vacant lots. We need to understand this because the area around where they live no longer has public land for the construction of sports facilities. For some of its people, football is more than just a sport, but it has become part of the cultural rituals of movement. Football also contributes economic income. As evidenced by Persipura FC from Jayapura which was able to become the National League champion up to four times which was followed by all clubs from all ethnic groups in Indonesia. The result was that the Papuan football team was able to get a gold medal in football. Sepakbola is a sports activity that they like to do every day. It can be seen from the findings of field data that the majority choose to enjoy watching and following the development of the sport of football. The interesting side of the non-indigenous Papuan people, namely from the Javanese and Bugis ethnicity in terms of sports, is that they are more inclined to sports that have religious or spiritual elements. Based on the results of research, the martial art of Pencak Silat is one of the most popular. Because they are based on the fact that martial arts is a sport that not only has a physical element but there is also a spiritual element. In addition, for generations, parents also often tell their children about the advantages of martial arts and the past glory of their ancestors who dominated the regions in the archipelago. They like martial arts because they think martial arts can be used as a handle and capital to protect themselves from the evil of others. This is because in the area where they live there are still frequent acts of violence and crime because there are still social turmoil between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples that are very easy to ignite. If we look at the discussion above, it can be concluded that each tribe has different desires and reasons for carrying out sports activities. We can understand that culture contributes to the motivation of youth participation in physical activity. The results of the study stated that young people who are socio-culturally different will also have different desires and encouragement to participate in sports activities. So that it can then be emphasized that sports are part of the culture developed by humans, in culture there are known 8 institutions (institutions) each of which consists of various activities, material culture and also the ideas behind it.

2. Involvement

The ethnic polarization that shows its penchant for a particular sport is inseparable from the daily culture that its people carry out. We can see from the data that the majority of them prefer to participate in extracurricular sports at school than other sports. Their average time every time they exercise is also quite high. Because every time they exercise lasts 20-40 minutes. But of the many motivations and interests in exercising, there are times when individuals encounter saturation and no interest in something. Their disinterest in exercise is sometimes due to no time to exercise due to doing other activities, and also sometimes not exercising because the body is not fit enough. Then, the research data showed that more than 50% did not participate in extracurricular sports at school, but they preferred extracurricular self-development outside of sports. This shows that their involvement in sports activities is quite low, because the majority of them prefer non-sports extracurriculars. However, if you look at it in terms of time, on average, they once do a sports activity with a duration of 20-40 minutes. This duration can be said to be enough to do activities as long as exercising. From their motivation in doing sports activities, but sometimes there is also their disinterest in olahraga. Ethnic students according to the region of residence have a fairly high sports involvement in the school. The majority of them are involved in extracurricular sports according to the cultural values held in the ethnic areas they live in. This happened because the school facilitated sports so fully, that the students felt comfortable exercising with good facilities. However, their involvement in the club is quite small, it happens because of the lack of clubs around their homes. Judging from the average time used in one exercise, it is almost the same as other ethnic groups, which is about 20-40 minutes long.

3. Interest

The goal of the majority of ethnic communities in Sentani, Jayapura, Biak Numfor, Supiori, Nabire, Merauke, Mappi, Asmat, Boven Digul, Mimika and non-indigenous (Javanese, Bugis) is to carry out sports activities because they realize that exercising will maintain body fitness, maintain family honor, economic welfare, and maintain personal safety. And by exercising, the fat in the body will also burn into sweat so that it will reduce weight. In addition, the reason for exercising is because you want to fill your free time, as entertainment so that the brain returns to calm. Not only that, the purpose of exercising can also be because you want to achieve the goal of becoming a successful athlete. The majority of athletes who exercise according to their branch and the ethnicity of their region are because to channel hobbies and maintain body fitness alone is not to become an athlete. The unique thing also obtained from this research is that most of the people from the Bugis ethnicity where they are more enthusiastic in the future become a successful trader than an athlete because from an early age they have been instilled by their parents to trade. Trading is already considered a tradition. In line with other reasons, the majority of Javanese youth answer to exercise because it is to maintain physical fitness, train dexterity and courage. What they usually do is exercise in the afternoon, arguing that the afternoon is a relatively long time to use in exercising. Moreover, the majority of them live in the Transmigration area, so the ability to protect themselves from

the crimes of others needs to be possessed because the conditions of the village are very developed and crowded, especially in terms of the plantation and agricultural sectors.

4. Attention

Based on research data, the majority of sports facilities are adequate in certain areas but inadequate in other areas. Call it like what has been produced in this study, that the Transmigration area, which is predominantly Javanese, has adequate sports facilities. These facilities include sports fields, where the facilities are the result of self-help or community mutual aid located near the local village hall. However, unlike the market shopping area, which is mostly Bugis, there are very limited sports facilities, generally futsal and badminton courts that are used in addition to sports also bring economic value because they are paid by users and tenants. Then the majority of Papuan ethnic groups, can advance and develop, especially with the support of the gift of landscape, culture, and preservation of traditions that are maintained from ancestors to the next generation. In addition, it is also because the rights of indigenous peoples as holders of customary rights are protected by law in the Republic of Indonesia. This is a form of state recognition of the natural and cultural wealth of the Papuan people, as well as to eliminate marginalization and reduce the stigma of migrant and indigenous peoples. Usually they (according to the external area) do sports such as football and volleyball in the surrounding empty areas. Even if they want to exercise on an adequate sports field, then with the existence of PON, many venues are built that can later be used for sports centers located not far from their residences. In addition to sports facilities, supporting the motivation of youth to carry out sports activities is the existence of competition activities or sports matches that are carried out regularly. This will stimulate the youth to do sports activities. Based on the results of the study, it shows that homework for the government and the parent organization of sports, namely holding a match or competition after the PON, is a fairly difficult task considering the country's financial condition damaged by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The results of research on all ethnicities also show that usually sports matches are carried out only on certain big days, such as commemorating the anniversary of the country's independence, which is usually held in August. It is not enough to stop there that the closest people must always motivate their children to exercise diligently to get a healthy and fit body. The results of this study also illustrate that, among all ethnicities above, it is agreed that the one who always motivates them to carry out sports activities is the person closest to them. Such as parents, coaches, teachers, the government, administrators of the parent organization of sports, and all traditional community leaders. So that it can then be concluded that culture can influence a person's participation in carrying out sports activities in everyday life. PON is the largest national-level sports event in Indonesia which is held every four years. However, PON 20 has its own uniqueness compared to the previous PON. PON 20 was held five years after PON 19 which was held in *West Java (*majority of Sundanese ethnicity) due to the Covid-19 pandemic conditions which did not allow PON 20 to be held in 2020. In addition, for the first time the PON was held in Papua, which is the easternmost province in Indonesia. The issuance of the Decree of the Minister of Youth and Sports Number 0110 of 2014 which stipulates Papua as the host of the PON is a milestone in the history of sports in Indonesia. The

results of this study show that the implementation of PON 20 in Papua has a positive picture, where the majority of people specifically for residents from indigenous Papuan tribes think that the PON event that was first held on Cendrawasih earth can help the Papuan people both economically and in the perception of an area. Furthermore, sports events can help improve the welfare of indigenous peoples around the event location.

In line with this research, myarakat assessed that the implementation of PON 20 helped the Papuan community. In addition, the community considers that the PON followed by all ethnic groups in Indonesia (among others: Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, Betawi, Dayak, Bugis, Madura, Minang, Bali, Ambon, Gayo, Sasak, Sumbawa, Flores, Toraja, Mandar, China), are ba, inspiring, attention-grabbing, exhilarating, fun, satisfying, and peace-building trust and reconciliation. In addition, the implementation of the PON in Papua is considered good, relatively calm, and meaningful, although the majority of respondents think that the PON is quite challenging because it is carried out in the Covid-19 pandemic situation and there are security issues due to armed conflict in several regions in Papua. Implementation has a very good level of security and is relatively evenly distributed. PON is held in four clusters, namely Jayapura City, Jayapura Regency, Merauke Regency, and Mimika Regency, where during the implementation of PON XX there is no situation that causes security disturbances. People from all ethnic elements united in the joy of enjoying every sports match entertainment, even more so after almost two years of people being banned from activities outside the home due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

NATIONAL SPORTS EVENTS AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF PAPUA

The implementation of the PON 20 Papua was carried out on October 2-15, 2021, holding 37 sports competitions, 56 sports disciplines, and 679 numbers of matches or competitions. Involving 6,496 athletes and about 3,300 officials. As for the results of the study, it can then be explained as follows:

1. Community Economic Empowerment Ahead of the Event

Indicators of community economic empowerment ahead of the implementation of the PON, as for the benefits felt by the community can be seen from: the balance of socialization intensity, forms and types of socialization, and community expectations of PON 20 in Papua: First, the public's knowledge about PON is almost most (89.74%) of micro-small businesses in the four organizing clusters know that their regions will hold national events. However, most of these people do not understand what sport to compete in. This data indicates positive stimulus in terms of economic opportunity, but it has not been in sync with what potential economic opportunities are associated with the characteristics of sports so that the absorption of the market economy has not been aligned with the economic value that will roll out; Second, the perception of micro small business actors gives a positive response to the implementation of PON which is considered to have benefits, especially folk handicraft goods such as Noken Papua, woven bracelets, and is able to give hope for new types of small businesses such as: food, drinks, and snack souvenirs; Third, most micro-small business actors, which range from 65-68%, stated that they had not received adequate socialization about the implementation of

the event from the PON committee either through: television, radio, newspapers, banners, billboards, pamphlets and leaflets and were invited to have direct conferences with the organizers of the candidates for the contingent delegation who would bring athletes and officials; Fourth, based on field observations, it is known that such a large business opportunity can get access to capital that is quite good from the government and banks. Then again, if you look at the quality of the products to be traded, they are still produced with hereditary expertise and have not received a touch of training to access good technology; and Fifth, the public has very high hopes for the success of organizing national sports events. However, some homework is still a source of potential obstacles, including power and installation, increasing the capacity of clean water sources, and unreachable telecommunications networks with fast and easy access.

2. Implementation of PON and Community Economic Implications

This study aims to get the impact of national events on economic empowerment, especially local Papuan communities. Some of the specifications of this study include: business volume, business capital, access to financing, market access, community institutional participation, product quality, and skills possessed. The indicators can then be described as follows: First, in the quadrant analysis between the implementation of PON and the volume of micro small businesses, the value of 107,561 with a significance level of 0.00 ($\alpha= 0.05$) means that there is a significant relationship between the event held and the business volume. The results of this calculation indicate that the volume of micro-small businesses has increased with the existence of national sports events; Second, in the quadrant analysis between the implementation of PON on micro small business capital, the value of 41.956 with a significance level of 0.00 ($\alpha= 0.05$) means that there is a significant relationship between the event held and business capital. The results of this calculation provide an indication that the capital of micro-small businesses has increased with the existence of national sports events; Third, in the quadrant analysis between the implementation of PON and micro small business financing, the value of 50.113 with a significance level of 0.00 ($\alpha= 0.05$) means that there is a significant relationship between the event held and business financing. The results of this calculation provide an indication that access to financing for micro-small businesses has increased with the existence of national sports events; Fourth, in the quadrant analysis between the implementation of PON and market access for micro small businesses, the value of 8.763 with a significance level of 0.113 ($\alpha= 0.05$) means that there is no significant relationship between the event held and market access.

The results of this calculation provide an indication that the market access of micro-small businesses has not increased enough with the existence of national sports events; Fifth, in the quadrant analysis between the implementation of PON and the development of micro small businesses, the value of 67.879 with a significance level of 0.00 ($\alpha= 0.05$) means that there is a significant relationship between the event held and the business institution. The results of this calculation provide an indication that the institutional aspects of micro-small businesses have increased with the existence of national sports events; Sixth, in the quadrant analysis between the implementation of PON and the quality of micro-small business products, the value of 4.563 with a significance level of 0.214 ($\alpha= 0.05$) means that there is no significant relationship

between the event held and product quality. The results of this calculation provide an indication that the quality of micro-small business products has not improved with the existence of national sports events; Seventh, in the quadrant analysis between the implementation of PON and the human resources (HR) skills of micro small businesses, the value of 5.234 with a significance level of 0.110 ($\alpha = 0.05$) means that there is no significant relationship between the event held and HR skills. The results of this calculation provide an indication that the hr skills of micro-small businesses have not improved with the national sports event.

Researchers also revealed some macro data and facts such as several sources from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemepora) where the National Sports Week (PON) is a national sports party in Indonesia organized by the Indonesian National Sports Committee. PON is held every four years and is followed by all provinces in Indonesia. In 2021, Papua will host the 20th PON. PON was opened on Oct 2 to Oct 15, 2021 and more than 20 thousand people were involved in the implementation of the Papua PON consisting of athletes, officials, committees and security officers. Not only as a sporting event, periodic PON violations in various provinces in Indonesia can also advance the national economy and provision of venues in particular. The spotlight this time is on Papua as a province rich in mining materials. Where with the PON in Papua then becomes a momentum for economic recovery sektor non-mining. Bank Indonesia Papua region recorded as many as 20 thousand more visitors coming to the Papua Coffee Festival and MSMEs in Jayapura City which was held from 3-9 October 2021 at Taman Mesran, Jayapura City, Papua. The 2021 Papua Coffee Festival was attended by 100 coffee and culinary business actors, as well as 30 Papuan cultural and handicraft studios. The turnover of money reaches more than 627 million rupiah per day (almost 42,000 USD) with 29 thousand transactions. Then, since there was a PON event until the completion of the money turnover from the Coffee Festival reached 1.8 trillion Rupiah (almost 1.2 billion USD). PON is estimated to bring an increase in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of almost 1.3 billion Rupiah (around 8,600 USD) or 0.7-1.10% against the Constant Price Basis (ADHK) in 2021. The sector that experienced the largest increase was the construction sector with an increase of nearly 850 billion Rupiah (around 55.8 million USD) or 4.2%-5.0% against the Applicable Price Basis (ADHB) in 2021. The implementation of the PON 20 Papua was able to attract the interest of the community of nearly 150,000 people both from local Papua and from various other regions throughout Indonesia.

DISCUSSION

The culture of the people in Papua contributes greatly to the implementation of the glaran of national sports events that have been carried out. Ethnicity as the capital of sports development is able to run with the direction of sports development. This is proven by the support of traditional leaders and the community to provide support for the success of PON implementation. Cultural transfer and open communication through sports between ethnic groups also shine the potential and social turmoil between ethnic groups (Kukovec et al., 2021; Priwati et al., 2021). Papua as a region that is still turbulent is able to carry out national events attended by all provincial delegations representing each ethnicity. Jiwa struggles in competition

do not arise in an instant, it takes consistent effort to form a competitive and sportive spirit. Sports and culture also need to be supported by the support of providing regulations, facilities and infrastructure, sports cultivation in schools, and most importantly the provision of Human Resources (HR) in the field of sports. Of course, very important is how our human resources are in the field of sports. Our gym teachers in our schools, whether they understand sport science, understand nutrition; understand athletic training and so on, so that's one very important aspect of HR. The character of the community and the geographical conditions of Indonesia are a strong basis in determining the characteristics of superior sports for each region in the PON event. In the mountainous areas in Papua such as Mimika, they have genes that are formed thousands of years where because of the height, thin air, thin oxygen, the heart is thicker. Against British research into Ethiopia and Kenya, it's very appropriate for them to run marathons, when they run in their low land like a road only. Water areas such as Sentani, their flagship focuses on aquatic sports, swimming, rowing, water sports. Then like Port numbay and Biak, the sportis dexterity in the game of football. This is probably what should be designed so that they can focus but not lock them to that branch alone, other branches if they want to be developed can be developed.

Meanwhile, in terms of recreational sports, the implementation of the PON in the sports-based tourism sector is one of the sectors that has been accelerated during the Covid-19 pandemic (Qomarrullah et al., 2021; Sawir et al., 2022; Suratni et al., 2022). This is in line with the spirit to echo the sports culture in the community. For this reason, it is also necessary to design sports-based festivals to further echo the culture of this sport (Alim & Kurniawati, 2021). One aspect that is now developing and accelerating due to the pandemic is the revival of the pariwisata sector based on sports, sport tourism and sport recreation. This is in line with the spirit of national sports development to echo and make people exercise. ini have a very positive impact, namely the impact in terms of health, promotion, prevention but also the impact of achievement because they started as a general sport, but were finally able to specialize through sports festivals. Furthermore, in the analysis of the culture of motion and sports activities, we will find the concept of space that olahraga is a human movement activity according to certain techniques, in its implementation there is an element of play, there is a sense of pleasure, carried out in leisure, and its own satisfaction. Man himself is a living creature whose activity is very high. This very high routine must be supported by a balanced psychological and physical condition of the body (Fossati et al., 2021; Malm et al., 2019). The balance of physical and psychological conditions can be achieved by human effort through sports and recreational activities aimed at reducing tensions in the mind (refreshing and relaxation).

Sport has its connection to culture. Culture or culture comes from sanskrit, namely "buddhayah", which is the plural form of buddhi (mind or reason) is interpreted as things related to human mind and reason, in English culture is called culture which comes from the Latin word colere, namely processing or working can also be interpreted as cultivating the land or farming. Sport has its connection to culture. Culture or culture comes from sanskrit, namely buddhayah, which is the plural form of buddhi (mind or reason) is interpreted as things related to human mind and reason, in English culture is called culture which comes from the Latin

word colere, namely processing or working can also be interpreted as cultivating the land or farming.

Economically, the implementation of PON has contributed to the increase in the degree of welfare and the rotation of financial transactions. It gives more value that the orientation of sports that are directly or indirectly economic in nature is growing more sharply. Direct economic orientation, seen in the "marriage" between sports and the economy (Alonso et al., 2022). Sports are now contributing to economic growth (Kim & Lee, 2022). Even in the last two decades, the sports economy has grown bigger and bigger. The contribution of sports to economic growth is apparent in the development of the sports industry. The success of organizing the 20th National Sports Week (PON) 2021 in Papua reflects the strong unity and unity of the Indonesian nation as a plural nation. The location of the event or venue spread across several cities, as well as the state of the Covid-19 pandemic requires the extra work of all parties involved and the implementation of strict health protocols. Therefore, the solidarity reflected in this teamwork must continue to be maintained, because all Indonesian people are relatives. The success of the PON in Papua also reflects the strong unity and unity of the Indonesian nation as a plural nation. Here in the Land of Papua, we once again prove that Solidarity, Sportsmanship, Unity and Unity are the keys to mutual success. This we must always take care of and take care of together. Kemudian in the achievement of medals recorded the achievements of the Papuan team which managed to get 93 gold medals and was ranked 4th, which was previously ranked 8th at the 2016 PON. This achievement shows that Papua has become a force of the national sports elite and proof that the Papuan earth is not only rich, but full of talents. For this reason, these talents must continue to be maintained and developed in all aspects to accelerate welfare development in the Land of Papua.

These talents will bring progress and prosperity to Papua. So that the wealth of natural resources will provide the greatest benefit to the Papuan people themselves. On the same occasion, it is also necessary to give appreciation for the high dedication of the Government and the Papuan people who work hand in hand to prepare and organize the PON this time. He assessed that organizing this event has a high level of difficulty, especially with the various restrictions that exist in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic. Papua is not only able to organize it, it even managed to organize it perfectly, ini in accordance with the motto "Torang Bisa" (we are all biased people). All Papuans, are able to show that not only is it on an equal footing with other provinces in Indonesia, but in some aspects it is far superior. More specifically, sport is defined as a human activity that involves the exertion of physical energy and skills as the main focus of the activity (Sun et al., 2022), with elements of competition or social participation in which there are rules and patterns of behavior that regulate the activity formally (Forradellas et al., 2021; Host & Ivašić-Kos, 2022; Messing et al., 2021). However, broadly, sports are seen as industries in which people, activities, businesses, and organizations are involved in producing, facilitating, promoting, or organizing sports-focused activities, experiences, or business ventures. In the context of such a trade, the development of the sports sector is inevitably associated with overall economic development. Statistically, Indonesia does have the opportunity to achieve success in sports development, both for achievements and to

encourage economic progress. This is because Indonesia has an abundance of human resources (HR) which is the basic capital for the progress of the sports sector.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of the results of this research is: First, the socio-cultural impact of this study has succeeded in revealing the interest in participating in sports based on criteria, namely feelings of pleasure, involvement, interest, and attention where it can be seen that the majority of cultural customs of the Merauke ethnic region, Boven Digul, Mappi prefer to do volleyball sports activities. Then for the ethnic area in Sentani because it is closer to the Lake and traditionally, the sports that are more often done are canoeing and rowing. Ethnicity in the Nabire and Mimika regions because of its vast landscape and the culture of the people, the common sport is athletics. Ethnic Port Numbay, Biak, Supiori, they prefer to do football sports activities because of their self-esteem and culture. There are also non-indigenous Papuans, namely from the Javanese and Bugis ethnicity, in terms of sports, that they are more inclined to sports that have religious or spiritual elements, namely martial arts. Based on the pattern of cultural participation and these characteristics, it then greatly influences the implementation of the PON. This is also the background of the selection of locations for the construction of sports venues that are adapted to the habits of sports and cultural activities around indigenous territories; and second, economically the implementation of PON as a prestigious event for sports events makes it a magnet in itself to drive the potential for increased welfare and money turnover. Millions of dollars in money supply, absorbing jobs, and also realizing equitable development due to the construction of sports venues and then equipped with other infrastructure such as roads and public places, thus providing investment thrust.

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