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SPORT POLICY INDONESIA: ELITE SPORT DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Abstract

Elite sports success is identified as the levelling of the coaching system and the development of superior sports capable of winning in international competitions. In Indonesia, there is a coaching and development system of elite athletes (SKN Law No. 3 of 2005) which was adapted, is based on: a) developing elite facilities; b) providing funding for elite sports; c) providing training and sports science; and d) providing participation opportunities centred (*Pelatnas*) on international match planning. The novelty of this qualitative study is that it uses the pillars of success to measure medal achievement. Academics, professional athletes, and coaches were participants in this case study, which used observation, interviews, and record analysis for data collection. The aim of this research is to identify and analyze the key factors that influence the success of Indonesia's elite sports policy. The result of this report are the highest accomplishments at the 2018 Asian Games by successfully winning medals: 31 gold (14 gold from *Pencak Silat*), 24 silver, and 43 bronze, placing us in 4th position out of 45 Asian nations. Meanwhile, the findings of this study show that the achievement of coaching and development of elite sports at the 2018 Asian Games (Presidential Decree No. 95 of 2017) is managed systematically, professionally, and becomes a collective commitment that involves all of the nation's potential and power in improving the quality of elite sports achievements.

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1. Introduction

The pyramid of national sports development includes educational sports, recreational sports, and achievement sports. The three spheres of sport are carried out through the coaching and development of sports in a planned, systematic, tiered, sustainable manner, starting with the introduction of movement at an early age, practicing by making sports a lifestyle, nurseries with talent search and empowering sports centers as well as an increasing achievement by fostering national superior sports so that elite athletes can reach the pinnacle of achievement. This idea is put forward (Ma'mun, 2019), which is presented in the concept of a sports building, which has been developed by many developed countries which have been adapted from Geoff Cooke (1996), which is substantially a reference contained in Law Number 3 of 2005 on the National Sports System (SKN). The existence of the National Sports System Law is the basis of legality to provide clarity regarding the basis, function, position, and up to the duties and authorities of the government to develop the potential of existing sports.

In this context, it can be observed about the House of Sport is a sports building structure which is the main foundation in Law Number 3 of 2005 on the SKN, from there several notes can be taken in describing the process of sports coaching being carried out. First, build and strengthen a sports culture in the community so that they can have a healthy, active lifestyle. In historical records, in 1983 the 'sport for all' program was launched as an effort to socialize sports and exercise the community. This was carried out to foster a sports culture in Indonesia (Ma'mun, 2019).

Furthermore, secondly, the pattern of fostering and developing achievement sports rests on performance where the involvement of the club, the parent sports organization, KONIDA, KONI, and KOI seeks to create a comprehensive strategy for the development and development of sports achievement in a systematic, structured and sustainable manner, both through the educational unit path, such as sports activities/extracurricular activities, sports classes, PPLP/PPLM, sports schools, and continuous competition events. Finally, thirdly, at the level of excellence or elite athletes, the training process is in the hands of the national training center (Pelatnas) through the PRIMA program. The role of high-performance sports is often used as a tool or vehicle for the nation's struggle. Several excellent sports can make the nation proud, such as badminton (FTEM) (Ma'mun, 2019), weightlifting, archery, tennis, rowing, rock climbing, and karate. The good sports performance of elite athletes plays a big role in encouraging and strengthening their national identity (Uchiumi, 2010).

And third, sports coaching and development includes athletes, workforce, organizing, funding, methods, infrastructure and facilities, as well as sports awards which are carried out through the introduction of sports, monitoring, scouting, as well as talent development and achievement improvement. In the process, sports coaching and development are carried out and directed to achieve sports achievements at the regional, national, and international levels carried out by the main sports branch organizations at the central and regional levels (SKN Law No.3 of 2005 Chapter VII article 27 paragraphs 1 and 2).

Based on this, in a national sports system, sports development is one of the pillars to maintain health and fitness that can support the productivity of human resources. The positive framework in elite sports has a linkage pathway to inform elite sports policy decisions as empirical evidence ((Rycke & Bosscher, 2019) for example, institutional strategy development (Ma & Kurscheidt, 2019). There is full government support, trying to use policies to motivate and reward elite athletes with the hope of achieving the best performance (Park & Lim, 2015).

In the implementation of sports, the achievement is intended as an effort to increase the ability and potential of sportsmen to increase the dignity of the nation, which is carried out by everyone who has the talent, ability, and potential to achieve achievement (SKN Law No.3 of 2005 Chapter VI article 20). Besides, the curriculum regarding sports coaching and development is also very important to increase and equalize the vision in training and competing in all leading and potential sports to improve athletes' abilities both physically, technically, tactically, and mentally.

2. Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Where in this case study, the research includes the study of fostering and developing elite athletes in the achievement of national sports achievements.

2.1 Participant

Participants involved as resource persons/informants in this study consisted of elements from academics, coaches, and elite athletes (gold medalists at the international event). In this regard, this study, participants were drawn using the qualitative snowball sampling technique (Creswell, 2015).

2.2 Instrument

A researcher who acts as a human instrument. In this study, the researcher set the focus of the study, chose informants as the data source, analyzed the data, interpreted the data, and made conclusions about the findings. Researchers can use tools to collect data such as voice recorders, video recordings, or cameras. Data collection in this study was carried out through data collection techniques on observation, interviews (semi structured), and document review. Everything related to data collection and collection develops in the field.

2.3 Procedure

Qualitative data collection focuses on the actual type of data and the procedures for collecting it. Collecting data, including seeking permits, implementing qualitative sampling strategies, developing ways to record information, both digitally and on paper, storing data, and anticipating ethical issues that may arise (Creswell, 2015).

2.4 Data Analysis

Efforts to collect data in the field were carried out using several predetermined techniques to obtain detailed and precise data by the research focus. The data analysis process begins with analyzing all available data from various sources, namely observation, interviews, and document review. There is a lot of data, then after reading, studying, and reviewing it will further reduce the data by doing an abstraction. Abstraction is an attempt to make a summary of the core, processes, and statements that need to be maintained so that they remain in it. The next step is to arrange in units, which are then categorized in the next step. The categories are created while coding. The final step of data analysis is to check the validity of the data, which is recognized as triangulation. At this stage, the data has been verified of correctness. In this regard, the four criteria used to measure the level of trust in a qualitative study is credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. After completing this stage, start now at the data interpretation stage in processing the provisional results into a substantive theory using the Nvivo 12 Plus data processing and analysis techniques.

3. Results

The success of elite sports in Indonesia plays a role in the development and construction of the nation's identity. A strategic role in elite sport can be beneficial by considering a vision to be integrated effectively in the achievement of goals (Molan, Kelly, Arnold, & Matthews, 2019). Also, the policy direction and strategic plan are references in determining the priority scale for sports development (Rahadian & Ma'mun, 2018). Along with its development, the success of the sport was depicted as a symbol of national awakening and the sports champion became a national icon. The status and strength of Indonesian sports among other countries are measured by the country's success in achieving achievements in international sports events.

So that in this context it can be interpreted as a process of fostering superior sports aimed at facing the right competition (Kidd, 2008), both matches or competitions ranging from regional to international levels. Sports coaching and development is carried out through the introduction of sports, monitoring, guiding, and talent development and achievement improvement (SKN Law No.3 of 2005). The guidance and development system for elite athletes in Indonesia, which was adapted from (Houlihan & Green, 2008), is oriented towards: a) building elite facilities; b) funding; c) support for athletes; d) providing training and sports science; and e) competition opportunities centered (Pelatnas) on preparation for international matches.

The implementation of these development programs is carried out in an equitable, systematic, and integrated manner. The achievement of the success of elite sports achievements is the pride of the country, including obtaining diplomatic recognition, ideological competition and a belief that the success of international sports provides domestic political benefits, starting from feeling happy, optimistic and having an economic impact, especially those related to organizing elite sports competitions (Houlihan & Green, 2008). On the other hand, the success of elite teams/athletes is the main focus for policymakers in increasing the medal position. However, management of elite sports is much broader and goes beyond the so-called Meso-level factors in sports policy (Sotiriadou & De Bosscher, 2018).

The national sports system, which is all aspects of sports that are interrelated in a planned, systematic, integrated, and sustainable manner as a whole which includes regulation, education, training, management, coaching, development, and supervision to achieve national sports goals (SKN Law No.3 2005 Chapter I Article 3). Stakeholders can support, encourage, and protect the development and development of national sports by taking into account the principles of decentralization, autonomy, community participation, professionalism, partnership, transparency, and accountability. The development of a framework (planning document) to assess the effectiveness of the elite sports policies of nations is very important (de Bosscher, Shilbury, Theeboom, van Hoecke, & de Knop, 2011).

The system for managing, fostering, and developing national sports is regulated in the spirit of regional autonomy to realize capabilities and maximize regional potential and provide space for the community to independently participate in the development of sports activities. Where the public and private sectors play a role in it (Kay, 2013). Sports development planning is prepared with certain standards to provide opportunities to manage resources to meet demand, satisfy stakeholder groups, meet target participation needs, and provide an adequate reward system including the benefits that should be obtained (Veal, 2011). Meanwhile, at the micro-level, the development of a sport to achieve the stated goals and objectives must consider three main things, namely: sports development stakeholders, sports

development strategies, and sports development paths which are summarized in good planning (Sotiriadou, 2013).

In this regard, the potential, talents, and diversity of the nation become rich nurseries, sports to unite different nations. Strong government intervention in sports is common if it is deemed necessary to maintain the success of elite sports, emphasizing the need for government funding for elite sports (Hu & Henry, 2017). This identifies a possible relationship between the so-called input (financial support for elite sports), outcomes (services and support systems), and output (high performance) in elite sports (Liston, Gregg, & Lowther, 2013). From this, it shows that the performance of Indonesian athletes in international sports events from year to year shows the spirit of achievement and Indonesian nationalism to remain involved and participate in international sports events, and therefore athletes are considered as national heroes in Indonesian sports.

As carrying out the target of 4 successes proclaimed by the Government in organizing the 2018 Asian Games, including Successful Implementation, Successful Achievements, Successful Administration, and Success in Economic Empowerment. Full support from the government to support the achievement of national sports achievements is outlined in President Jokowi concrete policy by issuing Presidential Decree No. 48 of 2017 on the 2018 Asian Games, Presidential Decree No. 95 of 2017 on the Improvement of National Sports Achievement, and continued with Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2018 on the Acceleration of Development/Rehabilitation of Infrastructure and Facilities for the 2018 Asian Games.

Thus, one of the most recent successful events as well as a momentum for the revival of national sports, namely the 2018 Asian Games. This has made a new history in the highest achievement of Indonesian sports achievements at the Asian Games (since 1951), by obtaining a medal of 31 gold (14 gold from Pencak Silat), 24 silver, and 43 bronze are ranked 4th out of 45 Asian countries. These achievements are certainly extraordinary when compared to Indonesia's achievements at the 2010 and 2014 Asian Games. It turns out that even though only 938 athletes competed, 265 million Indonesians felt the excitement of the 2018 Asian Games. The long-term National Pelatnas that have been carried out at the 2018 Asian Games will be continued with positive support from the Government because in the future it will face the Olympics, Asian Games, and Sea Games. A general description and statistic of medals Asian Games are available in Figure 1.

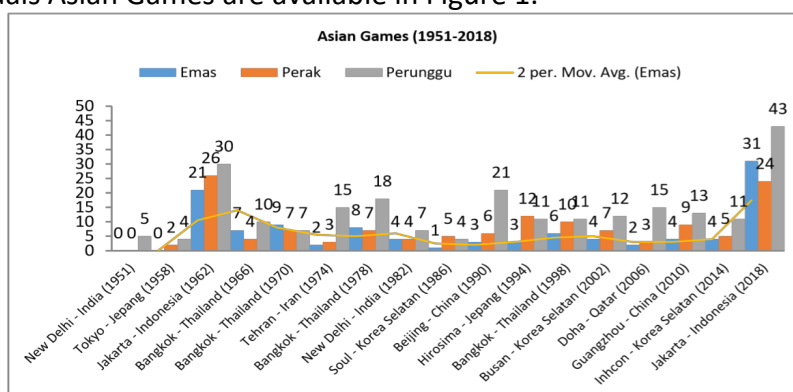


Figure 1. Statistics of Medal Acquisition by Indonesian Athletes at the Asian Games (1951-2018) Source: Documents Ministry of Youth and Sports Republic of Indonesia, 2019

4. Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that a country is obliged to pay special attention to its sports system, including Indonesia, especially in improving the performance of elite athletes. Increasing the performance of elite athletes is strongly related to the self-esteem, dignity, and

honor of a country. that sport is an effective instrument to improve the quality of life of the nation. In essence, building a sport is building a nation. Thus, sports need to be managed in a systemized, professional manner and become a collective commitment. Elite sports have developed over time (consisting of athletes, coaches, and sports organizations), this has become a public concern involving government policies (Funahashi, Bosscher, & Mano, 2015). To improve the achievements of elite athletes, the government has issued a policy on fostering the achievements of national athletes, as stipulated in Law no. 3 of 2005 on the National Sports System (SKN Law). So that the performance and welfare of athletes develop and offers support in the form of conceptualization, multidimensionality, and construction for elite athletes (Brown et al., 2018). Also, efficiency in implementing exercise programs is achieved through systematic and integrated development practices (Gulbin, Croser, Morley, & Weissensteiner, 2013).

In this study, it was found that the dominant positive role of elite athletes, through the process of fostering and developing national sports provides momentum and initiates changes in achievement. On the other hand, coaches and academics support traditional techniques to prevent or overcome the ups and downs of athlete performance, provide positive feedback, experiment proactively, take on new roles in the team, and encourage athletes to guide other athletes (Wang, Hu, Hurst, & Yang, 2014). This is in line with what was expressed (De Bosscher, De Knop, van Bottenburg, Shibli, & Bingham, 2009) that when looking at the United States and developed countries such as England, the Netherlands, Canada, and France, it turns out that they have developed a systemic approach in 21st-century sports achievement development. Where the systemic approach includes (1) athlete sports funding support; (2) financial support to national organizations; (3) identification of talent development; (4) career and post-career support for athletes; (5) sports training facilities; (6) national and international competitions; and (7) scientific research.

Finally, the achievement occurred in the 2018 Asian Games, all can learn from Indonesia's elite athletes who are struggling and motivated to make the nation's good name proud. Athletes donated gold, silver, and bronze and became the talk of the country thanks to their achievements. Without a sense of nationalism and the desire for achievement, athletes can't be able to do training camps and compete with determination to beat other nations for a medal that will make the nation proud. Their excellence in the international arena seems to have opened the eyes that in this country there are still pearls that radiate glory. The achievements of these athletes deserve accolades, as models of today's heroism. The emergence of achievement will of course result in changes in both economic, social, and political aspects. The existence of rewards and bonuses may result in political changes or vice versa. Likewise, with social change, the social status in society will become more respectable

5. Conclusion

In general, the conclusions obtained indicate the interrelation of a number of factors in a complex relationship, including: (1). Contextual factors in the form of policies include efforts to improve and promote sports in Indonesia, it is necessary to carry out the coaching and development of a national sports system in a planned, systematic, integrated, and sustainable manner as a whole which includes regulation, education, training, management, coaching, development, and supervision to achieve national sports goals; (2). Process factors and specifications for sports coaching and development include athletes, workforce, organizing, funding, methods, infrastructure, and facilities, as well as sports awards which are carried out through the introduction of sports, monitoring, scouting, and talent development and achievement improvement; and (3). Achievements can be achieved if they fulfill these three factors synergistically, if it is illustrated: potential athletes, then they are fostered and directed by the coach. To meet the training facilities and infrastructure and the welfare needs of coaches and athletes, the government needs attention through the KONI and the sports organizations. Furthermore, to see and evaluate the results of coaching, it is necessary to carry out trials through competitions, both domestic and foreign match trials which aim to measure competitiveness and maturity as a basis for updating techniques, tactics, physical and mental competing. But keep in mind that the activities of the above components can be carried out optimally if they are supported by professional funding and their use is right on target.

6. Authors' Note

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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