

PERCEPTION OF CHESS ATHLETES TOWARDS THE NATIONAL SPORTS GRAND DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

Athletes are the main actors in a sports competency. In connection with sports, in 2021 President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo has signed Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia (Perpres) Number 86 of 2021 concerning the Grand Design of National Sports or DBON which has the aim of increasing sports culture in society; increasing the capacity, synergy and productivity of national achievement sports; and advancing the sports-based national economy. The purpose of this study was to determine the perceptions of chess athletes towards DBON. The method used is a description method with a qualitative approach. The data collection techniques used are interviews and literature studies. The data analysis carried out is by triangulation analysis. The results showed that chess athletes' perceptions of DBON varied. However, the majority of athletes are of the view that the birth of Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2021 concerning the Grand Design of National Sports provides maximum opportunities and opportunities for athletes to get better support and facilities, including training, equipment, and opportunities to participate in various higher competencies.

KEYWORDS Chess Athletes, DBON, Perception



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INTRODUCTION

Sports development in Indonesia should be based on a strong sports policy. The strength of sports policy can be reflected in the Yogyakarta Declaration of 2004 (Ministry of Youth and Sports) and Law No. 3 of 2005 (National Sports System/SKN), which states that sports encompass all systematic activities aimed at encouraging, nurturing, and developing physical, spiritual, and social potential (Setiyawan, 2016). The Republic of Indonesia Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports emphasizes that sports are organized in a planned, integrated, structured, and sustainable manner, oriented towards achievements aimed at improving the quality of human life, welfare, and national development (Sirait & Noer, 2023).

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As mandated in Law Number 5/2005 regarding the National Sports System, national development in the field of sports aims to maintain and improve health and fitness, achievements, human quality, instill moral values and noble character, sportsmanship, discipline, strengthen and foster national unity and unity, enhance national resilience, and elevate the dignity and honor of the nation. Performance sports are systematically planned, structured, and sustainable sports that develop athletes through competitions to achieve excellence with the support of sports science and technology (Aguss & Yuliandra, 2020).

On the 38th National Sports Day (Haornas) on September 9, 2021, President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo (Jokowi) signed Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2021 concerning the National Sports Master Plan or DBON. DBON is a master plan document containing policy directions for the development and improvement of national sports conducted effectively, efficiently, excellently, measurably, systematically, accountably, and sustainably in the fields of educational sports, recreational sports, performance sports, and sports industry (Public Relations SKRI, 2021). The issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2021 concerning the National Sports Master Plan and Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports has mandated the Central and Regional Governments to implement them to achieve the improvement of Indonesian Sports achievements.

There are many sports branches in Indonesia, and one of them is chess. Chess is a game that is easy to play by anyone because with just having chess equipment or tools, the game can be conducted, and with only two participants, the match or game can already be held. Chess is a game played by two people. This game can sharpen the brain to think (Lestari et al., 2023).

Chess is categorized as a sport that has been included in various competitions, both locally and nationally (Niemah & Kusumawati, 2022). However, currently, chess is a non-priority sports branch. The existence of DBON can encourage priority sports branches. However, it does not provide fair opportunities for non-priority sports branches due to the reduction in the number of athletes in various multi-events, which in turn becomes an opportunity for non-priority sports branches in development.

Previous research conducted by Pelana (2013) explained that athletes' perceptions directly influence the Human Resources of Sports Achievement (SDM PPLM) regarding athlete achievements. This means that if athletes' perceptions are good, then the SDM PPLM regarding athlete achievements will also increase, but conversely, if athletes' perceptions are not good, then the SDM PPLM regarding athlete achievements will also decline.

The novelty of this research is the object of research, which is chess athletes who have never been studied before. The selection of chess sports in this study is because chess is favored by many people and is one of the non-priority sports branches that contributed the most gold medals in the 2022 Sea Games and became the overall champion in the 2019 Sea Games. The results of this study can help the government understand athletes' perceptions so that they can implement strategies according to their needs. The purpose of this study is to determine the perception of chess athletes towards DBON.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research utilizes a descriptive research method with qualitative analysis. Qualitative approach is a research method used to study natural objects where the researcher acts as the key instrument, data collection techniques are conducted in combination, data analysis is inductive, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Prasanti, 2018).

The data collection techniques in this research are through interviews and literature review obtained from scholarly sources. Literature review is an effective method for gathering relevant information from academic literature, journals, and official publications to support the theoretical framework and data analysis of the research (Darmalaksana, 2020). The data analysis conducted is through triangulation analysis. Triangulation helps to identify different perspectives from various types of information, and insights into the same issue can be obtained using triangulation (Kaharuddin, 2021).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Sports is a right for everyone. Besides being a means to achieve health, sports also serve as a profession for generating income for professional athletes (Sumertajawa, 2023). Article 28D paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as the 1945 Constitution) states that: "Everyone has the right to work and to receive fair and decent remuneration and treatment in employment." Athletes, according to Article 1 number 6 of Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports (hereinafter referred to as the Sports Law), are defined as "Athletes who undergo regular, systematic, integrated, tiered, and sustainable sports training and competitions to achieve achievements." Meanwhile, the definition of professional athletes is contained in Article 1 number 8 of Government Regulation Number 16 of 2007 Concerning Sports Organizers (hereinafter referred to as the Sports Organizer Regulation), which states: "Anyone who exercises to obtain income in the form of money or other forms based on sporting skills."

Sports can also be used as a tool to unite the nation, shape individual and collective character, and have the potential to dynamize other sectors of development. The obligation to contribute to national sports achievements should be our collective responsibility. Sports are part of the nation-building tool that must be fought for (Utami, 2015). In Law Number 3 of 2005, Article 17 mentions the scope of sports, which includes 3 (three) forms of sports activities, namely Educational Sports, Recreational Sports, and Performance Sports (Rasyono, 2016).

The scope of sports standards includes: (1) Competency Standards for Sports Personnel, (2) Content Standards for Sports Training Programs, (3) Sports Facilities and Infrastructure Standards, (4) Sports Organization Management Standards, (5) Sports Implementation Standards, and (6) Minimal Service Standards for Sports (Government Regulation No. 16 of 2007, articles 84 and 85) (Mulyo et al., 2014).

Essentially, results in sports are determined by balanced physical and psychological training preparations and sports development efforts to nurture athlete skills through continuous and tiered competition provision. In the Special

Sports Class (Kelas Khusus Olahraga/KKO) coaching, learning achievements related to mastery of skills or knowledge are developed through subjects, and the results are demonstrated by the grades given by the teacher. The introduction of value to achievement must be implemented so that participants can provide evaluations of sports skills and as an incentive to achieve maximum performance (Wijaya, 2022).

Indonesia is one of the countries that pays attention to and facilitates sports for achievements. In line with this, President of Indonesia Joko Widodo issued Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 86 of 2021 concerning the National Sports Grand Design (DBON), which contains policies for the effective, efficient, superior, measurable, systematic, accountable, and sustainable development and development of national sports in the scope of educational sports, recreational sports, performance sports, and sports industry. Therefore, the Ministry of Youth of the Republic of Indonesia (KEMENPORA) established the Potential Young Athlete Training Center. The Potential Young Athlete Training Center is a coaching program for potential athletes of superior sports branches from the National Sports Grand Design (DBON) which, in its implementation, uses the LTAD (Long Term Athlete Development) method, which in Indonesian is Long-Term Athlete Development (Abbad & Kusuma, 2023).

DBON aims to increase the sports culture in society; enhance the capacity, synergy, and productivity of national sports achievements; and advance the national economy based on sports. The functions of DBON are to provide guidelines for the central government, regional governments (local governments) both provinces and districts/cities, sports organizations, parent sports organizations, the business and industrial world, academia, media, and the public in the implementation of national sports so that national sports development can proceed effectively, efficiently, superiorly, measurably, accountably, systematically, and sustainably.

The policy focus of DBON is on:

- a. increasing active participation in sports and the physical fitness level of the community;
- b. increasing active participation in sports and the physical fitness level of students in educational units;
- c. increasing national sports achievements towards world/international achievements through the development and development focused on Olympic and Paralympic flagship sports, the application of promotion and relegation systems to 14 flagship sports, the application of sports development, development, and improvement systems, national sports development through the application of science and technology, the improvement of the quality and quantity of sports personnel with international standards; sports competition, participation in international single/multi-event sports competitions, application of organizational revitalization and human resources, institutional structuring, and business development;
- d. increasing the role of the sports industry in sports development through efforts to increase sports-based tourism events, utilization of domestic products, building, and facilitating micro, small, and medium-sized sports

- industry centers, encouraging local governments to build and develop the sports industry, creating quality sports industry human resources, applying standardization of sports industry products, promoting sports industry products, and building cross-stakeholder collaborations; and
- e. improving the quality of sports development and governance systems. national modern, systematic, synergistic, accountable, tiered, and sustainable between the central government, regional governments, sports organizations, the business and industrial world, and society supported by national sports big data analytics.

The implementation strategy of DBON includes:

- a. increasing active participation in sports and the physical fitness level of the community through promotion/campaigns/invitations for sports activities accompanied by the provision of facilities and access to sports, recreational sports infrastructure, fitness centers, sports personnel, and recreational sports events;
- b. increasing active participation in sports and the physical fitness level of students in educational units through the addition of physical education lesson hours, sports and health education, mass physical exercises, and physical activities with attractive teaching methods and media;
- c. increasing national sports achievements towards world/international achievements through coaching and development focused on Olympic and Paralympic flagship sports, the application of promotion and relegation systems to 14 flagship sports, the application of sports development, development, and improvement systems, national sports development through the application of science and technology, the improvement of the quality and quantity of sports personnel with international standards; sports competition, participation in international single/multi-event sports competitions, application of organizational revitalization and human resources, institutional structuring, and business development;
- d. increasing the role of the sports industry in sports development through efforts to increase sports-based tourism events, utilization of domestic products, building, and facilitating micro, small, and medium-sized sports industry centers, encouraging local governments to build and develop the sports industry, creating quality sports industry human resources, applying standardization of sports industry products, promoting sports industry products, and building cross-stakeholder collaborations; and
- e. improving the quality of national sports development and governance systems modern, systematic, synergistic, accountable, tiered, and sustainable between the central government, regional governments, sports organizations, the business and industrial world, and society through training and technical guidance on sports organizations, organizational restructuring, and management system structuring.

To become a professional athlete requires coaching. Sports coaching aims to improve physical fitness and develop sports achievements that are proud of

Indonesia. Sports coaching in Indonesia is the responsibility of the National Sports Committee (KONI) which serves as the national sports organization and has a significant role in sports achievements in Indonesia. The National Sports Committee (KONI) itself has its own structure to advance its athletes (Lismadiana et al, 2023).

The characteristics of superior seed athletes are: 1) Having quality advantages since birth, 2) Having a healthy physical and mental state, not physically disabled, expected to have a body posture suitable for the preferred sport, 3) Having organ functions such as strength, speed, flexibility, endurance, coordination, agility, and power, 4) Having good basic movement abilities, 5) Having high intelligence, 6) Having inherent characteristics since birth, which can support achieving prime achievements, including high competitive spirit, strong will, resilience, bravery, and high enthusiasm, and 7) Having a passion for sports (Jamalong, 2014).

One of the basic principles of training that is appropriate to development is what is called multilateral development, an approach that often contradicts the specialization approach. Multilateral development in children's sports coaching is associated with many benefits, such as appreciating the biological age of children, preventing injuries, or assisting in the transfer of motor skills. Multilateral training is often seen as a solution for the overall development of young athletes besides the clear health benefits, physical activity with various sports branches helps in the natural developmental potential of children (Sumarno & Imawati, 2023).

Joint support and evaluation are needed so that DBON activities can encourage all sports branches (cabor). However, not all sports branches are prioritized in DBON. The government only includes 14 selected sports branches in this program, namely athletics, badminton, rock climbing, artistic gymnastics, cycling, archery, shooting, swimming, rowing, karate, taekwondo, wushu, pencak silat, and weightlifting (Arifa, 2023). However, out of these numbers, only a few sports branches are able to qualify their athletes to compete in the Olympics.

Changes in policy in the field of performance sports, especially related to the reduction in the number of athletes and sports branches sent in multi-event competitions such as the SEA Games and Asian Games after the implementation of the National Olympic Bonus Fund (DBON), have had a significant impact on the fate of athlete development from non-priority sports branches. This decision, based on the EMAS (Maximum Gold) principle of DBON, directly limits the opportunities for athletes from sports branches that are not considered priorities to participate in important international competitions and receive official support from the government.

As a result, athletes from non-priority sports branches face significant challenges in obtaining equal access to the coaching and competition needed to develop and achieve excellence. This lack of opportunity not only affects physical and technical aspects but can also affect athletes' psychological aspects, potentially dampening their motivation and spirit. Therefore, while focusing on priority branches is important for success in international competitions, efforts also need to be made to ensure that athletes from non-priority branches are not marginalized, considering inclusive solutions such as regional coaching programs, public-private

sector partnerships, and a more comprehensive approach to sports talent development.

DBON, developed jointly with sports policymakers, sports experts, academics, practitioners, and sports organizations, now has legal backing in the form of Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2021 and is expected to serve as a policy direction for the long-term and sustainable development of national sports (Wiharto, 2023).

One of the sports branches in Indonesia is chess. A chess player is someone who plays chess, either in one-on-one matches or one against many people (informally). Before the match, the chess player chooses the chess pieces they will play. There are two colors that distinguish chess pieces, namely black and white. The holder of the white pieces takes the first move, which is then followed by the holder of the black pieces alternately until the game is over (Ardiyanto & Supriyono, 2021). The goal of this game is to achieve a checkmate position. This can happen when the king is threatened and cannot save itself to another square. Not all games end in defeat, as draws can also occur either by agreement or not. The game is played on a board consisting of 8 lines and 8 rows of squares or boxes. There are 16 pieces on each side, arranged in rows specifically on each side of the chessboard facing each other. One piece can only occupy one square. In the front row of each line, there are 8 pawns, followed by two rooks, two knights, two bishops, one minister or queen, and one king.

In this case, the importance of the perception of chess athletes to the newly born presidential regulation regarding the National Sports Grand Design (DBON) is highlighted. Perception is a process of processing the knowledge that has been possessed to obtain and interpret stimuli received by the human sensory system. Thus, perception is basically the relationship between humans and their environment, and how humans describe or convey the stimuli in their environment using their knowledge, then process the sensory results, thus producing meaning about the object (good or bad) (Fadillah et al., 2023).

Perception takes place when someone receives stimuli from the outside world captured by the sense organs that then enter the brain. Perception contains a process within oneself to determine and evaluate the extent to which we know other people. In this process, a person's sensitivity to the surrounding environment is seen. The perspective will determine the impression produced by the perception process (Triyaningsih, 2020). In the theory of perception, there will be a relationship of effort made when several individuals observe behavior to determine whether the action is caused by internal or external factors (Akbar, 2022).

Based on the interview results, it was found that the perception of chess athletes towards DBON varies. However, the majority of athletes view the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2021 concerning the National Sports Grand Design DBON as something detrimental. This is because a greater focus on priority branches could result in a reduction in support and attention to non-priority branches such as chess. With fewer budgets and resources available for coaching and tournament preparations, chess athletes may feel that their opportunities to develop and compete effectively at the national and international levels are limited.

Additionally, there are also chess athletes who may see DBON as a boost for the entire sports branch. If DBON succeeds in improving the performance of priority branches and achieving better results in international competitions, this can create a positive impact for sports as a whole. Optimistic chess athletes may see that the success of priority branches can bring more attention and support to the entire sports sector, including chess, in the long run.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it was found that the perception of chess athletes towards the National Sports Grand Design (DBON) is less favorable. This is because the focus of training is given to priority sports branches. Consequently, the impact of this policy is the reduction in the number of athletes in various multi-event competitions, which in turn results in limited opportunities for non-priority branches to participate. As a result, while the DBON policy inadvertently reduces the chances of non-priority branches to receive the same coaching, which can hinder their potential to develop and compete effectively at the international level.

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