

Cultural Behaviour of Famous Sportmen of Aceh of Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Indonesian Cultural diversity has more than thousands of ethnic groups living in areas spread across thousands of islands from Sabang to Merauke. The world of sports is also not immune from social culture. Efforts made by the Indonesian national sports committee (KONI) for the coaching of outstanding athletes who have been prepared to conduct training camps outside the region to participate in major events. The training camp that has been prepared for athletes in a period of around 3-6 months is not a short time. Various factors will arise over time, behavior and behavior that will change in athletes can not be denied. Cultural status that may be brought inevitably may occur in athletes trained by KONI. A Survey research was applied to collect data from the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI), Kadispora, DPRA, sports observers, families of athletes and athletes themselves. Technique of data collection includes an observation, an interview, and documentation analysis. In conducting this research, the writer as an observer was not involved in this study at all to produce reliable results. The author also uses the camera as a necessary tool, interview sheets, and questionnaires. The results of this study can be obtained that the average athlete with socio-cultural status is still in the moderate level. Although training camps carried out in certain countries within a period of 3-6 months do not make athletes follow the local culture and also do not empower culture to their own area, athletes can adjust their position as one of the lovers. From their own culture with standard lifestyles and social interaction and communication is still good, the average athlete is still loved by people so that they come home from training camps in various countries no one is ignored and ostracized.

Keywords

Behaviour; sportmen; culture; conditions of athletes

Introduction

Sportmen's experiences of interacting with other people from different nations may influence their parental cultural behavior. Sportmen may stay abroad for trainings and it might make them adopt the foreign culture. This research was conducted to obtain the data of cultural behavior of Aceh Province sportmen after successfully got training abroad and become the famous sportmen. This study observed the cross-cultural psychology of famous sportmen of Aceh Province of Indonesia. It includes the study of problems originating from two or more cultures, using equivalent measurement methods, to determine boundaries that can form the basis of general psychological theory and the types of theory needed modification universal.

Seggal, Dasen and Poortinga (1990) argued that the cross-cultural psychology is the scientific study of human behavior and its spread, while also calculating the way behavior is shaped and influenced by social and cultural forces. This understanding directs attention to two main things, namely the diversity of human behavior in the world and the relationship between individual behaviors with the cultural context, where behavior occurs. Cross-cultural psychology is an empirical study of members of various cultural groups who already have different experiences, which can lead to predictable and significant differences in behavior. Cross-cultural psychology struggles with systematic studies of behavior and experiences when they occur in different cultures, which are influenced by culture or cause changes in the culture in question.

Cultural behavior reflected in the sport events. Sports has the potential to influence the surrounding community,

otherwise the community also has the potential to change, shape and direct the development of sports. The concept of sport covers the actual competitive activity, the process of preparation for achievement in it as well as specific interspecific relations and behavioral norms arising on the basis of activity (Sutula, 2018). Sport has long been considered a valuable tool for foresting communication and building bridge between communities and generations (Bass et al, 2020). The development of sport stems from activities that take place in a cultural context, social change, and is also inseparable from historical change. The attitudes and perceptions of athletes / high achievers in engaging in sports activities no longer only make sport an object to meet the current intrinsic motivational drive. Their involvement in sports activities is "work" that can bring gifts from outside.

The existence of diverse groups of diverse communities, cultural diversity in Indonesia is a potential that needs to be utilized to realize the forces that are able to respond to current challenges such as the weakening of local culture as part of society. Cultural diversity as a cultural treasury is an advantage and capital to build a more developed Indonesian nation because Indonesian people have a complete and diverse cultural picture. Indonesia is very rich in the work, creations and uniqueness of each diversity. The cultural values that are embedded in Indonesian society are extraordinary strengths and need to be put to good use. Compared to other countries in the world, cultural diversity in Indonesia is very varied, unique and complete because it is influenced by natural conditions with different geographical, flora and fauna conditions between the western, central and eastern regions of Indonesia. The uniqueness and distinctiveness of local culture starts from the kinship system, social ethics,

traditional clothing, traditional houses, traditional dances, traditional musical instruments, traditional weapons, languages, instruments and regional languages and even culinary knowledge.

The process of sports coaching basically takes place in the social environment, along with the values that grow and develop in it. It needs to be noted about the symptoms of change, especially the symptoms of value changes among young people, including their lifestyles until finally it is renewal or innovation. It is influenced by the social environment which has great potential to shape sporting activities and at the same time directing the provision of opportunities and exploiting opportunities because sport begins and ends in the human dimension. The implementation and development of sports are based on the values referred to by the community. Sports coaching behavior is influenced by belief systems and role models. Efforts are being made by the Indonesian national sports committee (KONI) for coaching outstanding athletes who have been prepared to conduct training camps outside the region to participate in large events. The training camp that has been prepared for athletes in a period of about 3-6 months is not a short time. Various factors will arise over time, behavior and behavior that will change in athletes can not be denied. Cultural status that may be brought inevitably may occur in athletes trained by KONI. Each player has a diverse character, one of which can be seen from a socio-cultural perspective. This can be seen from the many events that are contested outside the region and with special guidance from athletes. Coki Running a 3-month Training Camp in Japan in preparation for the Tokyo Olympics 2020, Archery Training Camp to Korea ahead of the Sea Games and the Olympics, Ahead of the 2019 SEA Games, Taekwondo Athletes Practicing in Korea, Indonesia's national team of rock climbing athletes undergo training camps in Tyumen. Aceh Province is one of the provinces that currently employ sports training athletes that stand under the Indonesian national sports committee (KONI).

The Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) is an institution that has the responsibilities and authority as stipulated in the Act above to coordinate vertically and horizontally to manage, develop and develop regional sports through improving the quality of sports. In the sports context, Aceh Province is an area with promising athletic potential where this is evident from the many sports achievements that have been carved, such as the National Sports Week (PON) in West Java. The life habits of the people of Aceh at school age enjoy various activities, some of which can work as entrepreneurs, farmers, fishermen, and sportsmen. It is undeniable life habits that there is no purpose for what life is done especially in youth; people will realize that when they are old they have a great responsibility for their family. Another habit shown by the Acehnese, especially in the coastal areas, they still adhere to the culture of hereditary ancestors so they still have a special purpose in life. In a society that is developing a variety of phenomena, desires that must be achieved to meet the needs of their lives, and there are a variety of works produced so that it becomes a habit and habit that is done repeatedly into a culture of life, human race to live

prosperous, rich, praised by people people and show a variety of pride that can be generated from the achievements made with the personality capital capabilities of Acehnese sports athletes have made achievements from various sports, such as from athletics, and archery. Behind the success of the athletes that have been achieved in each match and after the training camp is finished the athletes will be returned to their respective areas, within the time period that the athletes will live. The author wants to examine the study of the level of welfare of people who excel in Aceh from a social and cultural perspective.

Research Method

A Survey Research was applied to collect the data of sportmen behavior. It sought the sociological characteristics of the informants. It was to explore social reality which in this context is the social condition of Acehnese achievement athletes. It involved the documented history and comprehensive analysis of a situation concerning subjects such as industries, organizations, and markets (Bonnici & McGee, 2014). A case study is therefore more qualitative than quantitative in nature, but not exclusively, for it can be qualitative, quantitative, or a combination of both approaches (with both represented equally or one approach prevailing and the other supplementing) (Starman, 2013).

This research samples included officers, KONI Chairperson, Head of Sport and Youth Agency of Aceh, Local parliament representative of Aceh (DPRA), Sports Observers, Athlete's Families and 71 athletes. It was done with purposive sampling technique. The process of data collection is carried out through the exploration, exploration and member check stages. The assessment phase is carried out to identify the problem and determine the focus of the research; the exploration stage is the actual research stage, and it has involved data collection tools through an Observation, an Interview

Data Source

In this study, researchers collected primary data sources and secondary data sources, in this case the data sources used are:

1. Primary data collected came from in-depth interviews with informants; (outstanding athletes, the Indonesian National Sports Committee, sports organizations and government, policy makers, the Aceh House of Representatives and sponsors) who were involved intensively in the management of sports in Aceh.
2. In the formal system, the government is elected, the chairman of the Indonesian National Sports Committee, the Chairperson of the Department of Youth and Sports, the Aceh House of Representatives, sponsors and outstanding athletes. The number of informants is determined by the decision of the researcher to feel that the required data is sufficient and the sample is represented.
3. Secondary data sources are data sources obtained from documents, scientific journals, and research results.
4. Data and information obtained in this study are quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative data regarding figures or statistics from informants, especially related to achievement data, social, cultural,

and economic classes, family economic background, and comparative graphs of appreciation obtained.

5. While qualitative data regarding data that still requires special processing and analysis relating to information relevant to the interests of the research objectives.

The above explanation produces primary data sources obtained through participant observation and in-depth interviews with informants related to the socio-cultural conditions of achievement athletes in Aceh. In addition, this study also produced a secondary source of data obtained from the documents of outstanding athletes and the results of public perceptions of research and surveys. The data is first appreciated from the individual level to the group level.

Data Analysis

Analysis of the data used in this dissertation research is an interactive analysis model. The stages of interactive analysis models include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and verification. At the data reduction stage, data presentation, researchers use the CDA (critical discourses analysis) approach. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an approach to analyze data obtained from multi-qualitative techniques (observation, interviews, and document analysis). Through this analysis, researchers can arrange systematically and organize in categories, describe in units, synthesize, compile and choose patterns that are important to study then make conclusions so that they are easily understood by researchers and others (Sugiyono, 2014). CDA has also counterparts in critical developments in sociolinguistics, psychology, and the social sciences, some of them already dating back to the early 1970s (El-Sharkawy, 2013). CDA develops discourse socially in such a way that it involves social conditions of production (e.g., text) as well as social conditions of interpretation (Ponton & Larina, 2017).

An interactive analysis model includes components of data collection, data reduction, data display, and verification. Data reduction, data display, and verification are the cyclical components of analysis. An interactive analysis model chart can be seen below:

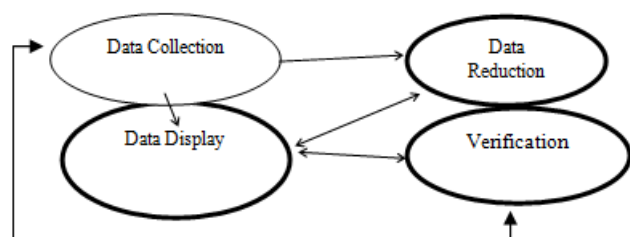


Figure 1: Interactive Analysis Model

Source : Matthew B. Miles & A. Michael Huberman (1984)

Research Result And Discussion

The Former of regional secretary and the Former Chairman of Indonesian National Sport Committee of Aceh province stated that: the living of socio-cultural and economic of achiever athlete is very concerned in a society that continues to advance. How to prepare for old age athletes achievers generally there is no guarantee of old age even vehicles do not have.

Privileges of a culture cannot be exchanged for anything. The world of sports is famous for the achievements of athletes all over the world. Aceh in particular has Islamic customs and is nicknamed the veranda of Mecca, so with that many athletes also participated in events to various countries. The results of research conducted on the government through the Dispora Aceh youth youth report on the condition of athlete culture can be obtained that the life culture of outstanding athletes in Aceh did not change significantly as seen from the results of training camps both outside and within the country.

The results of research in the scope of sports observers of social life are very simple and thus will affect the daily lifestyle in society. The problem of the culture of achievement athletes can be described relatively well, where Aceh is wrapped in Islamic culture and conducive to a very polite life, there are no glamorous athletes, from the view of several sources about the social conditions and culture of achievement athletes are very simple where the athletes live can still blend in with the community in general and can still do activities with the existing community in the environment due to the simplicity of lifestyle patterns and lifestyle. Cultural conditions do not occur significant changes in behavior even though athletes do training camps abroad for many months, when returning to the province of Aceh athletes continue to carry out daily activities as a habit of life in the family, the culture received in life for abroad and outside the Aceh island can be abandoned and can return to follow the conditions of residence and the living environment of the region of origin.

The results of the research on cultural conditions in the Sphere of Athlete's Life are the life of communication that occurs between athletes and the community stating that cultural life can never be changed until at any time, athletes will return to their area of origin as soon as training is complete, and there is no change from athletes in following ancestral culture. The placement of status outside the country does not make athletes move social and cultural status in their own country.

The average athlete with socio-cultural status is still at a moderate level. Although training camps carried out in certain countries in a period of 3-6 months do not make athletes follow the local culture and also do not empower culture to their own area, athletes can adjust their position as one of the lovers. From their own culture to a standard lifestyle with social interaction and communication is still good, the average athlete is still loved by the community as soon as they come home from training camps in various countries.

The level of athlete's social status per period is shown in the table below.

Table 1. Athlete Social Status Level

No	Social Status	2004	2008	2012	2016
1	Luxury	8	8	7	9
2	Simple	1	3	3	1
3	Not Sufficient	2	5	6	24
Total		11	16	16	34

Based on table above, the level of social status of athlete is

also served in graphic below:

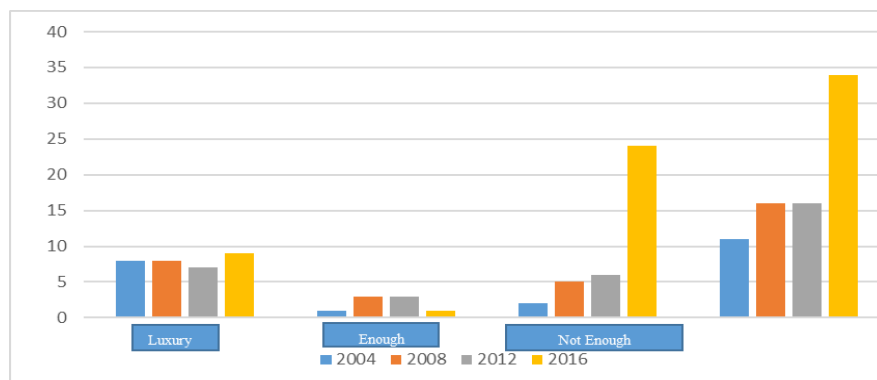


Figure 2. Achievement Athlete Social Status Chart

Based on the results of the above research from the three scopes that became the source of researcher data coupled with observations that exist in the field of life culture of achievement athletes in Aceh are not contaminated with a variety of foreign cultures even though achievement athletes in Aceh have been Combined outside the island of Aceh and also abroad, so returning to Aceh athletes do not bring outside culture into the athlete's family environment and the surrounding community, the level of communication and interaction is maintained among each other.

Conclusion

Conclusions from the study of the condition of the culture of outstanding athletes who are abroad are not obeyed or applied by athletes to their own area as following:

(1). The life style displayed by athletes is still in the realm of significance and athletes are still valued and respected by the public after returning from overseas training camps.

(2). In the world of sports culture athletes who appear because of the great achievements displayed in the arena of schools, regional, national and international, have excessive pride shown and people give excessive appreciation of these achievements, when they experience defeat made by the people of Aceh have not been able to design that creativity people in sports become work. From the various nuances of life displayed there arises a desire for recreation to go abroad, to eat and drink coffee and to commemorate Islamic holidays in the community.

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