

Analytical Study on Nationalism Sense of West Java National Sport Week's Athletes

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Abstract—Many athletes transfer from one region to other region in few last years often being highlighted in achievement sports. It is undeniable that some stimulus such as gratitude money offered during regional competition (i.e. POR) even in National competition (i.e. PON), money is one of the reason for athletes to do transfer. This research study "athlete's patriotism in achievement sport context". Population of this research are West Java teenager athletes whose participated in Teenager PON and West Java PORDA. With 115 athletes from 12 sport numbers as sample. Instrument of this research are nationalism questionnaire, with extrinsic motivation to achieve. The result showing 59,6%. % athletes desirinv to do transfer motivated by bonus, offered future guarantee, organization atmosphere, and chances to do achievement step up.

Keywords—nationalism; ekstrinsic motivation; national sport

I. BACKGROUND

Sport is an activity that has a variety of uniqueness, not only as a performance of the body that can amaze the audience, but also has a strategic position to foster national character which in turn will be able to strengthen the existence of an area through the love shown by athletes as part of society. The crisis that hit the people in Indonesia, lately has attracted a lot of criticism, considering various kinds of crises i.e. economic, political, legal and moral. Such conditions also occur to the people of West Java whom suspected experiencing moral crisis which is quite crucial and needs to be handled, remembering the community as development asset has begun to losing its character as a nation. Ginanjar said that, "the moral crisis in society is characterized by (1) loss of honesty, (2) loss of sense of responsibility, (3) unable to think ahead (visionary), (4) low discipline, (5) crisis of cooperation, (6) crisis of justice, and (7) crisis of concern" [1]. In the context of sports that should be a condition with fair play values, these conditions automatically have an impact on the reduced spirit of sportsmanship, honesty, confidence, and mutual respect in the athlete.

The facts written above shown us that most of the characters of athletes are still not formed positively. Sports as part of the education system is assumed to improve the quality of human resources, and functioned as a way to (1) channel emotions, (2) strengthen identity, (3) social control, (4) socialization, (5) change agents, (6) conscience, and (7) achieving success. Thus, sports activities are expected to shape

the character of Indonesian society in a positive direction so as to improve the quality of life [2].

Some cases that occurred among others, the transfer of Irene the chess player, that later became a polemic among West Java KONI organizers in 2013. Even this condition continued until 2015, where the case of transfer was over, but in reality the transfers of West Java athletes who have the potential to contribute gold medal continues to occur on other branches. Reflecting on the aforementioned conditions, it is necessary to make an effort to anticipate the impact of the diminishing sense of belonging to the region in essence and the reduced of athlete's patriotism in the global era where materialistic interests become dominant. Efforts needed to be able to re-grow the cultural values of the athletes need to be done from the beginning, especially directed to young athletes of age, which will become the representative of the nation in the future.

The waning spirit of regional love and the sense of patriotism that might be experienced by some potential athletes in the region, is one of the causes of the decline in the achievements of West Java. The acts of athletes as a young generation is part of restoring the glory of this region, known as the city of *parahyangan*. It is a good support for the government and society in general. However, it is undeniable, lately there has been degradation, disorientation, dislocation that led to a strengthening of selfishness that places personal interests and benefits by ignoring national / regional interests. Various arguments are often raised as an effort to justify the actions taken.

II. RESEARCH PROBLEM

The investigation of athlete's loyalty for the country is one of the efforts that must be done by the sport organization management, coaches, and parents. By knowing the psychosocial condition of the athlete, it would help the coach and the psychologist to determine the program that will be applied in the training process. The main issue that become the research focus is the study is about "the opinion of a sense of love for the country among young athletes". The research study is summarized in some of the question as it follows; How far the young athlete's loyalty (nationalism) for their country, this research is reveal the background underlying the reasons for athlete's mutation.

III. METHODOLOGY

Method of this research is descriptive with causal comparative. This research held at Bandung on October – December 2014. The Subject of this research are 115 teenage athletes from 12 different sports. The instrument of this research are a sense of nationalism questionnaire, with the indicator of extrinsic motivation for the achievement. To analyze the data, we used SPSS. Extracting the data and information that collected by interview techniques will focus in the reveal of the nationalism (loyalty) of athletes indicator in several sports. The instrument used to excavate the data is The Nationalism Questionnaire (TCO) which designed by Bogdanov [3] and the indicators are; connection with countrymen, National belonging, and National Pride.

IV. RESULTS

Referring to the observation result of athlete's loyalty or nationalism in achievement sport context 59,6% athletes desiriny to do transfer to other province. Motivated by bonus are 57,5 %, organization atmosphere 59,4 %, chances to do achievement step up 63,5%, and by offered future guarantee, 58,1%. In detail, results study is:

TABLE I. LOYALTY/ NASIONALIM VERSUS BONUS

Sports	Percentage
Fencing	57,2
Athletic	60,6
Basketball	66
Badminton	62,8
Wrestling	66
Pencak silat	62
Swimming	67,4
Gymnastics	55
Ski air	40
Table tennis	43
Tennis	53
Average	57,5

TABLE II. LOYALTY/ NASIONALISM VERSUS ORGANITATION ATMOSPHERE

Sports	Percentage
Fencing	63,3
Athletic	52,5
Basketball	64,2
Badminton	52,5
Wrestling	50,5
Pencak silat	62
Swimming	54,5
Gymnastics	49,9
Ski air	68
Table tennis	63
Tennis	72,7
Average	59,4

TABLE III. LOYALTY/ NASIONALISM VERSUS CHANCES TO DO ACHIEVEMENT STEP UP

Sports	Percentage
Fencing	68,2
Athletic	72,6
Basketball	68,4
Badminton	50
Wrestling	54
Pencak silat	68
Swimming	58,8
Gymnastics	60
Ski air	55
Table tennis	80
Tennis	61
Average	63,5

TABLE IV. LOYALTY/ NASIONALISM VERSUS OFFERED FUTURE GUARANTEE

Sports	Percentage
Fencing	52,5
Athletic	47
Basketball	65
Badminton	56,3
Wrestling	72,8
Pencak silat	66,3
Swimming	60,9
Gymnastics	61,5
Ski air	55
Table tennis	47,5
Tennis	54,5
Average	58,1

The next figure presents the result of each athlete who want to move to another place.

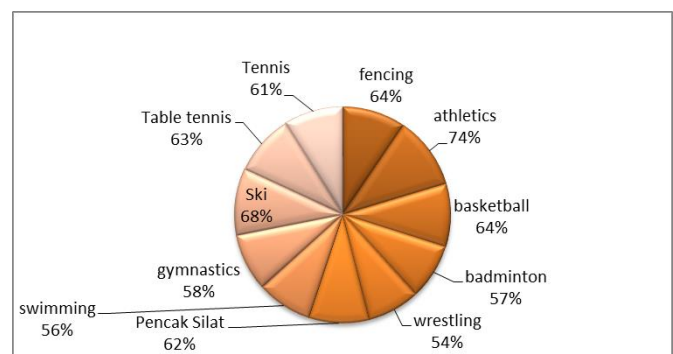


Fig. 1. The result of each athlete who want to move to another place.

V. DISCUSSION

Nationalism is based on the loves for homeland, a loyalty of an identity. It can be based on race, heredity, ethnical culture, and religion. Nationalism is just as important in sport as in social politics. Nationalism are indicated by patriotism

towards its country, ready to defend it at all cost. It can be build based on people who shares the same ethnic or with people who has the same history, dream, purpose that aims to live together [4,5].

Loyalty of an athlete can be characterized on their willingness to protect their homeland, it binds them as a sense of purpose. Athlete with a strong loyalty will always put their homeland before themselves. Emotional attachment, motivation to help its nation, pride and admiration for the glory of the nation, and also applying the norm of nation to itself, can be used to identify the loyalty of an athlete [6]. For an athlete, nationalism manifested on the pride of becoming a representation of a country. It can also be manifested as a motivation to make the nation proud by their action, becoming a champion for its nation. In sport competition, loyalty to the homeland or nation is a complex phenomenon [7]. Competition nurture nationalism, that makes them bounded and proud for where they came from. But other factor in competition can also degrade their fondness of their own homeland.

Fondness and love for the homeland that grows from athlete will also affect the others. Sport as an instrument can affect the emotion of the citizens disregarding ethnical, race, social standing, and religion differences. When an athlete of a nation becomes a champion, the citizens also feel proud to their athlete and their nation. National anthem will once again make them feels touched and proud.

In sport championship, the needs to become the champion can also become the reasons for some people to do something that is far from loyalty. A lot of things have been done by the government so that the athlete that represent their region can perform better, for example by providing a better facility to practice and bonuses. But despite the effort to up the performance of the athlete and also keeping their loyalty, some negative feedback are still presents, mutation of an athlete to other region are growing from time to time. Lutan and Supandi has researched that in 1973 only 3% of athlete will mutate to other regions because of bonuses, 19 years later it grows to 40,76% athlete are willing to mutate to other region because of a better or bigger bonuses presented by the government of the other region [8]. It is even bigger in younger athlete, 59,5% are willing to mutate for bonuses. This means mental and moral degradation has happened from time to time, reduction of nationalism in form of loyalty to their region.

Four nationalism indicator that has been stated above should be modelled carefully and comprehensively. Not only that it will affect their achievement, but also affect their mentality and loyalty.

VI. CONCLUSION

The imbalance of the awards given to athletes often has an impact on momentary achievements and makes the mentality

of the athletes provoked by material problems. Love of the country is no longer athlete's main reason of struggle to defend the country. The need for materialistic symbols is not only experienced by an adult elite athlete but even reduce the intrinsic value of sports. It is necessary to make a thorough effort in the coaching process, especially in achievements sports.

Key psychological characteristics associated with mentally tough elite athletes: Self-Belief: Having an *unshakable belief* in your ability to achieve competition goals, Unique qualities that make you better than your opponents. Motivation: Having an *insatiable desire* and *internalized motivation to succeed* (you really got to want it) Ability to bounce back from performance setbacks with increased determination to succeed. Focus: Remain *fully focused on the task at hand* in the face of competition-specific distractions, Able to switch focus on and off as required. Not being adversely affected by others performance or your own internal distractions (worry, negative mind chatter) Composure/Handling Pressure: Able to regain psychological control following unexpected events or distractions, *thriving on the pressure* of competition (embracing pressure, stepping into the moment), Accept that anxiety is inevitable in competition and know you can cope with it [9].

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