

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT BOXING COMPETITION QUALITY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF AMATEUR BOXING NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Soedjatmiko^{1(*)}, Soegiyanto², Hari Setijono³ and Tandyo Rahayu⁴

Dep. of Sport Coaching Education, Sport Science Faculty, Universitas Negeri Semarang

Dep of Sport Science, Sport Science Faculty, Universitas Negeri Semarang

Dep. of Coaching Education, Sport Science Faculty, Universitas Negeri Surabaya

Dep of Physical Education, Sport Science Faculty, Universitas Negeri Semarang

(*) jatmiko_unnes@yahoo.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to find out 1) How much the competition participants expect against boxing competition quality 2) How big is the implementation of boxing competition quality 3) the difference between the expectations and implementation of boxing competition quality.

This type of research is quantitative research. Analysis of the research using the of, carried out quantitative data collection to strengthen. The results of qualitative data analysis then is made the questionnaire grid and continued by making research questionnaires.

The population of this research was 330 boxing match participants. While the research sample amounted to 66 respondents, using stratified, purposive, random sampling. The collected questionnaire data were then analyzed with the help of SPSS 21 for Windows.

The results of the study found that the root problems of Boxing Competition Quality, namely Personal Quality, Management, Facility, Equipment, Procurement and Environment. Each root of the problem was found in four sub-root problems so that 24 sub-roots of the Boxing Competition Quality problem were found. Match participants have a very high expectation rate with a mean of 90% of the ideal number. While the implementation of boxing competition quality is at a moderate level with a mean of 58.33% of the ideal number. There is a difference between the expectations of match participants with the implementation of boxing competition quality with a significance value of 0,000 <0,05.

Keywords : Management, Quality, Competition, Boxing

Introduction

Boxing competition has been held since the ancient Olympics which began in 776 BC. Ancient Olympics aside from boxing, also held six other branches include; 1) equestrian sports, 2) pentathlon (long jump, javelin throwing, disc throwing, running and wrestling) 3) boxing 4) wrestling 5) pankration (a combination of boxing and wrestling) 6) running race with several distances (Olympic Solidarity 2010 : 13).

In Indonesia boxing is used as media to educate the younger generation, because it teaches high sportsmanship both during competitions and outside of competitions. Pertina's motto is "warriors inside and outside the ring". Every Pertina person must maintain sportsmanship both inside and outside the arena of competition. The purpose of boxing sport is: "to form a healthy body and spirit, a noble personality and with a high spirit of patriotism and nationalism" (PP Pertina: 2012: 3).

Amateur boxing championships are increasingly held in both the youth (elite) and youth (junior) categories. The number of boxers participating in the national championship continues to increase. The number of contested categories also experienced an increase only from the next male category plus the female boxing category, junior category (elite) and youth. The class that was competed also experienced an increase from the original 10 classes to 17 weight classes.

The Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora), made boxing branches one of the leading sports that are expected to achieve at the Olympic Games level. The consideration is because the boxing branch uses a weight class that allows Indonesian boxers to compete with other country boxers. Also from the experience of previous achievements many Indonesian boxers who performed at the Asian level have even participated in several Olympic Games (KONI 2014: 31).

Some Indonesian boxers have become champions at the Asian level both in the event of single events and multi events. During the Asian Games, several Indonesian boxers won gold, silver and bronze medals. However, since the XIV Asian Games in 2002 in Busan, South Korea, Indonesian boxers no longer received medals, both Gold, Silver and Bronze.

The holding of the boxing championship in Indonesia is almost filled with commotion and chaos due to dissatisfaction with the participants. Almost in every competition occurs destruction of competition facilities and infrastructure, including attacks on competition personnel. The Central Management Board of Pertina has repeatedly sanctioned competition participants who have made noise, beatings and damaging competition equipment.

Qualified competition are needed in the process of fostering amateur boxing. Because boxing competition are the highlight of the training program created by a coach. The coach will look at the athlete's overall performance during the training process. The success of the training process can only be determined in a competition that is going well. An orderly competition can give talented boxers the chance to improve their achievements.

The researcher found several similar studies with this study written in international journals. A special international sports management journal that discusses management of sports events that can be used as reference material and comparisons, among others: Findings from studies make it possible to make better decisions about information, policy direction and program design and in promoting events, especially sports events overcome specific challenges from stake holders. Also overcoming the challenges of sports participation in a transparent way to encourage integrated and comprehensive solutions for sports development. (Sotiriadou et al., 2018)

The results of a study in 2013 conducted by Cousen et al in Canada were summarized as follows: "Canadian sports policy recommends increasing collaboration among sports organizations. This is a government strategy to create the life of a sports organization that is always well connected and coordinated " (Cousens, Barnes, & MacLean, 2013).

In another study conducted in 2018 by Svensen et al., It was found that the results of the study showed strengths and challenges in implementing capacity of the competition that needed more attention at all stages of organizational management, and government funding assistance, the role of geographical location and insignificant or limited influence from income earned and networks between organizations with the ultimate goal of sports for development (Svensson, Andersson, & Faulk, 2018)

The role of the organization and event management is very influential on the success of sports events. The findings show that the three forms of government, organizational forms, systems that apply, and the politics of a country have contributed to an understanding of sports governance, but more empirical and theoretically driven (Dowling, Leopkey, & Smith, 2018)

Based on the research it was found a gap that can be identified, namely the relationship between personnel, the level of individual quality, and member culture in organizing. The impact and results of relationships between organizations and organizational culture are used for organizational innovation and evaluation because it will affect the success or failure of the organization. This is a discussion in the context of sports which has largely been ignored but has contributed greatly to progress in sports organizations (Babiak, Thibault, & Willem, 2018).

In a study conducted by Lu and Heslop about management of sporting events, findings were found which showed that: "sports events can be used by host organizers to target potential tourists who have an interest in the event. Furthermore, this study found that tourists' views of major sporting events were influenced by the host and the nature of the event " (Lu & Heslop, 2016)

The findings indicate that perceived quality affects perceptions of value and satisfaction, perception values affect satisfaction and behavioral intentions, and satisfaction affects behavioral intentions. These results indicate that if sports stake holders have a positive perception of quality, this will affect their satisfaction and loyalty (Fernández, García, Colón, Ruíz, & Pitts, 2018)

The findings indicate that perceived quality affects perceptions of value and satisfaction, perceived value influences satisfaction and intention of behavior, and consumer behavior and sports services 9 influence behavioral intentions. These results indicate that if consumers have a positive perception of quality (Svensson et al., 2018).

This finding broadens our knowledge of current leadership development and practices applied in national sports organizations and highlights the importance of effective leadership in highly competitive sports markets (Frawley, Favaloro, & Schulenkorf, 2018)

This finding also shows that the performance characteristics, career threats, leadership trust, pressure, anxiety, and lack of support have negative effects. While the characteristics of motivation, toughness, skills, opportunities, evaluation and awareness have a positive impact on elite athletes. Therefore, the personality of leaders and managers is needed who can act with decisive action (Arnold, Fletcher, & Hobson, 2018)

The hypothesis proposed is 1. There is very good hope for boxing competition quality. 2. There is a moderate implementation of boxing competition quality 3. There is a difference between the expectations and implementation of boxing competition quality.

Method

The research approach used in this study is a quantitative research approach. The population in this study were all Elite Men / Women amateur boxing champions in 2017 Pangkal Pinang, Bangka Belitung Province, amounting to 330 people. While the samples in this study were 66 respondents. The sampling technique used is cluster random sampling. There are six strata representing amateur boxing champions, namely 1). Referee and Judge, 2). Work Force, 3). Box 4). Coach 5). Official 6). Spectator. Each of them was represented by 11 respondents who were taken randomly to get 66 respondents.

The instruments used in this study are 1). Expectation questionnaire Boxing competition quality 2). Boxing competition quality implementation questionnaire. The validity of the items using the product moment correlation formula that correlates the results of the assessment of each item with the total score as follows.

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2} \times \sqrt{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}}$$

The parametric reliability of the test is calculated to determine the determination of the test results. To calculate the reliability of the test it is calculated using the Cronbach-Alpha formula as follows.

Data analysis was collected through questionnaires given to boxing competition participants. Expectation questionnaire of boxing competition quality by choosing 1) Very non-essential category (STP) score of 1 (one) 2). Non-essential categories (TP) score 2 (two). 3. Important categories (P) scores 3 (three) and 4). Very important category (SP) score of 4 (four). While the implementation questionnaire for boxing competition quality respondents chose 1) very inappropriate category (STS) score 1 (one) 2). Incompatible categories (TS) score 2 (two) 3. Corresponding category (S) scores 3 (three) and 4). The very appropriate category (SS) scores 4 (four). The score is converted into the next percentage form analyzed with the help of SPSS 21 for Windows.

In summary the score for the Competition Quality Questionnaire as presented in the following table:

Furthermore, the results of the analysis between the expectation questionnaire and the boxing competition implementation questionnaire were tested differently. Because the data type is not normal, non parametric analysis is analyzed. Meanwhile, to find out how much the difference between expectations and implementation of the match was tested by the Wilcoxon test. with the formula:

$$Z = \frac{T - \left[\frac{1}{4N(N+1)} \right]}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{24N(N+1)(2N+1)}}$$

By using SPSS 21 assistance, if a significance value of <0.05 is obtained, it can be concluded that there is a difference between the expectations and implementation of the quality of the match.

Normality test is used to test whether the data obtained is normally distributed or not, Normality testing uses Kolmogorov Smirnov, if the sign value is <0.05, it can be concluded that the data are not normally distributed.

Results and Discussion

1. Participants' expectations for Boxing Competition Quality.

From the sample results of 66 respondents from boxing competition participants in the holding of the Amateur Elite Men / Women Boxing Championship in 2017 the following results were obtained:

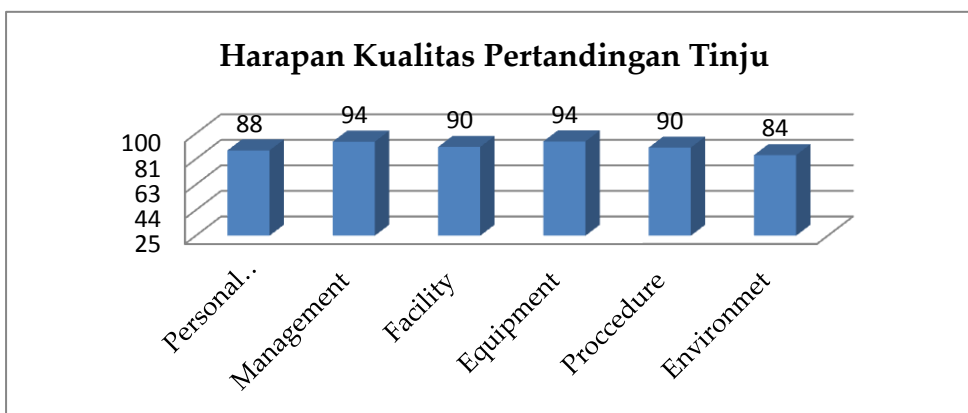


Figure 1 Expectation of participants at Boxing Competition Quality

2. Implementation of Boxing Competition Quality

From a number sample consists of 66 people to find out the implementation of Boxing Competition Quality was obtained the following data:

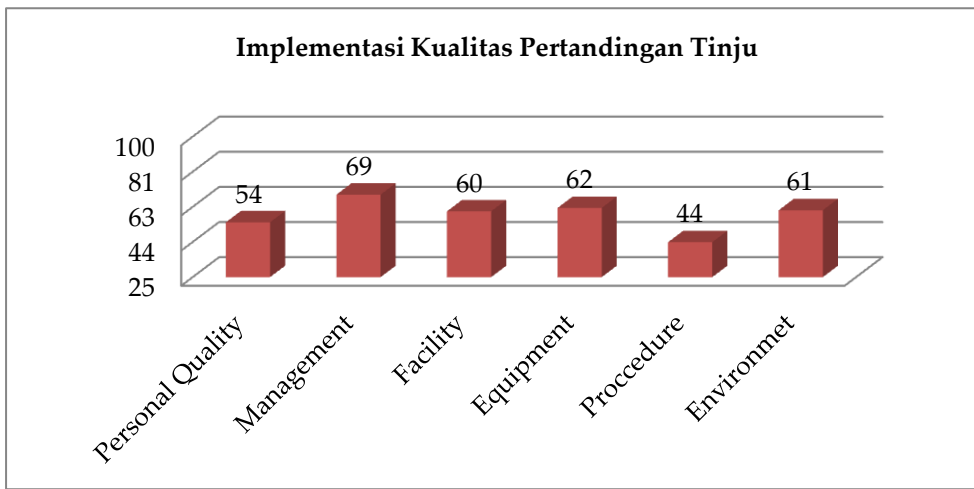


Figure 2: Implementation of Boxing Competition Quality

3. The difference between expectations and implementation of boxing competition quality

Furthermore, after being tested with the Wilcoxon test it was found that there was a difference between expectations and implementation of 23%. The difference in numbers between expectations and implementation of Boxing Competition Quality is described in the following figure:

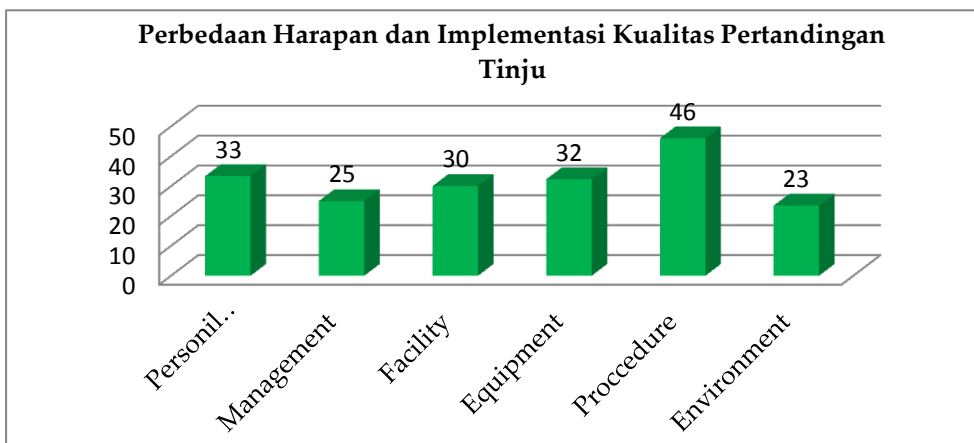


Figure 3: Value of differences in expectations and implementation of Boxing Competition Quality

Conclusion

The conclusions of the study are described as follows:

1. There is a huge expectation that boxing competition quality will be increased in the 2017 Elite Men / Women amateur Boxing National Championship.
2. There is an implementation of boxing competition quality which is currently the Elite Men / Women of amateur Boxing National Championship in 2017.
3. There is a big difference between expectations with the implementation of boxing competition quality in the Elite Men/Women of amateur Boxing National Championship in 2017.

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