

An evaluation of Indoor Hockey Achievement: A Longitudinal Study

Muhamad Zainal Abidin^{1✉}, Setya Rahayu², Harry Pramono³

^{1,2,3} Master of Physical Education, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Article Info

History Articles

Received:

January 2025

Accepted:

February 2025

Published:

March 2025

Keywords:

*Evaluation, coaching, indoor
hockey*

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to obtain a comprehensive overview of the achievement coaching program for indoor hockey sports in East Kalimantan Province. The method used is qualitative evaluative using the "Sport Policy Factors Leading to International Sporting Success" (SPLISS) model. The data sources that use the 3Ps are: Person, Place, and Paper with purposive sampling techniques. The data obtained were then triangulation techniques and analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model. The results of the study show that, 1) lack of budget transparency, 2) inconsistency between the applicable development policy and the governing rules, 3) public participation in hockey is still lacking, 4) the talent identification process has met the provisions of the regulations, 5) post-career athlete support is still not optimal, 6) obstacles in the use and maintenance of training ground facilities, 7) the development and provision of coaches still need to be improved, 8) championship events are not yet routine and sustainable, and 9) the development of training, sports science, and sports medicine is still in the early stages. So it can be concluded that the development of indoor hockey achievements in East Kalimantan Province is still not optimal.

© 2024 Universitas Negeri Semarang

✉ Address correspondence:

Author Correspondence Address

E-mail: (first author's email address)

p-ISSN 2252-648X

e-ISSN 2502-4477

INTRODUCTION

In an effort to develop sports achievements, it is important to carry out coaching as soon as possible through talent observation, training, education, and nursery regeneration in order to create sports achievements with applications based on better technology and science and improve the quality of the parent organization of sports branches starting at the regional and national levels. To create athletes who have the opportunity to excel, a long coaching process that requires directed, planned, consistent, and systematic treatment carried out as early as possible can be performed at elementary school age and supported by sports technology and qualified science (UU No. 3 Tahun 2005). This could increase coaching through effective strategic planning. (J. Gulbin et al., 2013). The growth and development of sports achievements in a province comes from fostering sports achievements at the regional level (Diyanto et al., 2020). Therefore, the coaching program must provide opportunities for athletes in the area and be developed towards sports achievements at both the provincial and national levels.

Maximum achievement is influenced by various factors, including the quality of an athlete, the coach, training with quality programs, supporting facilities and infrastructure, sponsors, parents, assistance from the government, and athlete talent (Yanuar, 2020). Indonesian Hockey Federation of East Kalimantan Province always provides medal donations for the East Kalimantan contingent, as well as the Indonesian National Team, where each administrator must ensure the continuous and sustainable availability of athlete resources (Tan et al., 2019). The problem is that the development of indoor hockey achievements in East Kalimantan Province is still not optimal and is only to achieve achievements in certain championships, such as in the implementation of the Inter-Provincial Sports Week (PORPROV).

Based on the explanation above, it can be stated that the development of East Kalimantan Indoor hockey athletes is only at the limit of these

championships and is not sustainable, and the achievements are still not optimal. The coaching process requires commitment and totality in fostering sports both systematically and in a structured manner (Zheng et al., 2018), and takes time simultaneously (Qomarrullah, 2020), starting from early childhood or childhood until the child achieves high and maximum competitive ability. Seeing the success of the process of coaching achievements is not only seen from the achievement of medals but also from the process of coaching hockey from an early age or childhood, which is carried out simultaneously with the help of qualified coaches and instilling the meaning of the philosophy of hockey.

Achievement coaching requires a forum for competition to achieve maximum achievement. When the researcher carried out observations, the championship or competition of the indoor hockey sport in East Kalimantan Province still did not run as desired, especially in competitions for hockey athletes of childhood or early age and for youth athletes. It can be seen that championship is only in certain competitions, such as the implementation of (Inter-Provincial Sports Week).

The process of coaching achievements also requires adequate facilities and infrastructure to support them (Yanuar, 2020). The local and central governments guarantee the availability of sports facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the needs and standards (UU No. 3 Tahun 2005, 2005). However, indoor hockey in East Kalimantan Province currently does not have a special field, as the indoor hockey field itself still uses the available futsal field. From this statement, it can be said that it is an inhibiting factor in the process of coaching indoor hockeys.

Observation results conducted by researchers found problems in the process of training for indoor hockey sports achievements in East Kalimantan Province. Where these problems are: (1) lack of budget transparency, (2) inconsistency between applicable development policies and governing regulations, (3) the introduction and socialization of indoor hockey sports in the community has not been optimally implemented, (4) the achievement training program has not been optimally implemented from an early age, only a few regions have

implemented training, (5) lack of support for post-career athletes, (6) facilities and infrastructure that support hockey sports training are less than optimal, the basis and objectives of the training process have not been directed at long-term training, (7) development and provision of coaches still need to be improved, (8) hockey championships that are tiered and continuous have not been held at various ages, (9) development of training, sports science, and sports medicine are still in the early stages.

In addition, the findings obtained are that the short-term solution in indoor hockey training in East Kalimantan Province is to rely on senior athletes from outdoor hockey or those who have long experience in hockey to represent the province in the National Championship. However, in several national championships participated by the East Kalimantan provincial indoor hockey team, the results have not been optimal so that researchers are of the view that the achievements of East Kalimantan provincial indoor hockey will continue to decline along with the decreasing ability of senior players to compete for various reasons. Therefore, it is very important to regenerate indoor hockey athletes through effective training programs and find solutions to the challenges faced.

“Sport Policy Factors Leading to International Sporting Success” (SPLISS) is a model with nine pillars that lead to the success of sports achievement coaching. The SPLISS model aims to provide an overview of the policy areas in sports that are important for the success of achieving sports achievements. Moreover, it is also to identify important problems and questions in the benchmark study of the system in sports achievement, then also implement its solutions that are fundamental, integrated and comprehensive, so that it can be known whether the program that has been running so far can be continued, stopped, or revised. So the purpose of this study is to obtain a comprehensive overview of the achievement coaching program for indoor hockey sports in East Kalimantan Province.

METHODS

This study employed a qualitative evaluation method using a model from De Bosscher et al. (2006) “Sport Policy Factors

Leading to International Sporting Success” (SPLISS). There are nine pillars in the model: 1) financial support, 2) integrated policy development, 3) participation in sports, 4) identification of talent, 5) support for post-career athletes, 6) training facilities, 7) development and provision of coaches, 8) national and international competitions, and 9) scientific research. The SPLISS model evaluates sports achievement coaching programs.

The research was carried out in the hockey coach training ground at the Gelora Kadrie Oening Stadium complex, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan, from October 2023 to January 2024. The sample used was 15 informants, consisting of the General Chairman of FHI East Kalimantan, Vice Chairman III for Development and Achievement of FHI East Kalimantan, East Kalimantan Indoor Hockey Coach, and Indoor Hockey Athletes representing East Kalimantan at the 2023 Pre-PON (National Championship). The data sources used in the study were 3P, namely, Person, Place, and Paper, which refer to the nine pillars in the SPLISS model.

Data collection begins with taking care of research permits from related parties, then continued with data collection using observation techniques at training locations and other places that are still directly related to the research being conducted. Further data collection is through direct interviews with 15 informants including coaches, assistant coaches and athletes without any coercion and pressure from researchers. As well as data collection through documentation by collecting relevant data such as work program documents, documents related to training facilities and hockey equipment assistance, invitation letters to participate in championships, funding proposal submission documents and so on related to the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Financial Support for the Development of Achievements in Indoor Hockey Sports in East Kalimantan Province

In the Sport Policy Factors Leading to International Sporting Success (SPLISS) model

proposed by De Bosscher et al. (2006), it is stated that financial support is funding support during the management period that takes place, financial support from KONI, grants, sponsors, and financial support programs for athletes (De Bosscher et al., 2006). Financial support is an essential foundation for building a strong sports system. This aspect includes the financial resources provided by governments, private organizations, sponsors, and others to support the development of athletes and sports facilities. The results of a study conducted by De Bosscher et al. (2006) show that countries that are able to provide adequate and strategically managed financial support have a greater chance of achieving success in international sports. Good funding allows for the development of training programs, infrastructure, and support services necessary to create outstanding athletes (De Bosscher et al., 2006).

In SKN Law (2005) Chapter XII article 69 paragraph 1, it is explained that sports funding is a shared responsibility between the government, local governments, and the community. The government and local governments are obliged to allocate sports budgets through the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. Article 70, paragraph 2, explains that in addition to being obtained from the State Budget and Regional Budget, sports funding sources can also be obtained from: a) the community through various activities based on applicable regulations, b) mutually beneficial cooperation, c) non-binding foreign aid, d) the results of the sports industry's business, and/or e) other legitimate sources based on the provisions of laws and regulations. All sources of sports funding were determined on the basis of the principles of adequacy and sustainability.

The other basis is Permenpora No. 21 (2017) concerning the development of sports branches with regional excellence in Article 21, which states that: (1) Funding for the development of OPUD is charged to the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) and the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) in accordance with the state/regional

financial capabilities and potential. (2) In addition to funding as intended in paragraph (1), funding for the development of OPUD can be obtained from other legal and non-binding sources in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

In Chapter XII article 71 paragraphs 1 and 2 also state that the principles of fairness, efficiency, transparency, and public accountability are the basis for the management of sports funds. Funds allocated by the government and local governments for sports can be provided in the form of grants in accordance with laws and regulations to finance the construction of sports facilities and necessary programmes (Wilson, 2015). Public funds must be used effectively, and proof of return on investment is in the form of high international ratings and podiums (Sam 2012). This indirectly motivates athletes, coaches, and administrators of sports organizations to provide high achievements through adequate financial support for athletes and coaches (De Bosscher et al., 2006).

From the results of the research on financial support in fostering the achievements of indoor hockey in East Kalimantan Province from 15 interviewees, the 1st proportion analysis was obtained as follows. Apart from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget through KONI East Kalimantan, the source of funds can also be obtained through mutually beneficial cooperation. All sports funding sources that support hockey achievement coaching and development programs are managed based on the principles of fairness, efficiency, sustainability, and transparency.

Development of Integrated Policies in Fostering Achievements in Indoor Hockey Sports in East Kalimantan Province

Integrated policy development is one of the main pillars that plays an important role in international sports success. This pillar emphasizes the importance of coordinated and integrated sports policies at various levels of government and organizations so that various efforts in advancing elite sports can run effectively and efficiently. Countries successful in

international sports, such as Australia, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands, often have well-integrated policies (De Bosscher et al., 2006).

Policies in the field of sports are a set of guidelines, regulations, and strategies designed by governments, sports organizations, and related institutions to regulate, develop, and advance sports in a country or region. Sports must be positioned on an equal footing with other development sectors, especially in terms of their role in society, the nation, and the state. The statement by Bailey & Morley (2006) supports that coaching is needed to change the behavior of individuals and shape their personalities, so that what is aspired to can be achieved according to expectations in this case through policy (Bailey & Morley, 2006).

Sports itself consists of three scopes that include activities, including: a) educational sports; b) recreational sports; and c) sports achievements (SKN Law, 2005). According to Güllich (2017), in terms of achieving the desired goals, the coaching and development program of sports must be supported by policies that support the development and coaching of athletes from a young age through the stages of nurseries and programmed training. While having training facilities and human resources can increase the likelihood of success, this is not a guarantee (Güllich, 2017). The process behind a policy, or outcome, refers to the efficiency of a sports policy, i.e. in an optimal way that inputs can be managed properly to produce the desired output (De Bosscher et al., 2006).

Based on the above analysis, the 2nd proportion is as follows: the policy concept formulated by the sports organization must follow what has been planned by the government itself and the implementation of the policy must be realized.

Sports Participation in the Development of Achievements in Indoor Hockey Sports in East Kalimantan Province

According to De Bosscher et al. (2006), sports participation is one of the key elements in the national sports success model. In their research on successful national sports policies, public participation in sport became the main

foundation for developing achievements at the elite level. There are several factors that support the importance of sports participation in this model, including: 1) the creation of a wider base for athlete development, 2) sports support and culture, 3) health and social influences, 4) infrastructure development, and 5) financial support through participation (De Bosscher et al., 2006).

In the context of successful national sports policies, as outlined by De Bosscher et al. (2006), sports participation at the community level is a very important foundation for the development of sports achievement at the elite level. Without widespread participation and strong sports culture support, it is difficult for a country to produce athletes who excel at the international level. This model emphasizes the importance of building a sustainable development path from the level of community participation to the level of elite achievement. Public awareness for sport contributes to the development of intelligent, healthy, skilled, resilient, competitive, prosperous, and dignified individuals and societies (Natalia et al., 2016).

The East Kalimantan Provincial Youth and Sports Office (Dispora Kaltim) continues to make various efforts to increase community participation to take part in sports. This needs to be done, because until 2023 the level of community participation in sports in East Kalimantan is not included in the top 10 nationally. Recently, many events and championships have begun to be made, both at the level of students, students and other sports organizations as a form of effort so that the people of East Kalimantan can know and increase public awareness to exercise.

Based on the above analysis, the 3rd proportion is as follows: in relation to sports development, the improvement of hockey achievements aims to improve the culture and pattern of sports achievement nurseries in order to produce talented hockey athletes from various regions, especially in East Kalimantan Province.

Talent Identification in the Development of Achievements in Indoor Hockey Sports in East Kalimantan Province

De Bosscher et al. (2006) in their research on national sports success policies highlighted talent identification as one of the key factors in developing outstanding athletes. Talent identification is a systematic process of finding individuals who have the physical, mental, and technical potential to develop into elite athletes in the future. This process is crucial for countries that want to compete competitively on the international sports stage. The main components of talent identification include: 1) Wide participation base, 2) Structured talent identification programs, 3) Use of appropriate assessment tools, 4) Mentoring and continuous development, 5) Collaboration between institutions, and 6) The role of science coaching in talent identification. For example, in the implementation of one of them in Australia uses the Talent Search program, which has a systematic approach to finding potential athletes through physical tests in schools, followed by further talent development in sports training centers (De Bosscher et al., 2006).

Talent identification is one of the important components in the sports talent development system (De Bosscher et al., 2006). Talent identification includes a systematic process of finding individuals who have great potential to develop into elite athletes. Talent identification programs are a systematic approach to finding individuals who have great potential for success in elite sports, and then being selected and recruited in talent program promotions (Barracough et al., 2022). An effective talent identification program provides a strong foundation for developing an individual's potential optimally. The purpose of talent promotion itself is to increase the potential of athletes through various institutional measures designed to accelerate talent development e.g. through competitions, training opportunities, effective time management, personality coaching, health coaching, financial support and athlete well-being (Vaeyens et al., 2009).

Based on the above analysis, the 4th proportion is as follows: as an effort to achieve the goal of achievement, it is necessary to identify, select and develop talents. Therefore, in

these stages, it is necessary to provide adequate infrastructure that allows the development of full potential. The provision of infrastructure that includes trainers with good quality/competence and appropriate training programs, as well as tiered and sustainable competitions that are in line with policy, financial, facility, equipment and scientific support.

Support for Post-Career Athletes in the Development of Indoor Hockey Achievements in East Kalimantan Province

Within the framework of SPLISS (Sports Policy factors Leading to International Sporting Success), support for athletes post-career is an important part of a comprehensive sports policy. SPLISS emphasized the importance of preparing athletes for the transition to life after retirement from the world of sports, given that many athletes have difficulty adjusting to life after the end of their careers. The support for post-career athletes includes: 1) career transition programs; 2) education and training support; 3) mental well-being and health; 4) financial support; and 5) alternative career development (De Bosscher et al., 2006).

Wellbeing support and preparation for life after retirement from the world of athletes are important aspects of holistic athlete coaching. Many athletes have gone through a difficult transition after retiring from their professional careers, due to drastic lifestyle changes and the diminished support they used to receive during their time as active athletes. Therefore, support to ensure well-being and post-athletic career preparation is essential. Welfare support and preparation for life after retirement from the world of athletes must be strengthened especially by an adequate funding system (Brown et al., 2019; Canadian Heritage, 2012).

Based on the above analysis, the 5th proportion is as follows: The government must provide certainty for the future of athletes after retiring from the sports arena. It is not just about providing big bonuses for outstanding athletes, in this case it is only a short-term solution, because it cannot be used as a guarantee in the long term. In addition, the provision of bonuses also sucks up a large budget. So from this it does need more

government attention, and athletes must also be aware of tough challenges after their heyday ends. As for the future, athletes should be able to take advantage of their heyday by investing, so that when they retire they can continue to live properly.

Training Venue Facilities in the Achievement Development of Indoor Hockey Sports in East Kalimantan Province

In Law Number 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System, article 1 paragraphs 20 and 21 define two important terms in the context of sports: Paragraph 20 states that sports infrastructure is a place or space including an environment used for sports activities and/or sports implementation. It includes a wide range of facilities that support sports activities. While in paragraph 21 it is explained that sports facilities are equipment and equipment used for sports activities. It includes all the tools necessary in the implementation of sports, such as balls, gym equipment, and so on. So from this, it can be concluded that adequate facilities and infrastructure are needed so that all people have the same opportunity to carry out sports activities, especially in achievement sports. This should be done by building and improving facilities and developing sports infrastructure such as the field, with easy access to the field, good management and maintenance of the field to support the needs needed in the process of coaching and developing sports (Rahmad Diyanto et al., 2021).

Facilities and infrastructure should meet the standards in accordance with what is stated in Government Regulation No. 16 (2007) article 89, which can be used to support sports achievements. The content of the government regulation is: infrastructure standards and sports facilities consist of sports infrastructure standards and sports facilities standards. The standard of sports infrastructure as intended in paragraph (1) includes the following requirements: a) sports spaces and venues that comply with the technical requirements of the sport; b) an environment that is free from water, air, and noise pollution; c) safety in accordance with building safety requirements; d) security declared by fulfilling the

requirements of the security system; and e) health declared by the availability of medical and hygiene equipment. Meanwhile, the standard of sports facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) includes the following requirements: a) equipment and equipment that are in accordance with the technical requirements of the sport; b) safety in accordance with the safety requirements of equipment and equipment; c) health declared by fulfilling hygiene and hygiene requirements; and d) fulfillment of environmentally friendly product requirements. Thus, sports facilities in the form of facilities and infrastructure used in the implementation of coaching and development of achievement sports must be in accordance with the standards that have been determined and evenly distributed to each region, as well as by obtaining adequate funding support from the government.

Based on the analysis above, the 6th proportion is as follows: sports facilities and infrastructure are one of the important resources in supporting the process of coaching and developing sports so that they can achieve high achievements. Therefore, it is necessary to improve facilities and develop sports infrastructure such as fields, with easy access to the field, good management and maintenance of the field to support the needs needed in the process of coaching and developing sports, especially achievement sports.

Development and Provision of Coaches in the Development of Achievements in Indoor Hockey Sports in East Kalimantan Province

There are many factors that affect achieving achievements, including: the condition of athletes, the quality of coaches, the availability of infrastructure, the role of the government, environmental support and other factors that are interrelated. One factor is that the quality of the coach has an important role in helping an athlete achieve maximum achievement. The coach as a support for the athlete can explain the level of maturity of the individual so that it is described how the athlete will develop in the future (Ford et al., 2011; Valenti et al., 2020). In this case, the competence and motivation of the coach play a

very important role in creating outstanding athletes formed by a coach.

In the context of SPLISS (Sports Policy factors Leading to International Sporting Success), the development and provision of coaches is an important aspect to support athletes in the transition from professional sports careers to life after retirement. SPLISS offers a framework that identifies the various components that support athlete well-being, including training, skill development, and psychological support (De Bosscher et al., 2006). This is supported by article 27 paragraph (3) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 (2005), which explains that the coaching and development of achievement sports is carried out by coaches who have qualifications and certificates of competence that can be assisted by sports personnel with a scientific and technological approach. The ability factor of coaches who must master various disciplines related to training problems is very necessary to improve athletes' achievements.

Based on the analysis above, the 7th proportion is as follows: A coaching and development of achievement sports is carried out by coaches who have qualifications and competency certificates, so that it is necessary to develop the competence of coaches through the process of education, training or training that is held in stages and continuously.

National and International Championship Events on the Development of Achievements in Indoor Hockey Sports in East Kalimantan Province

Sports activities are inseparable from the existence of competitions or championships, both in the form of competitions and sports competitions that are carried out programmatically or unprogrammatically in the calendar of activities in existing sports branches. Even in the form of single event competitions (single matches) and multi-event competitions (matches of various sports), this is as contained in Government Regulation Number 17 (2007) article 2 paragraph (2) states that the form of multi-event includes: a. international sports week; b. national sports week; c. regional sports

week; d. Regional Sports Week. While single-event is contained in paragraph (3) which includes: a. international level sports championships; b. national level sports championships; c. regional level sports championships; d. Regional level championships.

Article 26 paragraphs (1) & (2) of Law Number 17 (2007) states that sports championships at the international level aim to: a. improve sports achievements; b. realizing friendship and peace between nations; c. providing competition experience; d. increasing the dignity and dignity of the nation; and e. fostering national enthusiasm and pride. National sports championships, regional sports championships, provincial sports championships, and district/city sports championships aim to: a. improve sports achievements; b. capturing potential sportsman seeds; c. massing exercise; d. providing competition experience; and e. strengthening the unity and unity of the nation. For competition/championship organizers according to Permenpora Number 21 (2017) article 14 states that the implementation of systematic, structured and scheduled competitions in 1 (one) calendar year of coaching is organized by the Parent Organization of Regional Sports Branches with the support of the Government and/or Regional Government.

Based on the above analysis, the 8th proportion is as follows: As an effort to improve the achievements of hockey through the selection of potential hockey athletes and the premise that hockey sports require a competition or championship. Where synergy is needed between the government, KONI and Disorda and the branch of the hockey organization, namely FHI East Kalimantan, so that competitions or championships can be held programmatically, in stages and sustainably.

Application of Scientific Research to the Development of Achievements in Indoor Hockey Sports in East Kalimantan Province

Based on Law Number 3 (2005) Article 74 states that: (1) The government, local governments, and/or the community carry out the development of science and technology in a sustainable manner to advance national sports.

(2) The government, local governments, and/or the community may establish research and development institutions for sports science and technology that are useful for advancing the coaching and development of national sports. (3) The development of science and technology as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out through research, assessment, technology transfer, socialization, scientific meetings, and cooperation between research institutions, both national and international that specialize in sports science and technology. (4) The results of the development of science and technology as intended in paragraph (1) are socialized and applied for the advancement of sports. (5) Further provisions regarding the development of sports science and technology as intended in paragraphs (1) to (4) are regulated by Government Regulations.

Based on the above analysis, the 9th proportion is as follows: So that in developing science and technology, the government can form research and development institutions for science and technology in the field of sports by collaborating through research institutions such as universities, both national and international that specialize in sports science and technology.

The SPLISS method provides a comprehensive theoretical framework for evaluating various factors that influence the achievement of indoor hockey in East Kalimantan Province. With nine factors contained in the SPLISS method, it provides a comprehensive approach to a deeper analysis of how these factors work together to influence the achievement of the East Kalimantan provincial indoor hockey team. Using the SPLISS method in this indoor hockey research provides many advantages, ranging from a systematic and comprehensive approach to the ability to identify weaknesses in sports policy and provide objective data-based recommendations. This method is very useful for the government, the Indonesian hockey federation, Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) and other related parties to design more effective policies in improving the achievement and development of indoor hockey at the national and international levels. By using

the SPLISS method, research on indoor hockey achievement development in East Kalimantan Province can produce several significant innovations. These innovations include a structured approach to policy evaluation, mapping problems and development potentials, and more evidence-based and focused policy recommendations. SPLISS provides a framework that allows for the analysis of all factors that influence indoor hockey achievement, as well as offering more effective and data-based solutions to improve the sports development system at the provincial level.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research objectives, it was found that indoor hockey training in East Kalimantan Province is still not optimal. This is evidenced by the assessment based on the nine pillars of the SPLISS model, including: 1) lack of budget transparency, 2) inconsistency between applicable development policies and governing regulations, 3) community participation in hockey is still lacking, 4) the talent identification process has met regulatory requirements, 5) post-career athlete support is still not optimal, 6) obstacles in the utilization and maintenance of training facilities, 7) development and provision of coaches still need to be improved, 8) championship events are not routine and sustainable, and 9) development of training, sports science, and sports medicine is still in its early stages.

The SPLISS method provides a protected theoretical framework to release various factors that influence the achievement of indoor hockey in East Kalimantan Province. However, in its implementation, the limitation is that the manager has not been fully open to the researcher, so the data obtained is not yet strong. As for further researchers, they can use other evaluation methods to assess the factors that hinder the achievement of indoor hockey achievements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank to Supervisor I Mrs. Dr. Setya Rahayu, M.S., Supervisor II Mr. Dr. Harry Pramono, M.Si., and the Head of the Study Program Mr. Dr. Hermawan Pamot Raharjo, M.Pd who have provided direction and guidance in writing this thesis. Then to all coaches and athletes in the field of indoor hockey who have contributed to the research.

REFERENCES

- Bailey, R., & Morley, D. (2006). Towards a model of talent development in physical education. *Sport, Education and Society*, 11(3), 211–230. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13573320600813366>
- Barracough, S., Till, K., Kerr, A., & Emmonds, S. (2022). Methodological Approaches to Talent Identification in Team Sports: A Narrative Review. *Sports (Basel, Switzerland)*, 10(6). <https://doi.org/10.3390/sports10060081>
- Brown, C. J., Webb, T. L., Robinson, M. A., & Cotgreave, R. (2019). Athletes' retirement from elite sport: A qualitative study of parents and partners' experiences. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 40, 51–60. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2018.09.005>
- Canadian Heritage. (2012). *Canadian Sport Policy 2012*. 24. http://sirc.ca/CSPRenewal/documents/CSP2012_EN_LR.pdf
- De Bosscher, V., De Knop, P., Van Bottenburg, M., & Shibli, S. (2006). A Conceptual Framework for Analysing Sports Policy Factors Leading to International Sporting Success. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 6(2), 185–215. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16184740600955087>
- Diyanto, R, Ma'mun, A., & Nuryadi, N. (2020). Evaluasi Kebijakan Pembinaan Prestasi Cabang Olahraga Squash Provinsi Riau. *Jurnal Ilmu ...*, 20(1), 21–28.
- Diyanto, Rahmad, Ma'mun, A., & Nuryadi, N. (2021). Evaluasi Kebijakan Pembinaan Prestasi Cabang Olahraga Squash Provinsi Riau. *Terindeks SINTA 4 Jurnal Ilmu Keolahragaan*, 20(1), 21–28.
- Ford, P., De Ste Croix, M., Lloyd, R., Meyers, R., Moosavi, M., Oliver, J., Till, K., & Williams, C. (2011). The Long-Term Athlete Development model: Physiological evidence and application. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 29(4), 389–402. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02640414.2010.536849>
- Gulbin, J. P., Croser, M. J., Morley, E. J., & Weissensteiner, J. R. (2013). An integrated framework for the optimisation of sport and athlete development: A practitioner approach. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 31(12), 1319–1331. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02640414.2013.781661>
- Gulbin, J., Weissensteiner, J., Oldenziel, K., & Gagné, F. (2013). Patterns of performance development in elite athletes. *European Journal of Sport Science*, 13(6), 605–614. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17461391.2012.756542>
- Güllich, A. (2017). International medallists' and non-medallists' developmental sport activities – a matched-pairs analysis. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 35(23), 2281–2288. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02640414.2016.1265662>
- Martindale, R., & Nash, C. (2013). Sport science relevance and application: Perceptions of UK coaches. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 31(8), 807–819. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02640414.2012.754924>
- Natalia, D., Sugiyanto, S., & Kiyatno, K. (2016). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dan Tingkat Kebugaran Jasmani Bagian Dari Pembangunan Olahraga Kabupaten Wonogiri. *Media Ilmu Keolahragaan Indonesia*, 6(2), 41–46.
- Qomarrullah, R. (2020). *Model Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Olahraga Unggulan Strategis Berbasis Kemitraan di Kota Semarang*. Universitas Negeri Semarang.

- Sam, M. (2012). Targeted investments in elite sport funding: wiser, more innovative and strategic? *Managing Leisure*, 17(2–3), 207–220.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13606719.2012.674395>
- Sotiriadou, K. (Popi), & Shilbury, D. (2009). Australian Elite Athlete Development: An Organisational Perspective. *Sport Management Review*, 12(3), 137–148.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smr.2009.01.002>
- Tan, T. C., Zheng, J., & Dickson, G. (2019). Policy transfer in elite sport development: the case of elite swimming in China. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 19(5), 645–665.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2019.1572768>
- UU No 3 Tahun 2005. (2005). Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun 2005 Tentang Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional Dengan. *Presiden RI*, 1, 1–53.
- Vaeyens, R., Güllich, A., Warr, C. R., & Philippaerts, R. (2009). Talent identification and promotion programmes of Olympic athletes. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 27(13), 1367–1380.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02640410903110974>
- Valenti, M., Scelles, N., & Morrow, S. (2020). Elite sport policies and international sporting success: a panel data analysis of European women’s national football team performance. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 20(3), 300–320.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2019.1606264>
- Wilson, W. (2015). Sports Infrastructure, Legacy and the Paradox of the 1984 Olympic Games. *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 32(1), 144–156.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2014.986110>
- Yanuar, P. (2020). *Identifikasi Keberbakatan Cabang Olahraga Hoki Lapangan di Indonesia*. Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.
- Zheng, J., Chen, S., Tan, T. C., & Lau, P. W. C. (2018). Sport policy in China (Mainland). *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 10(3), 469–491.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/19406940.2017.1413585>