



Pros and Cons of the Debate on the Implementation of the Latest Pencak Silat Regulations in Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the pros and cons of the discourse on the implementation of the latest pencak silat regulations passed by PERSILAT in 2021. The research method used was a mixed approach with a sequential exploratory model, beginning with qualitative analysis through documentation of public comments on social media, followed by a quantitative survey of administrators, coaches, athletes, and academics focused on pencak silat. The results indicate that the majority of respondents disapproved of the new rules. They argued that the rules failed to meet the expectations of practitioners, imitated other martial arts systems and risked diminishing the cultural uniqueness of pencak silat. When considering the pros and cons, this study revealed that those in favour of the new rules appreciated the efforts to modernise and internationalise pencak silat, particularly through technological integration, such as the use of the Video Assistant Referee (VAR) system. Meanwhile, the contra group argued that the new regulations made the competition more complex and unsafe, and detached it from its traditional identity. Quantitatively, 83.4% of respondents favoured the old 2013 rules, while only 16.6% supported the new ones, emphasising a strong preference for preserving the sport's originality. These findings highlight the importance of a thorough review and stakeholder engagement before the new regulations are implemented more widely, particularly in Indonesia.

How to Cite

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, social media has become a source of big data on various social phenomena, such as public health monitoring (Banda et al., 2020) . detection and tracking of various events across the population, such as disease outbreaks, financial market performance, and preferences in online movie choices, political participation, and even sports participation (Hayes, 2022; Khan et al., 2019; O'Reilly et al., 2012; Santillana et al., 2015; Wolffsohn et al., 2020) . There have even been studies on the use of social media to gauge public satisfaction with a policy (Abdul Rauf et al., 2016) .

Regarding policy, particularly in the field of pencak silat, there is currently a policy change related to pencak silat competition rules. These new rules were implemented at the 2021 Southeast Asian Games in Vietnam.

The International Pencak Silat Federation (PERSILAT) is an official organization that plays an important role in the development of pencak silat around the world. It was established in 1980 by 13 leaders from three national pencak silat organizations in Southeast Asia, namely: Indonesia (IPSI: Indonesian Pencak Silat Association), Singapore (PERSISI: Singapore Silat Association), and Malaysia (PESAKA: National Silat Association). One of the objectives of establishing PERSILAT is to promote and spread the spirit of pencak silat as a sport, as well as to bring a positive influence to everyone, especially the younger generation. To date, 28 official national organizations from various countries have been accepted as members of the (Indrahti, 2021; Mulyana & Lutan, 2021)).

Pencak silat is a traditional martial art originating from the Malay archipelago that is becoming increasingly well-known and popular among young people because it is competed in the form of sports events (Ediyono & Widodo, 2019; Surbakti et al., 2022) . As is well known, in its development, pencak silat has officially become one of the competitive sports disciplines contested in various official competitions (single events and multi-events).

In recent years, pencak silat has been officially recognized as a sport in the 2018 Asian Games (Dimiyati et al., 2020) . This shows that the increasing public attention and interest in pencak silat is one of the successes of the organization in developing and preserving the culture of pencak silat.

Basically, pencak silat competitions are governed by rules and regulations established by official organizations (both national and interna-

tional) that emphasize the unique or distinctive aspects of pencak silat movements. PERSILAT, as the International Pencak Silat Federation, has the authority to establish competition rules, taking into account various aspects and developments in competitive sports, supported by members from the national pencak silat organizations of each country.

Over time, the rules of pencak silat competition have undergone several changes because the previous rules were considered prone to cheating. Dissatisfaction in the field eventually led to new ideas for changing the rules to make them simpler, more interesting, and safer for competing athletes, as well as creating ideal competition rules that could be applied without losing the uniqueness of pencak silat.

In recent years, pencak silat practitioners have been stirred up by the discourse on the implementation of pencak silat competition rules approved by PERSILAT in 2021. The significant changes from the previous regulations (Munas IPSI 2013) have become a serious debate among pencak silat practitioners. The changes include: competition arena design, judging and scoring systems, the development of new techniques similar to other martial arts, and competition uniforms.

The policy to implement the latest pencak silat regulations has attracted the attention of the pencak silat community, especially coaches and athletes who are actively involved in the sport. The issue of pros and cons surrounding the new regulations established by PERSILAT 2021 remains an unknown topic.

In Indonesia, the IPSI Executive Board has yet to decide whether the new regulations will be implemented, as there is still a lot of feedback that tends to be negative towards the regulatory changes. However, to date, the author has not found any official records of responses from practitioners or academics regarding the changes to the pencak silat competition regulations that have been published in scientific journals.

This study is the first to systematically document and analyse the responses of practitioners and academics to the 2021 PERSILAT regulation changes, using both qualitative and quantitative evidence. While the IPSI Executive Board in Indonesia has yet to decide on national implementation due to mixed public sentiment, no previous scientific publication has empirically explored these perspectives. Therefore, this research fills a significant gap by providing an evidence-based understanding of the pros and cons of the new competition regulations in the context of Indonesia as the birthplace of pencak silat.

However, this information is still limited in research, so further exploration is needed to find out how the public responds to the new rules on changes to pencak silat competition regulations established by PERSILAT in 2021 for pencak silat competitions applied at the 2021 Vietnam SEA Games.

Thus, the researchers wanted to further explore public satisfaction with the latest rules by searching social media that directly broadcast pencak silat competition events based on public comments. In addition, we also added additional data through surveys given directly to practitioners, athletes, and academics to strengthen the exploration of public views on the new pencak silat competition rules.

This study aims to explore the pros and cons of the discourse on the implementation of the latest pencak silat regulations passed by PERSILAT in 2021.

METHODS

The method used in this study was a combination of sequential exploratory research models. This method began with qualitative data analysis, followed by quantitative methods to measure variable values and test hypotheses.

The quantitative method uses a cross-sectional survey approach to obtain information about the opinions of research subjects with a single data collection (Fraenkel et al., 2006). Meanwhile, the qualitative method uses documentation.

The documentation referred to is documentation of various recordings of many social phenomena on YouTube as one of the electronic media that broadcasts the 2021 Asian Games pencak silat competition in Vietnam with various public comments. Furthermore, the research concept combined with the sequential exploratory model refers to the concept of (Sugiono, 2019).

The participants in this qualitative research were all those involved in responding to the new rules during the broadcast of the two matches with the most views and comments, ranked in the top two during the pencak silat competition at the 2021 Asian Games in Vietnam, which took place on Denny Wewey's YouTube channel.

Meanwhile, the samples in this quantitative research were practitioners and academics interested in pencak silat in Indonesia, including administrators, coaches, athletes, and university academics whose field of focus is pencak silat.

The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling, namely administrators, coaches, athletes, and university academics who-

se field of focus is pencak silat. A total of 513 respondents participated in this study with educational backgrounds and preliminary information related to competition rules presented in Table 1.

Meanwhile, participants involved in the process of observing social phenomena were all those who posted positive or negative comments during the broadcast of the pencak silat video, which was limited to October 12, 2022. Based on the researcher's search, there were 2,232 comments. The selection of comments for further analysis was done by choosing the top 100 comments through an application accessible at <https://exportcomments.com/>.

The tools used in data collection consist of qualitative and quantitative data collection tools. Data collection takes the form of video documentation using YouTube. Meanwhile, quantitative data collection tools use questionnaires. The questionnaires in this study have been validated by experts and are ready to be used in data collection in the field.

Table 1. List of other information used to determine respondents' responses

No	Item
1	Knowledge of New Regulations
2	Applying the Rules in Training/Competition
3	Experience Watching Matches with the New Rules
4	Safety of the Latest Rules
5	Simplicity of the New Rules
6	New Regulations Are More Objective
7	The Latest Regulations Are More Attractive
8	More Exciting Technical Developments With New Regulations
9	New Regulations More Satisfactory
10	Agree with the New Arena Design
11	Agree with 3 Judges in the Competition Category
12	Agree with 10 Judges in the Art Category
13	Agree with the New Scoring System
14	Agree with the new competition chairperson's uniform
15	Agree with the existence of a single protest commissioner
16	Video Assistant Referee (VAR) Latest Match Rules More Effective
17	Agree with the implementation of the new rules
18	Agree that the new rules should be revised

Source: Researcher (2025)

The first step in this study was to code various comments related to the latest pencak silat

regulations from commentators sourced from YouTube from a YouTube channel called Denny Wewey. The Denny Wewey YouTube channel was chosen for several reasons.

The first reason is that Denny Wewey's YouTube channel has a large number of subscribers (based on our latest monitoring on October 11, 2022, it reached 1.11 billion).

The second reason is that this channel has many positive and negative comments on the 2021 Vietnam Segames competition with the most viewers and comments.

The third reason is that Denny and Wewey are Indonesian national pencak silat athletes who have brought Indonesia's name to prominence on the international stage. This reason is a special one for us as a form of appreciation for these two athletes.

The secondary data we obtained from YouTube consists of pencak silat competition category videos with the top two rankings in terms of viewers and comments on the Denny Wewey YouTube channel. We then analyzed this data using the Atlas.Ti application. Atlas.Ti is commonly used to analyze secondary data sourced from YouTube, as in the studies "

The comments found in each were collected using an internet-based tool in the form of the Atlas.Ti recommendation web, which can be accessed via the page <https://exportcomments.com/>.

Furthermore, to reinforce the findings of the hypothesis in the first step, we distributed questionnaires to respondents consisting of administrators, coaches, athletes, and college academics with a focus on pencak silat and obtained data that was generally about the respondents' educational levels, their knowledge of the 2021 PERSILAT regulations, the application of the regulations in training, and their responses to the new rules.

Qualitative data analysis using Atlas.Ti to describe various social phenomena related to the plan to implement new pencak silat competition rules in Indonesia, based on the experience of applying the rules at the 2021 Asian Games in Vietnam as a hypothetical finding.

Furthermore, to analyze the results of the questionnaire given to respondents, the percentage formula from (Sudijono, 2015) :

$$p = f / N \times 100\%$$

Explanation:

F = frequency for which the percentage is being sought

N = number of cases (number of frequencies/ number of individuals)

p = percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research in this article begin by providing secondary data in the form of documentation from Denny Wewey's YouTube channel, which features the 2021 Asian Games pencak silat competition in Vietnam. As explained in the research method, the selection of videos in the analysis process was based on the comments and views with the top two rankings see **Figure 1**, **Figure 2**, **Figure 3**, **Figure 4**.

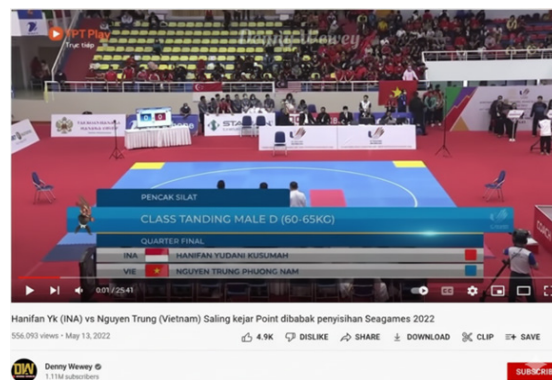


Figure 1. Video containing comments to be analyzed with the most views

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fa-rL7ddyPM&t=5s>

The video with the most views on Denny Wewey's YouTube channel is the preliminary round match between Hanifan from Indonesia and Nguyen Trung from Vietnam. As of October 12, 2022, this video has 556,093 views and 994 comments **Figure 2**.

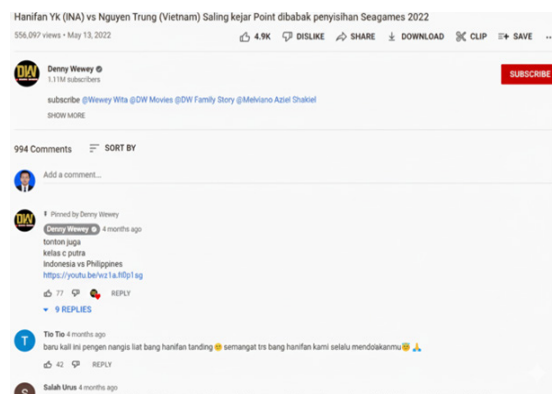


Figure 2. Video with the second-most comments

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fa-rL7ddyPM&t=5s>

Next, the video with the second highest number of views is the match between Khorudin Mustakim from Indonesia and Bin Azhar from Malaysia. This video has 460,899 views and ranks second. The comments on this video will also be analyzed by the author and ranked highest with a total of 1,238 comments See **Figure 4**.

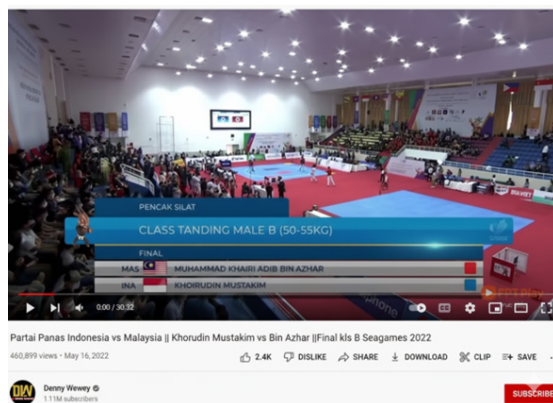


Figure 3. Video containing comments to be analyzed with the second highest number of views
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v1j-8OVAHAQ&t=138s>

Figure 3 is the video with the second-highest number of views. The second video has 460,899 views. The comments on this second video reached 1,238 comments and ranked first out of the top two selected by the researcher (see **Figure 4**).



Figure 4. Video with the most comments
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v1j-8OVAHAQ&t=138s>

After determining the comments on each video using the Atlas.Ti recommendation tool, this study found a variety of comments that were coded and grouped into several aspects related to regulatory changes that were considered to favor one country, namely the country hosting the event (see **Figure 5**). The comments displayed are the original comments from the public without any changes made by the researchers.

The public highlighted this with a variety of phrases and wordings such as "afraid of losing," "the host is likely to win," "beneficial to the host," and several other references.

However, this study also found comments that pointed to support for Vietnam as the host country, namely "Vietnam is really good, hnifn has been cut many times."

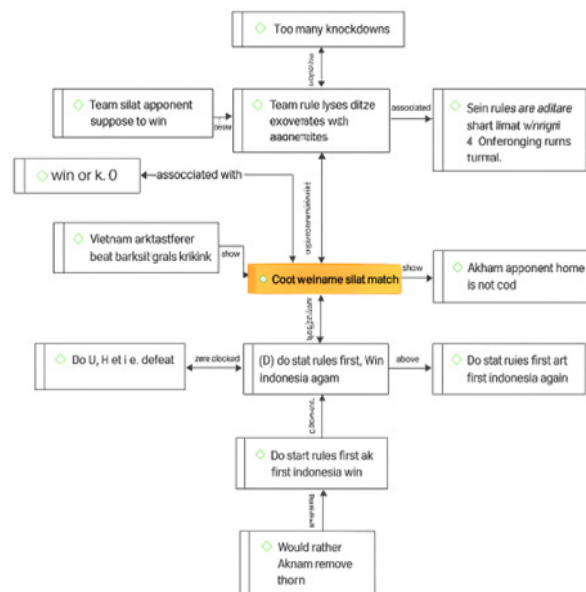


Figure 5. Analysis 1

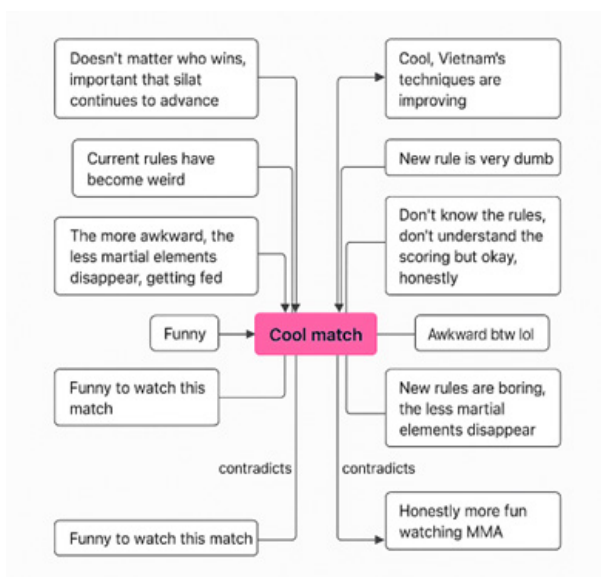


Figure 6. Analysis 2

The next analysis relates to public responses regarding positive and negative satisfaction when watching pencak silat videos. Several negative responses can be seen from various comments such as "I'm bored watching it," "Honestly, it's more fun to watch MMA," "The current rules are no fun... It's not as exciting as it used to be."

Meanwhile, comments expressing positive satisfaction were seen in several comments such as "The match was cool, Vietnam's martial arts techniques are getting better" or other sentences such as "it doesn't matter who wins, what matters is that pencak silat remains victorious worldwide", and several other comments (see **Figure 6**).

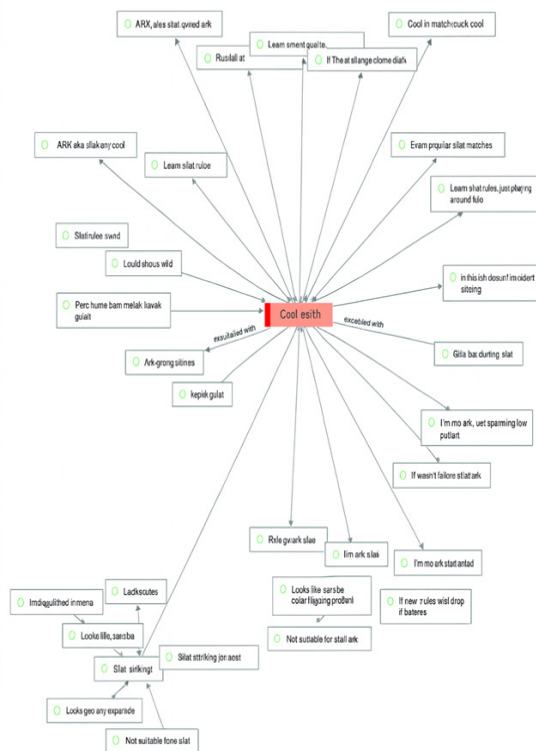


Figure 7. Analysis 3

Further analysis in Fig. 6 shows more comments comparing pencak silat matches to the new rules, such as in wrestling. Some of the highlights are the referee's approval of movements that knock down opponents by pulling their arms.

Some comments that point to this include "It's funny, who would pull their opponent down until they fall?" or other statements such as "This isn't pencak silat," "Silat is like wrestling," and several other comments. Of the many things that researchers have coded, the aspect that discusses pencak silat as being similar to wrestling has become a very popular topic (see **Figure 7**).



Figure 8. Analysis 4

The next social symptom studied relates to regulations that are difficult for the public to understand (see **Figure 8**). Several findings from comments that point to public confusion are presented in several sentences, such as "The rules confuse Bang Hanifan," "The regulations are un-

clear," "The regulations are now crazy," "I don't know what these new regulations are like," and several other references. Furthermore, the respondents' lack of knowledge regarding the new regulations is illustrated in **Figure 9**.

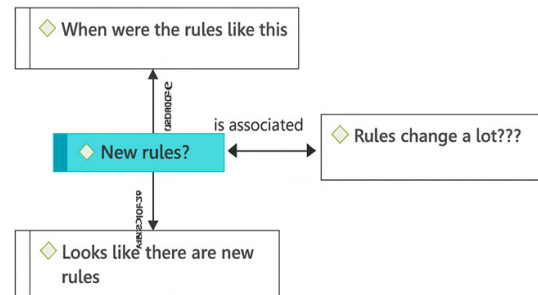


Figure 9. Analysis 5

Figure 8 shows the researchers' description of the public's lack of awareness of the new regulations. Some of the sentences used as references include "The regulations have changed a lot, haven't they?", "Since when have the regulations been like this?" and several other sentences.

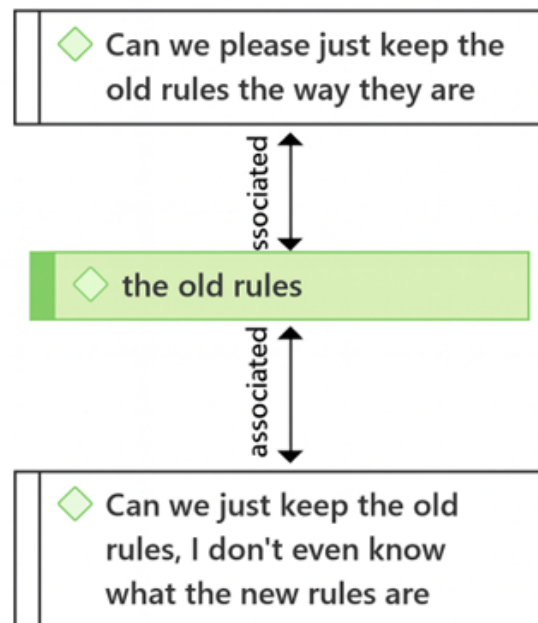


Figure 10. Analysis 6

Furthermore, the analysis in **Figure 10** represents dissatisfaction with the new regulations implemented at the 2021 Asian Games in Vietnam and a suggestion to return to the previous regulations. Several comments from the public include "Can't we just use the old regulations?", "Just use the old regulations", and "Can't we just use the old regulations, whatever the new regulations are?"

Based on the results of analysis using Atlas.Ti on secondary data obtained from public comments while watching pencak silat matches at the 2021 Asian Games in Vietnam, it can be concluded that more members of the public are dissatisfied with the new regulations, as expressed through various nonverbal expressions in respondents' comments regarding the regulations made by PERSILAT.

Furthermore, to reinforce the research results with a qualitative approach, this article will also present data using a quantitative approach through a questionnaire distribution. The results of the research using a quantitative approach can be further observed in **Figure 10**, **Figure 11**, **Figure 13** and **Tables 1** and **Tables 3**. Prior to that, the researcher also obtained data on the respondents' education, which can be seen in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Respondents' educational levels

Education	Percentage
Elementary	1
Junior High School	2
High School/Vocational School	29
Diploma	5
Bachelor	54
Master's degree	9

The characteristics or background of the respondents in this study were examined based on two indicators, namely educational background and the year in which they obtained information about the 2021 pencak silat regulations. The educational background of the respondents involved showed that those with a bachelor's degree (54%) were more dominant than other respondents: elementary school, junior high school, high school, diploma, master's degree (S2), and doctoral degree (S3). Meanwhile, the time (year) of obtaining information about the latest pencak silat competition regulations tended to be in the last two years, namely 2021 (42%) and 2022 (34%) (see **Figure 11**).

513 responses

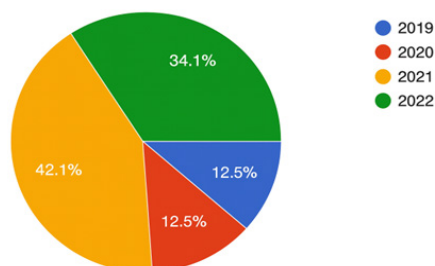


Figure 11. Time of obtaining information about the new rules

Based on the information obtained from **Figure 11**, 11.3% of respondents first learned about the latest pencak silat competition rules in 2019. Furthermore, 12.5% answered that they only learned about it in 2020, 42.1% answered that they only learned about the rules in 2021, and 34% of respondents answered that they only learned about the latest pencak silat competition rules in 2022. Further information regarding the percentage comparison of respondents' choices between the old and new rules can be seen in **Figure 12**.

391 responses

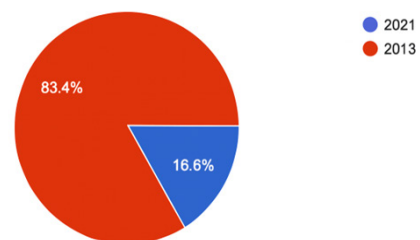


Figure 12. Percentage comparison of respondents' choices between the old and new rules.

Based on the information shown in **Figure 12**, it can be seen that 83.4% of respondents chose the old 2013 regulations, while 16.6% chose the new regulations. Furthermore, the researchers also asked respondents about the potential consequences of implementing the new regulations (see **Figure 13**).

■ No Risk
■ Art disappears
■ Not Answer
■ More Protest
■ High Injury Risk

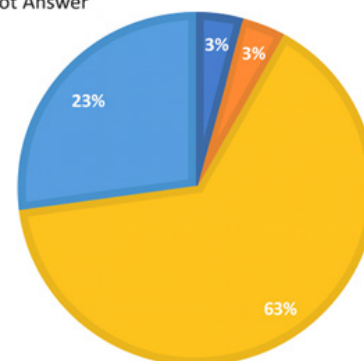


Figure 13. Risks that may occur if the new regulations are implemented

Figure 13 provides information about the potential risks that may occur if the new regulations are implemented. Based on this, 65% responded that if the new regulations are imple-

mented, there will be a high risk of injury, 4% responded that there is no risk, 1% responded that there is a high risk of injury, and 27% did not respond.

In addition to the information presented by the researcher based on **Figures 11**, **Figures 12**, and **Figures 13**, the researcher also obtained other information based on 18 additional questions given to respondents (see **Table 1**).

After distributing the questionnaire to respondents based on the items in **Table 1**, the following data shows the percentage of respondents' responses. Based on **Table 3**, which consists of 18 questions, it can be seen that more respondents chose the answer "yes." The aspects given numbers 1-18 in **Table 3** represent the items in **Table 1** in sequence. Further details regarding the percentage of respondents' answers can be seen in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Percentage of respondent responses

Aspect	Percentage	
	Yes	No
1	89.1%	10.9
2	35.1%	64.9
3	76.4%	23.6
4	11.8%	88.2
5	24.5%	75.5
6	27.2	72.8
7	22.7%	77.3
8	30.4%	69.6
9	17.6%	82.4
10	40.2%	59.8%
11	45.2%	54.8
12	31.4%	68.6
13	49.0%	51.0
14	36.0	64.0
15	33.6	66.4
16	81.3	18.7
17	17.6	82.4
18	93.7%	6.3

Based on the results of the questionnaire survey, the results of the quantitative approach generally support the hypothesis from the qualitative research findings regarding public dissatisfaction with the new rules established by PERSILAT. More specifically, the researcher categorizes the findings of this study as follows:

Application of training and experience with the new regulations

The data in **Table 3** shows the percentage of training implementation to prepare for competitions under the latest pencak silat regulations in 2021. The data shows that out of 513 respondents, only 35.1% stated that they had implemented a training program based on the changes in the 2021 PERSILAT pencak silat competition regulations, while 64.9% stated that they had not yet implemented it in their training process. Most coaches and athletes still apply the usual technical-tactical training patterns, still referring to the old regulations (Munas IPSI 2013). Meanwhile, regarding the experience of watching matches with the new regulations, 76.4% of respondents stated that they had seen matches with the new regulations, while 23.6% stated that they had not.

Safety, simplicity, and objectivity of the new regulations

Based on the survey results, 88.2% of respondents stated that the new regulations were unsafe, while 11.8% answered that they were safe. Furthermore, regarding the simplicity of the new regulations, 75.5% of respondents answered that they were not simple, while 24.5% answered that they were simple. The percentage of respondents who gave a negative response to the new regulations was also followed by other indicators regarding the objectivity of the new regulations. 72.8% of respondents stated that the latest regulations from the Ministry of Home Affairs () were not objective, while the rest stated that they were objective.

Respondents' interest and satisfaction with the new regulations

In terms of attractiveness, 77.3% of respondents stated that the new rules were not attractive, while the rest stated that they were. Furthermore, respondents also stated that the development of the sport with the new rules was not more attractive, with a percentage of 69.6%. Respondents also stated that the new rules were not more satisfying than the old rules, with a percentage of 82.4%. The rest stated that they were satisfied.

Approval of Changes to Competition Rules

The data in **Table 3** represents the responses of 391 respondents regarding their agreement with several changes to the pencak silat competition rules. A mean of 54.75% and SD of 18.72 indicated disagreement with changes to the

arena design, three-judge system, scoring standards, competition uniforms, and the presence of a protest commissioner. Meanwhile, a mean of 45.25% and SD of 18.72 of other respondents agreed with the changes made to the pencak silat competition rules. However, for the VAR system, 81.3% considered it to be effective, while the remaining 18.7% still considered it to be ineffective. These results show that most respondents disagreed with changes to several components of the competition rules that tended to eliminate the distinctive characteristics of pencak silat competitions.

Plans for Implementing Regulations in Indonesia

Regarding the plan to implement new pencak silat regulations in Indonesia based on responses from 391 respondents, the analysis results show that 82.9% of respondents disagree with the implementation of the new PERSILAT 2021 regulations in Indonesia and 93.7% of the total respondents state that revisions to the new regulations are necessary if they are to be implemented in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the remaining 17.1% of respondents agreed and 6.3% stated that there was no need to revise the new PERSILAT 2021 regulations. The discourse on the implementation of the latest pencak silat needs to be reviewed, as it is considered not in line with the expectations of pencak silat practitioners and tends to adopt other martial arts competition regulations that may be considered better and minimize unsportsmanlike behavior.

Suggestions and Expectations for Changes to Pencak Silat Competition Rules

Based on research data from surveys, there are suggestions and expectations regarding pencak silat regulations, namely (1) The art of pencak silat (pencak silat rules) must be maintained as a characteristic or specialty of pencak silat martial arts, (2) The uniform used by match officials does not need to be changed, (3) The pencak silat regulations approved by PERSILAT in 2021 should be reviewed in their entirety as they increase the risk of injury, particularly pulling injuries; and (4) changes to the regulations are necessary, but consideration should be given to retaining certain components of the old regulations that were approved at the 2013 IPSI National Conference.

Furthermore, expectations regarding the latest pencak silat regulations are (1) to bring pencak silat into the Olympics and allow it to develop in line with technological advances without forgetting the principles of pencak silat; and (2)

to revise the 2021 regulations. Meanwhile, the expectations for the advancement of pencak silat are (1) to remain sustainable; (2) to be able to spread throughout the world amid technological advances while maintaining its traditions and principles; (3) to enter the Olympics; and (4) to be able to follow and apply technology into the competition and scoring systems.

Basically, pencak silat is a martial art that originated as a cultural heritage and has developed rapidly, bringing with it its own unique set of movement principles supported by aspects of sport and mental spirituality. Most practitioners of pencak silat will certainly strive to preserve the philosophical values behind the birth of pencak silat and will always develop it as a form of cultural preservation, especially in Indonesia.

Based on the results of research using a sequential exploratory mixed research approach, this study generally found two main findings, namely findings using a qualitative approach and findings using a quantitative approach.

The process of exploring findings using a qualitative approach, by looking at various public comments that show that most of the public, through comments on Denny Wewey's YouTube channel, are dissatisfied with the new pencak silat rules when the competition is broadcast. Studies using YouTube are commonly found in several scientific studies, such as "

The researchers also conducted a quantitative study. Based on the survey, they found that in general, respondents from among administrators, coaches, athletes, and academics at universities focusing on pencak silat disagreed with the new rules, especially if they were to be implemented in Indonesia.

This finding is particularly interesting because it highlights the gap between the policy-making body (PERSILAT) and practitioners in the field (athletes, coaches, administrators) in one of the founding countries of pencak silat. The qualitative dissatisfaction recorded in public comments on YouTube is consistent with and strongly supported by quantitative data from experts in the field. This indicates that the discourse on regulatory change is not merely an elite issue, but has become a widespread concern within the pencak silat community.

One of the most pointed criticisms that emerged from the qualitative analysis was the assumption that the new regulations caused pencak silat to lose its identity and become similar to wrestling. Comments such as "this is not pencak silat" and "silat is like wrestling" explicitly show

the public's disappointment with the loss of the "uniqueness" of the martial art, which should be its main distinguishing feature. Quantitative data reinforces this, with the majority of respondents (82.9%) rejecting the implementation of the new rules in Indonesia and 93.7% of respondents wanting a revision. They suggest that the art and rules of pencak silat should be preserved as its distinctive characteristics (Negari & Hidayat, 2015; Ratnasari & Setiawan, 2019). This phenomenon reflects a conflict between modernization efforts, which may aim to make competitions more objective and acceptable at international events such as the Olympics, and efforts to preserve the philosophical and cultural values of traditional pencak silat.

Interestingly, although the purpose of regulatory changes is often to simplify and minimize fraud, the results of this study show the opposite. The public actually considers the new regulations to be "complicated," "unclear," and not simpler. In fact, 88.2% of survey respondents consider the new regulations to be unsafe, and 65% of respondents believe that the risk of injury will be higher. This contradicts the spirit of sportsmanship and athlete safety, which should be the top priority in any sports regulation policy.

Currently, findings on public response to new regulations in pencak silat are still very limited and rare in scientific studies. Thus, there are no relevant articles to support the findings of this study.

However, there is a finding regarding local government policies in sports performance development that policies in sports are only beneficial to individuals or certain groups (Prasetyo et al., 2018).

The results of this previous study can be used as material for reconsidering the new rules in pencak silat competitions, as the potential for new policies in pencak silat may only benefit certain groups, as reflected in public comments that feel the host is likely to benefit from the new regulations.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion of the research results, it can be concluded that most pencak silat practitioners and academics stated that the changes to the pencak silat competition rules passed by PERSILAT in 2021 need to be widely disseminated so that practitioners in the field have guidelines for implementing training programs. The 2021 PERSILAT competition regulations are considered to still need to be

reviewed, as the changes made have not met the expectations of pencak silat practitioners.

Several rule changes that have been made are considered insufficient to address the weaknesses of the old rules (2013 IPSI National Conference) and tend to eliminate the distinctive characteristics and values of pencak silat. In addition, most respondents consider the pencak silat competition system to be complicated, uninteresting, and posing a higher risk of injury to athletes. These results can be used as a reference for policy makers, especially in pencak silat organizations, as a consideration regarding the discourse on the implementation of the latest pencak silat regulations in Indonesia. In general, most of the respondents involved in this study have not yet implemented the 2021 PERSILAT pencak silat competition regulations, which is one of the limitations of this study.

These results can also be used as a basis for future researchers in identifying perceptions and needs in ideal regulatory changes while still accommodating input from practitioners and phenomena occurring in the field. The hope is that changes to competition regulations will have a positive impact on the development of pencak silat, making it more widely accepted and able to break into the highest level of sports competition, namely the Olympics.

The results of this study are expected to serve as a reference for stakeholders in determining policies for the implementation of pencak silat competition regulations, particularly in Indonesia.

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