

The Analysis of Well-being's Level on Athletes with Special Needs

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Abstract. This is qualitative research that uses a descriptive approach that focuses on knowing the level of welfare of athletes with special needs in national training centers. Primary data was obtained by using interviews addressed to 20 athletes who were willing to be resource persons. Interviews were conducted based on the welfare level instrument used by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia with indicators in the form of income, expenses, living conditions, housing facilities, ease of obtaining health services, and ease of obtaining transportation facilities. In addition, researchers also took information in the form of monthly salary receipt data obtained by athletes as secondary data from this study. The data was then analyzed using the NVivo 12 Pro. The search results using the word cloud feature in the NVivo 12 Pro application program that comes from all research data, the sentence "has fulfilled" is a sentence that often appears as evidenced by the percentage of 57.53%. Based on the data analysis that has been done, it can be seen that the majority of athletes with special needs have a high level of welfare.

Key words: Adaptive Physical Education Well-being, Athlete with Special Needs.

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INTRODUCTION

Currently in Indonesia, athletes with disabilities are the athletes who donate the most medals, this can be seen from the medal donations in sports, such as athletics which managed to donate 35 gold medals, 25 silver medals, and 16 bronze medals (Setyaningrum et al., 2021). Not only that, in the swimming branch, athletes with disabilities from Indonesia also managed to get 39 gold medals, 13 silver medals, and 12 bronze medals. Thanks to this, Indonesia won the overall title at the 2017 Asean Para Games with 126 gold medals, 75 silver medals, and 50 bronze medals (Prameswari, 2019).

However, from all the achievements that have been made by these athletes, we need to see how far the government has played a role in helping to improve their welfare. In fact, one of the things that is of concern to governments and sports organizations in the world today is the increasing demand for improving the welfare of athletes starting from career development, education, and skills, especially for young athletes. The government's attention should also be to maintain the rights of athletes to get access to education and work even though they are still professional athletes (Pranoto et al., 2021).

Welfare is a system of life and social, material, and spiritual life that is filled with a sense of safety, decency and inner and outer peace that enables every citizen to make efforts to fulfill their physical, spiritual and social needs as well as possible for themselves, their household and the community. community (Dakwah & Iain, 2021). Prosperity can be demonstrated by the ability to seek family resources to meet the needs of goods and services that are considered important in family life. Thus, welfare is the fulfillment of all needs, both goods and services in meeting family needs (Adriani & Wiksuana, 2018). According to Law No. 11 of 2009, Social Welfare is a condition of meeting the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens in order to live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions. The problems of social welfare that are developing today show that there are citizens whose rights to their basic needs have not been properly fulfilled because

they have not received social services from the state. As a result, there are still citizens who experience obstacles in obtaining their social rights so that they cannot live a decent and dignified life. According to the Central Statistics Agency (2005), there are eight indicators used to determine the level of welfare, namely income, family consumption or expenditure, living conditions, housing facilities, health quality of family members, ease of obtaining health services, ease of obtaining education, ease of gain access to transportation facilities.

Until now, the welfare of athletes with disabilities in Indonesia is still far from expectations. Moreover, many athletes with disabilities are no longer athletes after they finish with international championships whereas not all athletes with disabilities have other skills and a good level of education. However, the government's presence for athletes with disabilities is still only limited to its functional role, which saddens many people. Even though athletes with disabilities have contributed a lot of medals to Indonesia, this can be proven by the number of athletes with disabilities who provide achievements than non-disabled athletes. With conditions like this, the government's own attention to athletes with disabilities in Indonesia is still very minimal, because athletes with disabilities themselves are only underestimated by the government (Sakarya & Of, 2018).

With the achievements that have been given by Indonesian athletes with disabilities, the government should pay attention to the welfare level of athletes with disabilities in Indonesia. In addition, with the enactment of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, it can certainly open up equal opportunities for athletes with disabilities to get the same welfare as other athletes. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Wahyu as the Secretary of the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) on February 21, 2019 stated that the athlete also received a gift or bonus from the government but it is not known whether this has helped the welfare of the athletes themselves or not. Moreover, until now no one has ever discussed in more depth about how high the level of welfare for athletes with special needs is. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the level of welfare of athletes with special needs in order to become a new perspective for relevant stakeholders in paying attention to the welfare of athletes.

METHOD

This is qualitative research that uses a descriptive approach. This means that the problem to be discussed aims to create a description that accurately, systematically, and factually describes the level of welfare of athletes with special needs. This study focuses on knowing the level of welfare of athletes with special needs in national training centers. Primary data was obtained by using interviews addressed to 20 athletes who were willing to be resource persons. Interviews were conducted based on the welfare level instrument used by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia with indicators in the form of income, expenses, living conditions, housing facilities, ease of obtaining health services, and ease of obtaining transportation facilities. In addition, researchers also took the information in the form of monthly salary receipt data obtained by athletes as secondary data from this study. The data was then analyzed using the NVivo 12 Pro to find out the description of each resource person about the quality of their welfare.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

All data sources that have been obtained are imported into the NVivo 12 Pro application program for data analysis purposes. By looking at the results of nodes that have been designed by researchers based on groups and sub-groups of data analysis, researchers can observe the relationship between one data and another based on the plaque that has been formed. The following is a picture of the nodes that have been made by researchers based on the results of data analysis by connecting all research data.

Name	Files	References	Created On	Created By	Modified On	Modified By
Pendaftaran	20	20	26/03/2022 15:57	DTH	28/03/2022 0:12	DTH
Sudah memasuki	20	20	26/03/2022 15:57	DTH	27/03/2022 23:46	DTH
Pelajar	7	7	26/03/2022 17:11	DTH	27/03/2022 23:18	DTH
Freelance	4	4	26/03/2022 16:41	DTH	27/03/2022 23:46	DTH
Mahasiswa	3	3	26/03/2022 16:57	DTH	27/03/2022 0:06	DTH
Ibu rumah tangga	2	2	26/03/2022 16:01	DTH	27/03/2022 23:24	DTH
Pelan	2	2	26/03/2022 17:31	DTH	26/03/2022 23:35	DTH
AGH Kembara	1	1	26/03/2022 23:55	DTH	26/03/2022 23:55	DTH
Pedagog	1	1	27/03/2022 23:32	DTH	27/03/2022 23:32	DTH
Konsumsi atau pengeluaran rumah	20	20	26/03/2022 16:23	DTH	28/03/2022 0:12	DTH
Mencukupi	14	14	26/03/2022 16:25	DTH	27/03/2022 23:18	DTH
Belum mencukupi	6	6	26/03/2022 23:39	DTH	27/03/2022 23:47	DTH
Memiliki rencana	10	10	26/03/2022 16:24	DTH	27/03/2022 23:24	DTH
Tidak memiliki rencana	4	4	26/03/2022 17:12	DTH	27/03/2022 23:48	DTH
Kuota, makan	5	5	26/03/2022 17:36	DTH	27/03/2022 23:18	DTH
alat mandi, bundu dapur, kuota	3	3	26/03/2022 16:43	DTH	27/03/2022 23:06	DTH
alat mandi, bundu dapur	2	2	26/03/2022 16:24	DTH	27/03/2022 23:24	DTH
Kuota, pembiayaan	2	2	26/03/2022 16:58	DTH	27/03/2022 0:10	DTH

Name	Files	References	Created On	Created By	Modified On	Modified By
Kuota, makan, bensin	1	1	26/03/2022 17:11	DTH	26/03/2022 17:11	DTH
Kuota, makan, pembiayaan	1	1	26/03/2022 17:23	DTH	26/03/2022 17:23	DTH
Kuota, bensin, alat mandi	1	1	26/03/2022 23:38	DTH	26/03/2022 23:38	DTH
Kuota, peralatan dapur	1	1	27/03/2022 0:22	DTH	27/03/2022 0:22	DTH
Kuota, sepatu	1	1	27/03/2022 23:15	DTH	27/03/2022 23:15	DTH
Kuota, peralatan mandi	1	1	27/03/2022 23:34	DTH	27/03/2022 23:34	DTH
Peralatan mandi	1	1	27/03/2022 23:47	DTH	27/03/2022 23:47	DTH
Keadaan tempat tinggal	20	20	26/03/2022 16:25	DTH	28/03/2022 0:11	DTH
Ada rencana merenovasi	20	20	26/03/2022 16:27	DTH	27/03/2022 23:49	DTH
Sudah layak	19	19	26/03/2022 16:26	DTH	27/03/2022 23:49	DTH
Sudah sangat layak	1	1	26/03/2022 17:14	DTH	26/03/2022 17:14	DTH
Memiliki tabungan renovasi	14	14	26/03/2022 16:28	DTH	27/03/2022 23:49	DTH
Belum memiliki tabungan	6	6	26/03/2022 17:18	DTH	27/03/2022 23:19	DTH
Fasilitas tempat tinggal	20	20	26/03/2022 16:26	DTH	28/03/2022 0:11	DTH
Sudah memadai	20	20	26/03/2022 16:28	DTH	27/03/2022 23:49	DTH
Pendaftaran sudah memasuki fasilitas	16	16	26/03/2022 16:30	DTH	27/03/2022 23:19	DTH
Pendaftaran belum mencukupi fasilitas	3	3	27/03/2022 23:12	DTH	27/03/2022 23:39	DTH
Kemudahan mendapatkan pelayanan kesehatan	20	20	26/03/2022 16:30	DTH	28/03/2022 0:12	DTH

Name	Files	References	Created On	Created By	Modified On	Modified By
Memiliki BPJS	20	20	26/03/2022 16:34	DTH	27/03/2022 23:52	DTH
Mudah mendapatkan	19	19	26/03/2022 16:31	DTH	27/03/2022 23:39	DTH
Mengeluarkan uang saat sakit	16	16	26/03/2022 16:33	DTH	27/03/2022 23:54	DTH
Tidak setiap bulan	4	4	26/03/2022 23:41	DTH	27/03/2022 23:39	DTH
Biaya kurang lebih 100.000	2	2	26/03/2022 17:04	DTH	27/03/2022 0:29	DTH
Biaya kurang lebih 150.000	10	10	26/03/2022 16:34	DTH	27/03/2022 23:16	DTH
Biaya kurang lebih 200.000	7	7	26/03/2022 16:47	DTH	27/03/2022 23:28	DTH
Jarak terlalu jauh	1	1	27/03/2022 23:55	DTH	27/03/2022 23:55	DTH
Kemudahan mendapatkan fasilitas transportasi	20	20	26/03/2022 16:36	DTH	28/03/2022 0:11	DTH
Kendaraan lurus	20	20	26/03/2022 16:36	DTH	27/03/2022 23:52	DTH
Pendaftaran mencukupi	20	20	26/03/2022 16:38	DTH	27/03/2022 23:52	DTH
Memiliki alat transportasi	16	16	26/03/2022 16:36	DTH	27/03/2022 23:52	DTH
Mempunyai motor	13	13	26/03/2022 16:37	DTH	27/03/2022 23:52	DTH
Mempunyai motor dan sepeda	6	6	26/03/2022 16:49	DTH	27/03/2022 23:40	DTH
Mempunyai motor dan mobil	1	1	27/03/2022 0:00	DTH	27/03/2022 0:01	DTH
Biaya perawatan 150.000	3	3	26/03/2022 16:38	DTH	27/03/2022 23:19	DTH
Biaya perawatan 200.000	10	10	26/03/2022 17:07	DTH	27/03/2022 23:17	DTH
Biaya perawatan 300.000-1.000.000	3	3	27/03/2022 0:02	DTH	27/03/2022 23:51	DTH

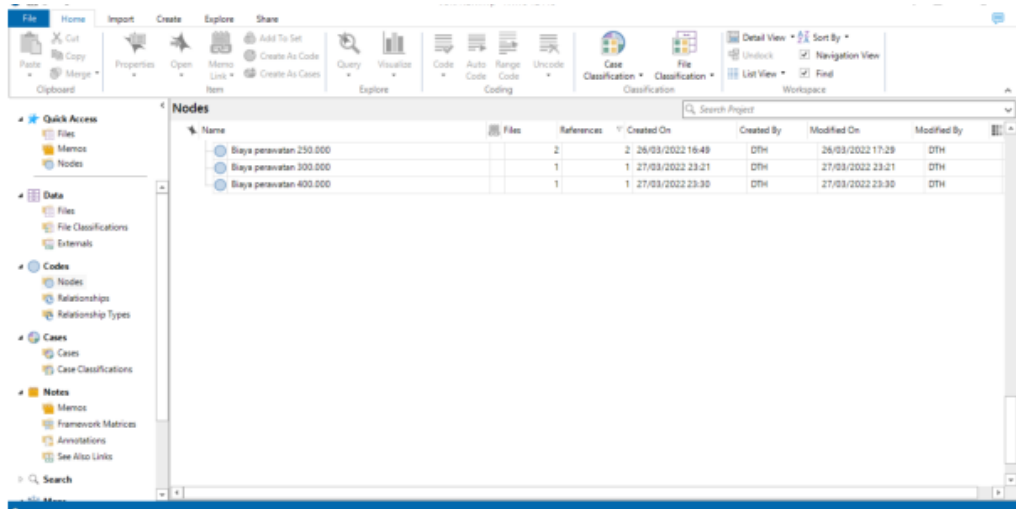


Figure 1. Nodes on NVivo 12 Pro

Based on the results of data processing in the NVivo 12 Pro application program using the word cloud feature, it can be seen in the following figure:

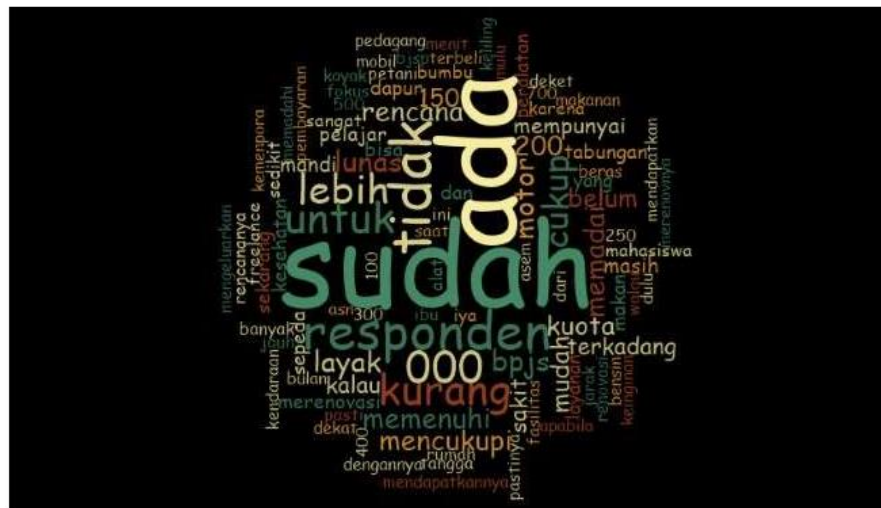


Figure 2. Word cloud of Analysis Data

The search results using the word cloud feature in the NVivo 12 Pro application program that comes from all research data, the sentence "has fulfilled" is a sentence that often appears as evidenced by the percentage of 57.53%. Based on the data analysis that has been done, it can be seen that the majority of athletes with special needs have a high level of welfare. This can be seen based on indicators, namely income, household consumption or expenditure, housing conditions, residential facilities, health of family members, ease of obtaining health services, and ease of obtaining transportation facilities (Sriyono & Dewi, 2021).

Based on the results of observations at the National Paralympic Committee (NPC), the athletes receive a monthly fee that is differentiated according to the line of each athlete.

Table 1. Income of Athletes

Athletes Level	Income
1	IDR 2.000.000,-
2	IDR 1.750.000,-
3	IDR 1.500.000,-

What is meant by income is the compensation received in the form of money or goods, which is paid by the company/office/employer. In-kind rewards are valued at local prices. The Central Bureau of

Statistics uses different terms to describe the pay that workers receive (Digital et al., 2018). For workers with the status of workers, payment for the labor issued uses the term wage. Meanwhile for non-labor workers, namely those who are self-employed and independent workers, use the term income. Wage regulation policies in Indonesia, namely through the determination of the Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP) only applies to workers, while the wages of non-labor workers are not regulated (Sriyono & Dewi, 2021). There are 3 items in income, including less than IDR 5,000,000, IDR 5,000,000 - IDR 10,000,000, and the last one is more than IDR 10,000,000 (Zainal et al., 2021). If examined from the income of the athletes, the income obtained in one month plus intensive from the NPC is in the range of around five million rupiah. Not only from income, living conditions are also included in the characteristics of the level of welfare in life (Fithri, 2016).

In this indicator there are also several indicators to determine the level of welfare of athletes, it was found that in each respondent there were many who had decent housing. The condition of residence is the right to live is the right of all citizens, as stated in the 1945 Constitution Article 28H paragraph (1) which states that everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment. Judging from almost all respondents have a place to live that is classified as a decent category, such as a roof that is made of tiles, walls made of walls, with floors that are already covered with ceramics. And half of the respondents also have a yard with a range of 50-100 square meters.

Residential facilities are said to be in good condition if the house meets the criteria for a healthy home. A healthy house is a house that meets the requirements of sufficient area, has good air circulation, sufficient sunlight, humidity and temperature, good sanitation, bathroom, and kitchen. If a house is included in the category of a healthy home, the occupants will also be healthy and able to carry out activities properly. Therefore, the residence should have an adequate amount of space with the type of room that is tailored to the needs, including adequate natural light entering, good air circulation, use of air conditioning, bathroom facilities, and a kitchen (Suharyani & Fathonah, 2019). The athletes with special needs also have electronic devices such as cellphones, Wi-Fi, televisions, air conditioners, refrigerators, and fans that work almost every day. Not to mention that all respondents also have electricity in their respective places of residence. Each residence also uses gas and water supplies from the government as a source of water used in daily life. Their residences also have private bathrooms in each place they live in.

In addition, the ease of obtaining health facilities is also good. This is evidenced by the distance from where they live to a health clinic or hospital, which is relatively close, only less than 3 km. Handling in treatment is also considered good because the average athlete does not find it difficult to get access to treatment. When athletes need drugs, they can also buy drugs at affordable prices. The last indicator is in using transportation, the average person has a private vehicle that is used every day for personal needs.

CONCLUSION

From the results and discussions carried out, it can be concluded that the level of welfare of athletes with special needs in Indonesia is quite high. However, there is a need for further studies on the level of welfare of athletes with disabilities throughout Central Java to find out any developments in the level of welfare of athletes with disabilities throughout Central Java each year.

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