

# Legal Protection of Kurash Athletes' Rights in Indonesia

Ananda Triputra Rizki Sumadi<sup>1\*</sup>, Fokky Fuad<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Faculty of Law, Universitas Al-Azhar Indonesia, Indonesia

\* Corresponding author:

Email: [anandasumadi@gmail.com](mailto:anandasumadi@gmail.com)

---

## Abstract.

*The legal protection of Kurash athletes' rights is a shared responsibility between the central and regional governments. Guarantees regarding decent income, health insurance, career advancement, appreciation, and performance bonuses must be optimized and distributed fairly to all Kurash athletes. This study aims to examine the extent of the implementation of Law No. 11 of 2022 on Sports and related regulations, as well as to identify obstacles in fulfilling athletes' rights. The research applies a juridical-empirical method with descriptive analysis, analyzing Law No. 11 of 2022 and collecting data through interviews with relevant informants. The findings reveal that although regulations protecting athletes' rights exist, the implementation of legal protection for Kurash athletes remains suboptimal. The inhibiting factors include budget constraints, limited government attention to non-Olympic sports, and the persistence of corruption among certain organizational officials. This study emphasizes the importance of collaboration between the government, sports organizations, and society to create a fair and sustainable ecosystem for the development of Kurash athletes.*

**Keywords:** *Kurash Athletes, Well-being and Legal Protection.*

---

## I. INTRODUCTION

Kurash, as a relatively new martial art in Indonesia, faces significant challenges regarding legal protection for its athletes. As a sport that entered Indonesia in 2016 through the establishment of The Executive Board of Kurash Indonesia (PBKI), which later became Indonesian Kurash Federation (PB. Ferkushi), Kurash began to make its mark on the international stage with the success of Indonesian athletes in winning a bronze medal at the 2018 Asian Games. However, the legal system in the field of sports and its implementation regarding Kurash athletes still has gaps that require further examination, particularly in ensuring athletes' rights to a decent income, health coverage, and career development support.

Previous studies have highlighted issues regarding the protection of athletes' rights in Indonesia, such as the research by Agustin [1], which emphasized the importance of legal protection for pencak silat athletes regarding their physical and mental safety during competitions by ensuring adequate medical facilities, with legal liability imposed on the event organizers.

A study on health coverage by Piero & Sudarwanto [2], explains that collaboration between KONI of Surakarta City and All-Indonesia Basketball Association (PERBASI) of Surakarta City aims to educate basketball athletes and implement the provisions of Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2019 to ensure athletes'

health. Another study by Zafitri [3] indicates that despite the existence of Law No. 11 of 2022 on Sports, its implementation remains suboptimal for sepak takraw athletes in Pinrang Regency.

From a constitutional law perspective, athletes' rights are fundamentally guaranteed by the constitution. Article 27(2) of the 1945 Constitution guarantees the right to work and a decent livelihood, while Article 28H (1) guarantees the right to health. These two fundamental rights are inherent to every citizen, including those who work as athletes. Therefore, the state, through its legal framework, is obligated to provide legal protection for athletes, including Kurash athletes, a sport that is still emerging in Indonesia.

Based on previous studies, a research gap has been identified: there is currently no legal study specifically addressing the legal protection of Kurash athletes' rights in Indonesia. Yet, as a sport still in its developmental stage, Kurash athletes require legal certainty regarding the fulfillment of their rights to foster a sustainable ecosystem of development and achievement.

## **II. METHODS**

This study employs a juridical-empirical method, which involves examining the direct application of normative legal provisions to legal events occurring in society. According to Muhammad [4], juridical-empirical research is a legal study concerning the direct application of normative legal provisions to specific legal events occurring in society.

In this study, the legal approach is used to examine legislation related to the rights of Kurash athletes in Indonesia, such as Law No. 11 of 2022 on Sports, Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2017 on the Improvement of National Sports Performance, and other implementing regulations. Meanwhile, the empirical approach was conducted through field data collection, including interviews with Subhan Prasandra, who serves in the development and performance division of PB. Ferkushi; Savira Diah Fitri Rizkianti, an Indonesian national athlete; and Garth Pangemanan, who serves as secretary of the Tangerang City Kurash Federation (Ferkushi), to understand how legal protections for Kurash athletes' rights are applied in practice. According to Romdona et al. [5], "Interviews are a highly useful data collection technique for obtaining in-depth data on complex or personal subjects."

This study employs the theory of legal certainty as the foundation for analyzing the government's role in ensuring legal protection of athletes' welfare and career development rights, particularly for Kurash athletes in Indonesia. This theory emphasizes the importance of clarity, consistency, and the fair enforcement of laws to serve as a reliable guide for society.

Prayogo [6] states, "Legal certainty is understood as the clarity and firmness regarding the application of law within society." In this context, the clarity of legal rules concerning athletes' rights is crucial so that athletes and relevant parties can

clearly understand their rights and obligations. Legal certainty, according to Halilah & Fakhrurrahman Arif [7], means “that laws and regulations can be enforced in accordance with legal principles and norms.”

Meanwhile, according to Mantili [8], “legal certainty is a guarantee that a law must be enforced in a proper or appropriate manner.” Legal certainty provides a sense of security and peace of mind to the public, including athletes, because there is a guarantee that their rights will be protected and fulfilled without discrimination or injustice.

Mertokusumo [9] argues that “legal certainty is the guarantee that the law is enforced, that those entitled under the law can obtain their rights, and that court decisions can be enforced.”

Based on the theory of legal certainty, this study will analyze the extent to which the government has provided legal certainty regarding the fulfillment of Kurash athletes’ rights, both in the form of welfare protection and support for the sustainable development of athletes’ careers.

### **III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

#### **History of the Development of Kurash**

Kurash is a martial art originating from Uzbekistan, similar to ancient wrestling. Researchers estimate that this traditional kurash/wrestling has been in existence for approximately 3,500 years. The development of modern Kurash began in 1980, when Komil Yusupov a master of Kurash, judo, and sambo, initiated research on Kurash, which continued until 1990. During the 10-year period of Komil Yusupov’s research, Kurash was featured as an exhibition sport at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, USA, to promote Kurash to the international community and evaluate its competition rules. The results of the kurash research led to new universal rules, the introduction of weight categories, throwing techniques, and kurash terminology based on 13 Uzbek words. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Uzbekistan fully supported the global expansion of Kurash through the establishment of the International Kurash Association (IKA) in 1998, serving as the governing body for Kurash headquartered in Tashkent, Uzbekistan [10].

A year later, in 1999, the first Kurash World Championships were held, with 48 countries participating. On January 24, 2003, the sport of Kurash, through the International Kurash Association (IKA), was officially accepted as a member of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), meaning that Kurash could participate in multi-sport events in the Asian region, such as the Asian Games. then two years later, in 2005, the International Kurash Association (IKA) was approved as a member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). After kurash was accepted by the global Olympic body, in 2010 kurash became a member of the World Anti-Doping Agency [10].

The sport of kurash was introduced to Indonesia on June 15, 2016, when the *Pengurus Besar Kurash Indonesia* (PBKI) was officially established, initiated by Wide

Putra Ananda and Indonesian Olympian Krisna Bayu. The formation of PBKI was closely tied to preparing Kurash athletes to compete in the Asian Games, as Indonesia was selected to host the event in 2018. As a result, one of Indonesia's Kurash athletes, Khasani Najmu Shifa, successfully won a bronze medal in the women's -63 kg weight class [11].

Then, in early 2019, an extraordinary national assembly was held, during which the change of the Indonesian Kurash Federation's name was discussed; all members agreed to change the name from PBKI to PB. Ferkushi, an acronym for *Pengurus Besar Federasi Kurash Indonesia*. Currently, PB. Ferkushi is led by A. Hafil Fuddin. In the same year, on March 24, 2019, PB. Ferkushi was officially accepted as a member of the Central KONI Committee, and was accepted as a member of the Indonesian Olympic Committee (KOI) on October 9, 2019 [12].

Kurash is a relatively new sport in Indonesia; however, despite its recent emergence, training and development programs continue annually to produce high-performing athletes, starting at the club level in cities and regencies, progressing to the provincial level, then to the national level, and finally to the international stage, where they represent Indonesia. The rights of Kurash athletes in Indonesia must be safeguarded to foster a healthy training ecosystem.

### **Legal Protection for Kurash Athletes in Indonesia**

The definition of a sports organization under Article 1, Paragraph (4) of Law No. 3 of 2005 on the National Sports System is "a group of people who collaborate by forming an organization to conduct sports activities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations" [13].

This means that every member of the organization shares the same vision and mission to conduct, manage, and advance sports activities in accordance with the legal mechanisms and frameworks in Indonesia. Sports organization management is a process of managing an organization aimed at unifying various ideas and perspectives within a group in a structured manner, to achieve common goals in optimizing sports performance [14].

Improvements in performance within sports development and training depend on how effectively each organizational official carries out their core duties and functions. In the context of PB. Ferkushi's organizational management, various programs can be implemented to optimally support kurash sports performance. Such programs include recruiting certified coaches, sending coaches for international certification training to advance kurash, recruiting talented young athletes, providing adequate training facilities and infrastructure, implementing tiered training programs with a centralized training system, organizing tiered sports events at the city, provincial, national, and international levels, facilitating athletes' participation in international competitions to gain experience, collaborating with sponsors for athlete development, and so on.

Achieving success in sports requires the fulfillment of several components, including the availability of human resources in this case, athletes who are then trained and guided optimally by coaches. To support the training process and ensure the well-being of coaches and athletes, serious attention is required from the management or supervisors of the parent sports organization and its subordinate regional-level organizations, specifically the PB. Ferkushi and provincial committees in each region. As a form of evaluation of development outcomes, trials must be conducted through domestic competitions at the city/regency, provincial, and national levels, as well as international competitions, to measure the athletes' competitive ability and maturity in terms of technique, physical fitness, and mental resilience. The development process can proceed effectively if it fulfills the components described below.

Ensuring the rights of high-performing athletes to guarantee their welfare is the full responsibility of the central and local governments through the provision of sports funding; this provision is legally guaranteed under Article 75(1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 on Sports. In the same law, Article 77(4) outlines the mechanism for the disbursement of sports funding from the government [15]; in this case, it is channelled through the Minister of Youth and Sports to the National Sports Council (KONI), the Indonesian Olympic Committee (KOI), the Indonesian Paralympic Committee, and the national governing bodies of sports disciplines, specifically PB Ferkushi.

In this context, PB Ferkushi (Indonesian Kurash Federation), as the governing body for the sport of kurash, plays a significant role in enhancing national sports performance by providing athlete development and career advancement at both national and international championships. High-performing athletes eligible to compete in national and international competitions are entitled to rights guaranteed by the state regarding the support of their social well-being, including income, facilities, and sports awards [16].

High-performing kurash athletes who win medals or championships at national and international levels will certainly receive awards and performance bonuses from the government. Government awards and bonuses come in various forms, such as: cash, long-term development grants, housing, and improvements to training facilities and infrastructure to support these athletes [17].

Performance development in a particular sport can be considered effective if all its components including coaches, athletes, training programs, training processes, facilities and infrastructure, as well as funding are in optimal and maximized conditions to support the achievement of the expected performance development goals [18].

Funding for sports is the responsibility of the central and local governments, which are obligated to allocate budgets for sports sourced from the State Budget (APBN) and Regional Budget (APBD) in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of Government Regulation No. 18 of 2007 on Sports Funding. Regulations regarding sports funding are reinforced by Law No. 11 of 2022; Article 77(3) states that funding

may come from the State Budget (APBN), Regional Budget (APBD), proceeds from the sports industry, contributions from business entities, partnerships, and the public.

Specifically, funding from the public may come from personal donations by the public or individuals, sponsorship partnerships with specific companies or business entities, grant funds, and development funds for professional sports disciplines. Funding from the public is legally guaranteed under the provisions of Article 6(1) of Government Regulation No. 18 of 2007.

The government grants the public the freedom to participate in enhancing the national sports system. The Indonesian Ferkushi Association (PB. Ferkushi) may receive funding assistance from sponsors for the development of high-performing athletes or to organize national and international competitions. Sponsors supporting a competition event may come from companies, whether private or government-owned.

There are several reasons why companies choose to become sponsoring partners for a competition event. To support the smooth execution of a sports event, companies can utilize the media to publicize their names and products associated with the sponsored event. This step is taken as part of the company's strategy or policy, while also reflecting a commitment to social responsibility and efforts to build a positive organizational image in the public eye [19].

A symbiotic relationship emerges between the sponsor and the organization hosting the event; the company's name or products, as the sponsor, become more widely recognized by the public, while the organization, as the recipient of the sponsorship, receives assistance to run the event whether in the form of financial support or products that provide tangible benefits. According to Utama et al. [19], "when providing sponsorship, a company will look for and consider events that are currently trending and have clear objectives."

Sponsoring companies tend to consider the status of a sporting event before providing support. The higher the level or prestige of the event, the greater the opportunity for the company to project its brand image to its target market. The status of an international-scale event is higher than that of a national-scale event, as it impacts the attention of the public attending the event. If the event is international, the international public will become aware of the sponsor's products, which will enhance the company's value through its products being recognized by the international community [19].

For example, during the National Kurash Championship held on November 18–21, 2022, several sponsors supported the event, including Bank BJB, PT. Pertamina, PT. PLN, Telkomsel, MIND ID, and PT. Phapros. At this event, each athlete who won the championship received prize money corresponding to their ranking as first, second, or third place. First Place (Gold) will receive Rp. 5,000,000, Second Place (Silver) will receive Rp. 3,000,000, and Third Place (Bronze) will receive Rp. 1,000,000 [20].

Athletes who succeed in winning a championship are entitled to receive cash prizes directly. This demonstrates that the Kurash Association (PB. Kurash) has implemented the legal provisions of Article 18 of Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2017 regarding recognition for athletes who win championships. Cash awards for winning the national Kurash championship constitute direct sports recognition.

In efforts to fulfill the rights of high-achieving athletes, attention is given by the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) and the Indonesian Olympic Committee (KOI). KONI is a non-governmental institution established under Law No. 3 of 2005 on the National Sports System, serving as the government's direct representative in the sports sector [21].

According to Ulfah [22], KONI is an organization with the authority and responsibility to manage, develop, and coordinate all high-performance sports activities in Indonesia.

The Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) plays a strategic role in the management of competitive sports in Indonesia, bearing direct responsibility for organizing national and regional events, including multi-sport events such as the National Sports Week (PON) managed by KONI Central, the Provincial Sports Week (PORPROV) managed by Regional KONI, the City Sports Week (PORKOT) managed by City/Regency KONI, the National Student Sports Week and Regional Student Sports Week, the PON Martial Arts, and the PON Youth [23].

KONI can also support the organization of single-sport events such as the National Championships (KEJURNAS). Every event organized by KONI aims to develop and advance athletes' careers. To safeguard the rights of high-performing athletes, legal measures must be taken, specifically by entering into employment contracts between local governments (Regional KONI) and athletes, which include clauses regarding salary, bonuses, and health insurance [24].

High-performing athletes selected to represent their region or province in championship events, whether single or multi-event, are entitled to certain benefits, including a monthly salary, a stipend, health insurance through the BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, and cash bonuses. These rights are facilitated by the National Sports Committee (KONI) at the regional or provincial level as part of the implementation of Article 18 of Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2017 on the Enhancement of National Sports Performance.

To enhance national sports performance, the provision of cash bonuses serves as a much-desired blessing for all athletes, as it boosts their spirit and motivation to train and compete more intensely; the hard work during training and the achievement of maximum results in the form of medals are rewarded through the bonuses received.

“The scheme for awarding bonuses and incentives has a strong correlation and significantly influences athletes' motivation and performance achievements in various competitions. This is because athletes feel that the duties they perform are appreciated

by organizational officials, leading to an intrinsic drive to continuously improve their performance during training and competition” [25].

Every athlete who wins a championship by earning a gold, silver, or bronze medal is entitled to receive the bonus promised by their respective provinces. It cannot be denied that the provision of monetary bonuses serves as motivation for athletes to achieve the best possible results in the pursuit of medals

At the 2024 Aceh-North Sumatra PON event, the DKI Jakarta Kurash athletes emerged as the overall champions, securing 4 gold medals, 2 silver, and 1 bronze. (Prasatya, 2024) In recognition of the achievements of the DKI Jakarta Kurash athletes, the DKI Jakarta provincial government has prepared bonuses or direct cash awards for the winners. Specifically, gold medalists receive Rp.500 million, silver medalists Rp.250 million, and bronze medalists Rp.125 million [26].

Appreciation for the bonuses provided by the local government is greatly needed by regional kurash athletes who have fulfilled their duties and worked hard to win medals to bring honor to their respective regions, ensuring that the rights of every high-performing athlete have been fulfilled by the local government

The Indonesian Olympic Committee (KOI) is a national non-governmental organization tasked with coordinating Indonesia’s participation in various international sporting events. KOI plays a central role in the selection and dispatch of high-performing athletes to compete in international competitions, such as the SEA Games, Asian Games, Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games (AIMAG), and the Olympics. KOI’s duties and functions, as outlined by the NOC Team [27], are as follows:

“The Indonesian Olympic Committee (KOI) is committed to developing, promoting, and protecting the noble values of Olympism and carrying out the Olympic Movement in accordance with the provisions of the Olympic Charter. KOI’s mission includes efforts to foster friendship and world peace through sports, strengthen national dignity, and increase participation in international multi-sport events such as the Olympics, Asian Games, and SEA Games. Additionally, KOI is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Olympic Charter, supporting the development of elite sports, providing sports administration training, opposing all forms of discrimination and violence in sports, and fully implementing the World Anti-Doping Code. KOI also promotes the protection of athletes’ health and well-being as part of its institutional responsibility”.

KOI exists to assist the government in developing and supporting Indonesian athletes on the international stage through multi-sport championships. Representing Indonesia in international events is undoubtedly the highest aspiration and goal that all elite athletes aim to achieve.

Every high-performing athlete selected to compete at the international level will participate in a national training camp (Pelatnas), and high-performing athletes competing in national competitions will participate in a regional training camp (Pelatda) for a specific period of 6–12 months to improve their physical, technical, and

mental conditioning. The goal of Pelatda or Pelatnas is for the athlete to reach peak condition precisely on the day, date, and time the match or competition begins.

According to Matjan [28], the primary goal of training becomes increasingly clear: to enhance athletes' potential so they can perform at their best throughout the competition; therefore, training athletes requires a systematically designed training program.

High-performing athletes selected to participate in the regional or national training program will enter into a work contract during the preparation period leading up to the competition. This entails rights and obligations for the athletes: the athlete's rights include (1) receiving training, (2) being covered by BPJS-TK health insurance, and (3) receiving a salary. Athletes also have obligations: (1) to train according to the provided schedule, (2) to report when wishing to leave the regional or national training camp, and (3) to comply with the rules enforced during the regional or national training camp.

Based on the author's interview with Subhan Prasandra, who serves as the Head of the Development and Performance Division (Binpres) at the Indonesian Kurash Federation (PB. Ferkushi), he explained that all kurash athletes officially selected to compete in multi-sport events will receive their rights and obligations during the preparation period for those multi-sport championships. For example, during the preparation period for the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou in 2022, the selected kurash athletes conducted independent national training camp preparations in Jakarta. These athletes were provided with the right to comfortable and secure housing, three nutritious meals a day, health coverage through BPJS-TK, and medical support from PB. Ferkushi's doctors, as well as guidance from a sports psychologist; they also received a monthly allowance during the preparation period.

Furthermore, an interview with Savira Diah Fitri Rizkianti the sole kurash athlete selected to compete at the 2022 Asian Games—revealed that the benefits Savira received have been excellent from the start of the independent national training camp. These include housing, sufficient and nutritious meals meeting athlete standards, complete training equipment, a monthly allowance, and access to healthcare. When she falls ill or sustains an injury during training, Savira explains that she is entitled to healthcare services directly monitored by the kurash medical team to assess her condition. If an athlete suffers a serious injury, they are referred to a hospital facility to receive more intensive and comprehensive medical treatment. To accelerate injury recovery, Savira also receives physical therapy services. In terms of mental strengthening, Savira also receives support from a sports psychologist.

Regarding post-match bonuses, Savira explained that she receives bonuses from the central government through the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora) based on her performance during the competition. Additionally, as an athlete from East Java, she receives special attention from the East Java National Sports Committee (KONI) and the East Java Sports and Youth Affairs Agency (DISPORA). The bonuses vary; in

addition to monetary bonuses, there are also additional forms of recognition such as certificates of appreciation, job offers, and scholarships from private entities.

Furthermore, at the national level, regarding athletes participating in the 2024 Aceh-North Sumatra PON, Savira Diah Fitrizkianti a bronze medalist at the 2024 Aceh-North Sumatra PON who represented East Java in the women's -48 kg class stated that her benefits during the regional training camp were not significantly different from those received during the national training camp. She receives a monthly salary, access to healthcare, comfortable housing, and complete training equipment. However, there were differences in monthly salaries and bonuses (cash) compared to her teammates, as Savira was targeted to win a gold medal at the 2024 Aceh-North Sumatra PON. Consequently, since the benefits she received were significantly greater, the obligations required of Savira were also greater including more intensive training and stricter supervision. After successfully achieving the goal of winning a gold medal, Savira explained that she received a cash bonus from the East Java National Sports Committee (KONI) and the East Java Provincial Sports and Youth Affairs Office (DISPORA), a college scholarship until graduation, and a job with the East Java Provincial Government.

Furthermore, at the regional level, an interview with Garth Pangemanan, who serves as Secretary of the Tangerang City Kurash Association (Ferkushi), revealed that the establishment of Ferkushi Tangerang City aims to develop athletes preparing for the Regional Championship (Kejurda) and the Provincial Sports Week (PORPROV). this year, 2025, there is a PUSLATCAB program initiated by the Tangerang KONI to prepare for the 2026 Banten PORPROV VII. Selected Kurash athletes from Tangerang City will participate in the PUSLATCAB program to prepare physically, technically, and mentally for the 2026 Banten PORPROV VII. The selected athletes are obligated to participate in all training programs provided by the coaches, including exercises to improve physical fitness and technical skills. In line with this, selected athletes are granted rights in the form of monthly stipends that vary according to set targets and health insurance. There is a top-tier athlete (No. 1) with a gold medal target, a second-tier athlete (No. 2) with a silver medal target, and a third-tier athlete (No. 3) with a bronze medal target.

## **Obstacles to Fulfilling the Rights of Kurash Athletes**

### **1. A New Sport in Indonesia**

The Indonesian Kurash Federation was established on June 15, 2016, and subsequently, the PB. Ferkushi became a member of the Indonesian Olympic Committee (KONI) on March 24, 2019 (Kurash-Indonesia.org, 2024) and a member of the Indonesian Olympic Committee (KOI) on October 9, 2019 [27]. As a new sport, it must first demonstrate its achievements to gain the attention of KONI and KOI regarding the allocation of funds to the parent organization, PB. Ferkushi, to carry out development programs.

In the realm of multi-sport championships under the auspices of KOI, Kurash is not classified as an Olympic sport because it has not yet been contested at the Olympic Games; however, Kurash has been contested at the SEA Games and Asian Games. Consequently, Kurash has not yet become a priority sport in Indonesia, leading to insufficient funding from KOI [29].

Based on data from all 38 provinces in Indonesia, only 25 provinces are registered as provincial branch members of PB. Ferkushi, meaning 65.79% of provinces in Indonesia have become members of PB. Ferkushi [12]. In the realm of national multi-sport events, at the 2020 Papua XX National Sports Week (PON), Kurash remained an exhibition sport.

An exhibition sport at the PON means that any sport competed in at the PON has an unofficial status because the winners are not awarded medals; the purpose is to introduce new sports [30]. At the XXI PON in Aceh-North Sumatra, the sport of kurash was officially contested and is no longer an exhibition sport [31].

The sport of kurash has only been contested twice in the National Sports Week (PON): the first time as an exhibition event and the second time as an official event. Given its status as a new sport, this naturally poses a challenge for provincial kurash committees in fulfilling athletes' rights, as regional KONI or DISPORA offices demand competitive results first before allocating budgets to provincial kurash committees.

## **2. Budget Efficiency for 2025**

According to Lau [32], "Efficiency is defined as achieving a result within a predetermined budget or, in other words, cost savings." Another explanation of efficiency, according to Thoriq Hunowu & Burhan [33], states that "Efficiency demonstrates an organization's ability to utilize resources properly without waste."

Furthermore, according to Kurniawan in Bili & Siswati [34], "In economics, efficiency is defined as the maximization of economic and governmental activities to optimize revenue and expenditures." Based on the above explanations regarding efficiency, a key point regarding its meaning is cost savings in the use of capital.

Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2025 was issued as a concrete step to ensure spending efficiency in the implementation of the State Budget (APBN) and Regional Budget (APBD)." Presidential Instruction 1/2025 has a significant impact on all sectors, including the sports sector. The Ministry of Youth and Sports' 2025 budget has undergone a significant reduction, from the original Rp2.330 trillion to Rp1.034 trillion [35].

This budget efficiency policy has a broad impact on all sports disciplines, with the Ministry of Youth and Sports becoming more selective in determining which athletes will be sent to international events in 2025, such as the SEA Games. The primary focus is directed toward priority sports with the potential to win medals (gold, silver, or bronze). An evaluation of long-term national training programs is also being

conducted, and these will only be continued for elite sports, while Kurash is not yet included in that category.

Regional National Sports Committees (KONI) and Provincial Youth and Sports Agencies (Dispora) in each province are also experiencing this budget efficiency. High-performing Kurash athletes who consistently meet medal targets will remain secure in the provincial training program, whereas Kurash athletes who fail to meet medal targets will be demoted or removed from the provincial training program.

### **3. Organizational Factors**

To advance national sports and ensure a decent livelihood for athletes as a profession, synergy and good cooperation are required among all institutions whether government, non-governmental, or the public. Hierarchically, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora), as the agency responsible for national sports administration, must establish positive cooperation and collaboration with KONI and KOI, as well as the Ferkushi Executive Board as the governing body for the Kurash sport.

This synergy must be extended to the local government level through the Youth and Sports Agency (Dispora), Regional KONI, and the regional Ferkushi executive board. At a lower level, collaboration between the district/city Dispora and the Kurash executive board in their respective areas is crucial, as they serve as the frontline in the process of identifying and developing high-performing athletes at the local level.

All relevant sports organizations must be accountable and trustworthy in carrying out their core duties and organizational functions. One factor hindering the advancement of national sports and the fulfillment of athletes' rights is the behavior of Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism within every sports organization in Indonesia.

Syauki et al. [36] argue that "corruption is a vile act that violates norms, rooted in custom, and committed when an opportunity arises." Furthermore, the definition of collusion according to Putri et al. [37] is "a dishonest or fraudulent attitude or action involving secret cooperation between parties, using money as a lubricant to ensure that their desires proceed smoothly."

There are also internal organizational factors that can hinder the government's fulfillment of athletes' rights, namely resource factors, which are divided into three categories. The first factor is the lack of human resources both in terms of quality and quantity; the second is data resources, where the organization lacks a clear athlete database, preventing the government from effectively targeting the fulfillment of athletes' rights; and finally, the factor of expertise, where each organization is staffed by individuals who are not experts in their respective fields [38].

The expertise resource factor is closely linked to the behavior of nepotism, which involves securing positions or roles based on familial connections. The connotation of nepotism is not viewed negatively if the relatives or associates selected possess the necessary credibility and expertise for the positions they hold [39].

Corruption in the sports sector can be defined as the abuse of authority for personal or group interests that harms the state and undermines the interests and

integrity of the sports world. According to data from Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), there were 78 cases of corruption recorded in the sports sector from 2010 to 2019 [40].

Various cases involve individuals who have tarnished the reputation of sports organizations, such as the corruption of KONI East Waringin City grant funds for the 2021–2023 period committed by the former KONI chairman named Ahyar, with the Palangka Raya Corruption Court's Decision No. 31/Pid.Sus-TPK/2024/PN, which found him guilty of corruption and sentenced him to two years in prison. Decision No. 31/Pid.Sus-TPK/2024/PN PLK, 2024 as well as the case of misuse of KONI Belitung grant funds during the 2016–2020 fiscal years, resulting in losses of Rp4 billion [41]. The sheer number of cases and the magnitude of state losses serve as evidence that corruption in this sector is extremely serious. The Indonesian public was once shocked by the corruption case involving the construction of the Hambalang Athletes' Village in 2012, which resulted in state losses exceeding Rp463 billion [42].

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

Kurash, a traditional wrestling sport from Uzbekistan, began to gain traction in the 1980s and has since become a globally recognized sport. It reached Indonesia in 2016, following the country's success in winning a bronze medal at the 2018 Asian Games.

The protection of Kurash athletes' welfare in Indonesia still faces various challenges in maximizing the fulfillment of athletes' rights, despite existing support from the central government, local governments, and the national sports federation. PB. Ferkushi, as the governing body for the sport of Kurash, together with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora), the National Sports Committee (KONI), and the Indonesian Olympic Committee (KOI), has implemented a number of development programs covering training camps, salary provision, health insurance, performance bonuses, and non-financial incentives such as college scholarships and employment opportunities.

As a new sport, Kurash has not yet been fully recognized as a priority within the national sports system, resulting in uneven development and fulfillment of athletes' rights. Budget constraints in 2025 also have a significant impact, particularly on non-priority sports like Kurash, where only athletes demonstrating maximum results in achieving performance targets receive continued development support.

Weak synergy among organizations and the persistence of corrupt practices in sports management pose serious obstacles to the fulfillment of athletes' rights. Therefore, more professional, transparent, and accountable organizational governance is needed, along with affirmative policy support that prioritizes the development of new sports like Kurash to ensure sustainable and equitable growth.

## REFERENCES

- [1] N. M. Agustin, “Urgensi Pengaturan Keselamatan Atlet Pencak Silat Untuk Mencegah Cedera Berat Atau Mengakibatkan Kematian Pada Saat Bertanding,” *J. Norm. Leg. Res.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 11–16, 2024.
- [2] A. A. Piero and A. S. Sudarwanto, “Implementasi Jaminan Keselamatan Atlet Berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 6 Tahun 2019 di Kota Surakarta,” *Indones. J. Soc. Sci. Humanit.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 213–218, 2025.
- [3] D. Zafitri, “Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Kesejahteraan Atlet Sepak Takraw di Kabupaten Pinrang menurut UU No. 11 Tahun 2022 tentang Keolahragaan,” 2024, IAIN Parepare.
- [4] A. Muhammad, “Hukum dan penelitian hukum,” 2004, Bandung: Citra aditya bakti.
- [5] S. Romdona, S. Junista, and A. Gunawan, “Teknik pengumpulan data: Observasi, wawancara dan kuesioner,” vol, vol. 3, pp. 39–47, 2025.
- [6] R. T. Prayogo, “Penerapan asas kepastian hukum dalam peraturan mahkamah agung nomor 1 tahun 2011 tentang hak uji materiil dan dalam peraturan mahkamah konstitusi nomor 06/PMK/2005 tentang pedoman beracara dalam pengujian undang-undang,” *J. Legis. Indones.*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 191–201, 2016.
- [7] S. Halilah and M. F. Arif, “Asas kepastian hukum menurut para ahli,” *Siyasah J. Huk. Tata Negara*, vol. 4, no. II, 2021.
- [8] R. Mantili, “Tanggung Jawab Renteng Ganti Kerugian Immateriil Atas Perbuatan Melawan Dihubungkan Dengan Asas Kepastian Hukum,” *J. Bina Mulia Huk.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 88–111, 2019.
- [9] S. Mertokusumo, *Mengenal Hukum, Suatu Pengantar*. Yogyakarta: Liberty, 2007.
- [10] IKA, “Kurash history.” Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://kurash-ika.org/2022/08/24/kurash-history/>
- [11] M. Adiyaksa, “Kurash Gagal Tambah Raihan Medali Indonesia di Asian Games 2018.” Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://www.bola.com/asian-games/read/3632444/kurash-gagal-tambah-raihan-medali-indonesia-di-asian-games-2018?page=2>
- [12] Kurash-Indonesia, “Tentang P.B. Ferkushi.” Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://kurash-indonesia.org/tentang/>
- [13] Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, UU No. 3 Tahun 2005 tentang Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional. 2005. Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/40234/uu-no-3-tahun-2005>
- [14] D. E. Prasetyo, D. Damrah, and M. Marjohan, “Evaluasi Kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah dalam Pembinaan Prestasi Olahraga,” *Gelangg. Olahraga J. Pendidik. Jasm. dan Olahraga*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 32–41, Feb. 2018, doi: 10.31539/jpjo.v1i2.132.
- [15] Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, UU No. 11 Tahun 2022 tentang Keolahragaan. 2022. Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/203148/uu-no-11-tahun-2022>
- [16] Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Presiden No. 95 Tahun 2017 tentang Peningkatan Prestasi Olahraga Nasional. 2017. Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/73199/perpres-no-95-tahun-2017>
- [17] D. P. Utomo, “Olahraga Dan Politik: Studi Implementasi Kebijakan Terhadap

- Penghargaan Atlet Berprestasi,” 2018, Jakarta: Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik UIN Syarif Hidayatullah.
- [18] I. O. Linas, W. Rasyid, W. Welis, R. Irawan, and F. Zarya, “Evaluasi program pembinaan olahraga prestasi wushu kabupaten kerinci,” *Jorpres (Jurnal Olahraga Prestasi)*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 19–28, 2022.
- [19] W. B. Utama, A. Pujiyanto, and B. Castyana, “Identifikasi Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perusahaan untuk Berpartisipasi sebagai Sponsor dalam Event Olahraga Futsal di Kota Semarang,” *Indones. J. Phys. Educ. Sport*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 380–â, 2021.
- [20] PB. Ferkushi, “Kejuaraan Nasional Cabor Kurash U-25 2022 .” Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://id.scribd.com/document/615221125/THB-Turnamen-Nasional-Cabor-Kurash-U-25-Piala-Ketua-Umum-KONI-Pusat>
- [21] Menpanrb, “Peran KONI dan Perpunas Perlu Dipertajam.” Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://www.menpan.go.id/site/berita-terkini/koni-dan-perpunas-diperlukan-dalam-struktur-pemerintah>
- [22] H. Ulfah and F. Y. Wulandari, “Peran Komite Olahraga Nasional Indonesia (KONI) dalam mendukung prestasi atlet pada cabang olahraga atletik di Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara,” *J. Prestasi Olahraga*, vol. 5, no. 7, pp. 6–10, 2022.
- [23] Thomas, “KONI Punya 4 Multievent Lain, PON 2028 Mulai Diarahkan Pertandingan Cabor Olimpiade Saja.” Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: [https://www.liputan6.com/bola/read/5768981/koni-punya-4-multievent-lain-pon-2028-mulai-diarahkan-pertandingan-cabor-olimpiade-saja?page=all#google\\_vignette](https://www.liputan6.com/bola/read/5768981/koni-punya-4-multievent-lain-pon-2028-mulai-diarahkan-pertandingan-cabor-olimpiade-saja?page=all#google_vignette)
- [24] A. N. Putri, A. Amanita, and L. Andayani, “Tanggung Jawab Pemerintah Daerah Terhadap Pemenuhan Hak Kesejahteraan Atlet Berprestasi Di Kabupaten PURWAKARTA,” 2024.
- [25] M. Asnawi and M. U. Simanjuntak, “Pengaruh pemberian bonus dan insentif terhadap prestasi atlet pada komite olahraga nasional Indonesia (KONI) Sumatera Utara,” *J. Bisnis Corp.*, vol. 4, no. 2, 2019.
- [26] W. Bogiarto, “Atlet DKI Peraih Emas PON Diganjar Bonus Rp500 Juta Plus Pegawai BUMD.” Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://rml.id/olahraga/read/2024/08/22/633707/atlet-dki-peraih-emas-pon-diganjar-bonus-rp500-juta-plus-pegawai-bumd>
- [27] NOC Indonesia, “KOI Sahkan Empat Anggota Baru.” Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://nocindonesia.id/news/view/koi-sahkan-empat-anggota-baru-1604043868>
- [28] B. N. Matjan, “Komponen-komponen latihan dan faktor-faktor pendukung kualitas peak performance atlet,” *J. Kepelatihan Olahraga*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 63–70, 2009.
- [29] A. Sultan, “Kemenpora impikan olahraga Indonesia tembus 10 besar Olimpiade.” Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: [https://www.antaranews.com/berita/2365110/kemenpora-impikan-olahraga-indonesia-tembus-10-besar-olimpiade?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.antaranews.com/berita/2365110/kemenpora-impikan-olahraga-indonesia-tembus-10-besar-olimpiade?utm_source=chatgpt.com)
- [30] Kompasiana, “Mengenal Lebih Dekat Cabang Olahraga Eksebis di PON XIX Jawa Barat .” Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: [https://www.kompasiana.com/widodo.surya.putra/57c940c403b0bdc842ceb68a/mengen-al-lebih-dekat-cabang-olahraga-eksebis-di-pon-xix-jawa-barat?page=3&page\\_images=1](https://www.kompasiana.com/widodo.surya.putra/57c940c403b0bdc842ceb68a/mengen-al-lebih-dekat-cabang-olahraga-eksebis-di-pon-xix-jawa-barat?page=3&page_images=1)

- [31] R. E. R. Syukur, "Aceh tambah tiga emas dari cabang olahraga kurash PON XXI ." Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://pon.antaranews.com/berita/4329411/aceh-tambah-tiga-emas-dari-cabang-olahraga-kurash-pon-xxi>
- [32] E. A. Lau, "Efektivitas dan efisiensi melalui pemanfaatan Runout Time (ROT) Method," *Exchall Econ. Chall.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–11, 2023.
- [33] F. T. Hunowu and M. U. Burhan, "Analisis Efisiensi dan Efektivitas Pengelolaan Dana Zakat pada Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS) Kota Gorontalo Berdasarkan PSAK 409," *J. Mhs. Akunt.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 248–257, Sep. 2023, doi: 10.37479/jamak.v2i2.104.
- [34] J. I. Bili and S. Siswati, "Efektifitas Dan Efisiensi Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan Dan Belanja Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Pada Dinas Pendidikan Pemuda Dan Olahraga DI Yogyakarta Periode Tahun 2018-2022," *Equilibrium-Jurnal Bisnis dan Akunt.*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 119–136, 2025.
- [35] A. Lewokeda, "Kemenpora pangkas anggaran hingga Rp1,29 triliun ." Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://sumut.antaranews.com/berita/612345/kemenpora-pangkas-anggaran-hingga-rp129-triliun>
- [36] A. Syauki, M. I. Fasa, and A. Fachri, "Corruption: Not A Taboo For Indonesians?," *Kaji. Huk.*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 53–75, 2022.
- [37] D. A. R. Putri, D. Khaerunisa, J. I. Rehita, R. M. Awali, and M. F. A. Rafasya, "Korupsi Kolusi dan Nepotisme Sebagai Penyebab Disintegrasi Bangsa Indonesia," *J. Moralita J. Pendidik. Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 19–27, 2025.
- [38] M. R. D. Pranoto, N. Sa'adah, and S. Suhartoyo, "Peran Dan Tanggung Jawab Pemerintah Dalam Pemenuhan Kesejahteraan Atlet Di Indonesia," *Diponegoro Law J.*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 179–190, 2021.
- [39] L. D. Jayanti, T. Maryanah, and R. C. Kurniawan, "Manajemen Konflik Dalam Nepotisme Pengangkatan Jabatan," *J. Publicuho*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 1153–1163, 2024.
- [40] ACLC KPK, "Menyoroti Korupsi di Sektor Olahraga ." Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://aclc.kpk.go.id/aksi-informasi/Eksplorasi/20231117-menyoroti-korupsi-di-sektor-olahraga>
- [41] D. Wahyono, "Eks Ketua-Bendahara KONI Belitung Jadi Tersangka Korupsi Dana Hibah." Accessed: Apr. 06, 2026. [Online]. Available: <https://www.detik.com/sumbagsel/berita/d-7871455/eks-ketua-bendahara-koni-belitung-jadi-tersangka-korupsi-dana-hibah>
- [42] M. Touwe, M. I. Sultan, and H. Hasrullah, "Investigasi Majalah Berita Mingguan Tempo dalam Kasus Korupsi Megaproyek Sarana Olahraga Hambalang," *J. Adm. dan Kebijakan. Kesehat. Indones.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 119–124, 2014.