

## **ABSTRAK**

Skripsi yang berjudul Pelatih dan Pemain Asing Sepak Bola Indonesia : Prestasi, Gengsi, dan Supremasi 1951-1993 ini membahas tentang kiprah dan kontribusi pelatih dan pemain asing di sepak bola Indonesia. Keberadaan pelatih dan pemain asing menandai sebuah era modernisasi sepak bola Indonesia. Lantas apa sebenarnya peran mereka terhadap sepak bola Indonesia Keduanya menghadirkan antusiasme yang tinggi bagi masyarakat Indonesia. Antusiasme yang tinggi berawal dari stigma terhadap tenaga asing yang lebih superior, handal, dari tenaga-tenaga lokal (pemain dan pelatih lokal). Stigma tersebut terus terbangun hingga masa kini. Berangkat dari hal tersebut, penelitian ini mencoba mencari tahu akar-akar dari stigma ‘lebih’ dari tenaga asing dengan melacaknya dari periode awal kemerdekaan dan membandingkan dengan olahraga lain. Selain itu, penelitian ini melihat sepak bola dari kompetisi Galatama dan lingkup nasional.

Secara faktual, kiprah dari tenaga asing di dalam sepak bola tidaklah terlalu bagus dalam mengangkat prestasi dan kualitas sepak bola Indonesia. Namun karena ada stereotipe yang lebih, tenaga asing seakan menjadi solusi utama dari permasalahan-permasalahan yang ada dan di antaranya kompetisi Galatama turut memperkuat stigma tenaga asing yang lebih superior dari tenaga lokal.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian sejarah dengan menggunakan sumber primer dan sekunder. Sumber primer sendiri terdiri dari arsip, surat kabar, laporan, dan koran-koran sejaman. Sedangkan, sumber sekunder terdiri dari jurnal, buku, karya ilmiah, artikel, video, dan internet.

**Kata kunci : Pesepakbola, Pelatih Asing, Pemain Asing, Tim Nasional Indonesia, Galatama**

## ABSTRACT

Ungraduated thesis which entitled Foreign Coaches and Players Football Indonesia: achievement, prestige, and the Supremacy of 1951-1993 is about the presence and the contribution of coaches and foreign players in football Indonesia. The presence of foreign coaches and players had marking the emergence of the Indonesian football modernization era. So what exactly is their error towards Indonesian football. Both present high enthusiasm for the people of Indonesia. This high enthusiasm starts from the stigma against foreign coaches and players who are more superior and reliable than local players and coaches. The stigma had built at that time. Based on that, this research tries to find out the roots of the 'more' stigma of foreign workers by tracing it from the early independence period and comparing it with other sports. In addition, this study sees the football out of competition Galatama and national scope by using the resources of the newspaper.

Factually, the presence of foreign coaches and players in football is not so good in raising achievement and the quality of Indonesian football. But because there steriotipe more, foreign coaches and players had seemed to be the main solution to the problems existing Galatama competition which helped reinforce the stigma of foreign coaches and players are more superior than local coaches and players.

The method used in this study is a historical research method using primary and secondary sources. It is consisting of archives, reports, and newspaper at the temporal of this study. The secondary sources consist of journals, books, scientific papers, articles, videos, and the internet.

**Keyword : Footballer, Foreign Players , Foreign Coaches, National Football Team of Indonesia, Galatama.**