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스포츠 매니지먼트 석사 학위논문

Thesis

The Role of Homeless World Cup
Participation for Social Change:

A Case Study at Rumah Cemara Indonesia

홈리스 월드컵의 사회변화에 대한
역할 연구

루마 시 마라 인도네시아의 사례를 통하여

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Abstract

The Role of Homeless World Cup Participation for Social Change

Case Study at Rumah Cemara, Indonesia

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Sport for Development initiative is on the rise, which aims at overcoming various social issues in the world. Recently, attention to the role of sport for marginalized people has been widely studied, and several studies have investigated the relationship among sport, homelessness, drug user, people with HIV and poverty. One of the sport events that has considered these issues is the Homeless World Cup (HWC).

A few years ago, Manchester United made a contract with a homeless player, named Bebe, who had been selected as a player of Homeless World Cup (HWC) to represent Portugal. He got the chances to change and develop his life through the HWC program. This HWC program has contributed to

improve the motivation of marginalized people (such as homeless people) to develop their life.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to understand the experiences of Indonesia HWC players, the value of being a Player in the tournament and the influence of players' participation in the HWC toward social change. It employs a qualitative methodology and in-depth interviews were utilized to collect data. Nine players and six administrators including manager, coaches and staff were selected as research participants.

However, most studies related to the HWC program seem to emphasize the outcomes. In meaning that it is necessary to examine how the players were motivated to change their life. For that reason, this study also investigates the motivation of players involved in the HWC program and finds out what experiences they had during their involvement as a player. Also, this study has approached sport for development with theoretical approach. Hence, the aim of this study is to understand the value of the HWC for participants

Furthermore, this study seeks to investigate the role of experiences as a player on social change. This thesis proposes the understanding that sport as the development of capabilities is beneficial, not only for people in general,

but also for marginalized people. Therefore, in the future, this study can be realized as the potential study to better understanding sport as a tool for future development goals.

Key words: Homeless World Cup, Social Change, Social Capital, Sport, ,
Street Soccer

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Over the past decade, international sport for social development (S4SD) has emerged as a new and exciting vehicle for international development and social change. The publication of “Game Plan” (DCMS/Strategy Unit, 2002) by the New Labor government (in power between 1997 - 2010) is an example of a document that articulates the various benefits that sport is seen to have; evolving from a leisure activity pre-1970s to a tool that has wider social implications. Indeed, sport is used as a tool to achieve more than just health and fitness aims. The power of sport has been emphasized by Nelson Mandela as follows:

“Sport has the power to change the world. It has the power to inspire. It has the power to unite people in a way that little else does. It speaks to youth in a language they understand. Sport can create hope where once there was only despair....” (Mandela, 2000)

The use of sport in wider settings is specifically cited as the most effective method for engaging socially vulnerable young people in activities that go far beyond leisure, with opportunities for education, where the training

and community involvement is apparent (Feinstein et al., 2005; Haudenhuyse et al., 2014; Spaaij, 2009). The United Nations officially recognized sport as one way in which countries can achieve their economic, social, political and health-related development goals (UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace, 2003).

According to the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace (2005), sport is far more than a luxury or a form of entertainment. Thus, access to and participation in sport is a human rights and essential for individuals of all ages to lead healthy and fulfilling lives. Well-designed sport programs and activities are designed to teach core values such as co-operation and respect, and also to improve health and reduce the likelihood of disease progression. Sport offers a cost-effective tool to meet many development and peace challenges, and help achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). When the youth are engaged in sporting activities guided by coaches, there is a likelihood of improved satisfaction, motivation, self-esteem, compliance and attrition rates through positive reinforcement and teaching (Barnett et al., 1992).

In Indonesia, sport (football) became a symbol of the growth of *Jong-jong* (youth association) of the region who struggled to achieve

independence in 1930. It was not used to fight, but as a tool to unite the youths at the time (PSSI, 1960: 27). Nowadays, sport has a wider role in the Indonesia society and has been used as a tool for social change to reach marginalized community, such as homeless, drug user, people with HIV/AID and street children (Rumah Cemara, 2016). UNI Papua, a non-profit organization based in Papua Indonesia, claimed that they can educate young people to stay away from drugs through its program namely “Sepakbola Sosial” (UNI Papua, 2016).

On the other hand, the role of sport in giving positive impact to disadvantaged people in Indonesia has not been much discussed, because there were limited research and literature explaining that sport is adequately powerful for social change.

1.1.2. Sport and Homelessness in Indonesia

Indonesia is a big country with tremendous population. At least, there were 250 million people live in this whole archipelago area in 2016. There is a legendary and popular song entitled *Kolam Susu* (1994), popularized by Koes Plus, which describes the country, "people said that our land is a paradise land, wooden stick and stone become plants." There are other similar compliments, one of them is 'the emerald equator', and so on. It

shows how wealthy this country is. However, the real condition of society's welfare is totally different. There are so many people suffering from social problems such as homelessness, drug user, people with HIV/AIDS and people living in poverty (Setyaningrum, 2016).

Homelessness is a worldwide phenomenon and occurs in almost every country. There is no specific definition of homelessness in Indonesia and only a little has been written about the topic (Levinson, 2004). Mostly in Indonesia, homelessness is described as 'tramp' or on Indonesian word is called 'gelandangan'. According to the Social Welfare Act (1974), these people are grouped together with prostitutes, street children and substance abusers who are suffering from social problems.

Ministry of Social Affair of the Republic of Indonesia (2016) reported that people living in poverty in Indonesia was 28.5 million or 11.1% of the total of Indonesia's population (Central Board of Statistics, 2016). The figure is a marked increase from 27.7 million Indonesians living in poverty, or 10.9% of the population, in 2014 (Jakarta Globe, 2016). The gloomy picture Indonesia welfare will even look worse if it included those categorized as Homelessness or "people with social problems", dubbed by Ministry of Social Affairs as People with Social and Community Problems

(PMKS, *Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial*) comprising of millions of people, such as neglected child (4.4 million), disabled (3.2 million), neglected elderly (2.7 millions) and other disadvantaged groups (homeless people, persons with HIV/AIDS, street children, drug users, etc.) amounting to more than 11 million people (MOSA, 2016).

The widespread of the number of homeless people in Indonesia in addition to the pressure of poverty and excessive urbanization is actually associated with many factors. According to Sudarso (2011), the cause of widespread homelessness in Indonesia is due to over-urbanization in big cities, relatively limited available employment and lack of education.

Several studies have shown that sport can provide a positive role in social problems (Coalter, 2007). In Indonesia, the use of sports as a tool for social change is still considered very limited. In the UK, in the last three decades, policymakers and sports parks have advocated the use of sports to combat social problems, including homelessness, unemployment and mental health (Blackshaw and Long, 2005; Long and Sanderson, 2001; Crabbe 2008: 22).

One event that uses sport as a tool for social change is the Homeless World Cup. The inaugural HWC took place in Graz in July 2003 with 144

participants representing 18 nations in a tournament of more than 100 games. Since then, it has established itself annually and grown each year in relation to the number of participants, competing nations and continental representation. The tournament adopts the slogan “beating homelessness through football” (Homeless World Cup Foundation) and aims at creating broader awareness of homelessness and deconstructing negative perceptions of homeless people, especially in the media. At the participant level, the tournament seeks to address the social exclusion experienced by homeless people by “promoting social opportunities, including access to support services and increased social interaction” (Sherry et al., 2011: 111), using “football as a trigger to inspire and energize people who are homeless to change their own lives” (Homeless World Cup Foundation).

Under these conditions, some organizations and agencies in Indonesia have done various programs. One of which is Rumah Cemara, it is a community-based in Indonesia intended for people living with HIV/AIDS, drug users and street children that run sport program as a tool to empower the beneficiaries (Rumah Cemara, 2016). Rumah Cemara is the national organization in Indonesia for Homeless World Cup that brings homeless people, including people with HIV/AIDS, street children and drug user to participate in international street-soccer tournament around the world to

represent their nation. It aims at increasing the quality of life everyone who involves in the team.

The purpose of this study is to examine the role of HWC participation for social change in Indonesia and this study focuses on Indonesia national team for the HWC in the past 8 years. It is expected that this paper is able to provide recommendations to the government related to the empowerment of homeless people in Indonesia through sport.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Currently, in Indonesia, homelessness or people suffering from social problems are big issues that are increasing every year (Indopos, 2016). Hawari (2002) affirms that social problems in Indonesia menace are like an iceberg phenomenon, which requires an in-depth analysis and better approaches to curtail its fatal effect. It is, therefore, necessary to provide education, capacity building and awareness with regards to the importance of education. In this regard, the power of sport can carefully and efficiently be used as a medium to reach homeless people to achieve those goals and also for them to have a better life in the future.

United Nation (2002) states that sport is an important resource for human development. Sport has been touted to provide opportunities to play and have fun, compete, earn an income, experience pride, maintain good mental health, keep in shape – gain or lose weight, reduce stress, etc. To buttress this, Brettschneider (1999), who reviewed the scientific studies, reported that sport for young people could lead to improved self-esteem, being better able to handle stress, increased academic performance and better relationships with family.

According to the United Nation (2002), when social and personal skills are combined, sport can be an effective medium to intervene in people suffering from social problems. For instance, participation in sport does not inherently lead to a drug-free lifestyle, yet, it improves health, since well-designed sport program, run by skilled and credible coordinators will help reducing high-risk behaviors. This is especially true when the elements of the sport are combined with the structured provision of information and life-skills training.

The above statement is a universal statement that has been able to scientifically prove its role, it is important to note that currently in Indonesia the use of sports for social change has been found very rare. Therefore, it is

clear that the role of sport or Homeless World Cup for social change in Indonesia has not been proven with certainty. In contrary, O'Connell (2003) argues that existing homeless intervention programs and policies have struggled to achieve such a multi-faceted complex outcome and in this light, the Homeless World Cup aims could appear overly ambitious.

The study seeks to examine the role of participation in HWC on the social change among homeless people in Indonesia. In specific, it inquires a positive impact of sport on people's lives and finds out positive the correlation also between homelessness and sport. The study also focuses on the Indonesia national team for the Homeless World Cup (HWC) in the last eight years.

1.3 Significance of the Study

Nowadays, most Indonesians think sport is about winning at all cost. Many people in Indonesia think sport is associated with money, medals and trophies, without which they are not motivated to play sport. Even though sport does beyond, in social life, it has not been widely known by Indonesian people and government. Findings of this study are expected to significantly contribute to the following:

- i. Sport and society - This study will contribute to a better understanding of using sport as a tool for social change, educate young people, spread message and other social aspects of society in Indonesia. Practically the results of this study can be used as input material to make social change of homeless people.
- ii. Marginalized Community Development – This study will contribute to provide opportunities for the marginalized community to enhance their interests, skills, and abilities. In specific, it is important for people who have little or no support from their families, schools, and communities. They are hard to reach and underserved, who frequently reported do high-risk behavior and often lack access to health services, including homeless people or street children.
- iii. Policy - Currently, the Indonesian government is still using conventional treatment in rehabilitating homeless people and they are still less interested in such creative approaches through sport. This is marked by the lack of government support for the Indonesian team for the HWC because it is considered still no benefit or positive impact. The findings of this study will be very important to address this issue.

- iv. Academic literature - This study will contribute to academic literature, especially in terms of the role of sport for social change of people in general and homeless people particularly who participated in the HWC.

1.4. Purpose of Research

1. To explore the experiences of Indonesia players in the HWC tournament.
2. To investigate the value of participation in the HWC.
3. To examine how the experiences of participation in the HWC influences the social change of players.

1.5. Research questions

This study is guided by the following Research Questions (RQ):

- RQ1. What is/are the experience(s) of participants in the Homeless World Cup?
- RQ2. What is/are the value(s) of experiences of the participants involved in the Homeless World Cup?
- RQ3. How the experiences influence the social change of players

Chapter 2 Review of Literature

2.1 Theoretical Review

Indonesia has one of the highest rates of homelessness in Asia with more than 27 million people believed to be homeless (Central Board of Statistics, 2016). The homeless population is diverse, but within this article, the focus of this study has been shifted to the definition proposed by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia that homeless are called also as people suffering from social problems including homeless people, people with HIV/AIDS, drug user and people living with poverty (MOSA, 2016). Magee (2011) argue that there is no absolute definition of homelessness. They instead view homelessness as a continuum that views a homeless person as holding a multitude of often shifting positions from completely roofless and living on the streets, to living in shelters and support accommodation or temporarily accommodated by family and friends (Magee (2011 in Levinson, 2004); Meert et al., 2004).

The individuals who are suffering from social problems are those neglected or from very poor backgrounds. These individuals are usually school dropouts who are socially and economically marginalized and disaffected from school, family, work and standard forms of leisure. Neale

(2002) suggests that, sub-groups of the population such as the homeless, those who have been in care or excluded from school and those in contact with the criminal justice system or mental health services are more susceptible to the various risk factors and that drug misuse is more prevalent among particular groups.

According to Spooner (2005), the social environment is a powerful influence on health and social condition. In the context of homelessness and the complex interplay of the individual problems and the environment as social institutions, the environment influences in a manner that can lead to drug use and related problems. As such, increased attention to the ‘social’ determinants of drug use is required. In this light, any structured intervention aimed specifically at addressing a person’s drug use can be considered to represent drug treatment (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2006).

According to Wilkinson (2001), the quality of the social life of a society is one of the most powerful determinants of health and is closely related to degrees of income equality. Another important aspect is the psychosocial relationships of the subjective quality of life that people experience. The sources of social stress, poor social networks, low self-esteem, and high rates of depression, anxiety and a lack of control have a

fundamental impact on life experience. In this sense ‘unhealthy behaviors’ such as ‘addiction’ partially can be explained as the need to consume psychoactive substances to fulfill their psychosocial needs, particularly where they are used to counter stress and reduce anxiety.

In relation to sport, Taylor et al. (2015) point out that there is strong evidence that sport activity or participation increases social behavior and reduces crime, especially among young people. The positive impacts of sport participation include preventing criminal acts, not drunk while driving, not using drugs and preventing other teenage crimes.

Some studies show that exercise is a very effective intervention for young people. In addition to the relatively cheap cost, people or in particular youth also mostly like sport activities. Furthermore, the other positive impact that can be gained is improving cognitive abilities, life skills and social skills.

2.1.1 Definition and Perspective of Homelessness

Homelessness may be defined and measured in a number of ways (Clapham, Kemp and Smith, 1990; Anderson and Christian, 2003). One of the narrowest definitions of homelessness and one of held by the public is the perception of the homeless as simply ‘roofless’, which is the notion of people sleeping on the streets and having no shelter (Somerville, 1992).

According to Ministry of Social Affair of Republic of Indonesia, homeless are people suffering from social problems including homeless people, people with HIV/AIDS, drug user and people living with poverty (MOSA, 2009). According to Suroto (2004), homeless is a person who has no place to live and with various reasons must stay under the bridge, roadside, city park, railway station, other public facilities to sleep and run daily life. This is disclosed because most people who have problems with poverty or homelessness in Indonesia are easy to find in these places.

Homelessness extends beyond the boundaries of accommodation or shelter (McNaughton & Sanders, 2007). It is many different circumstances including living in temporary or emergency accommodation; living in institutions such as foster homes, bed and breakfast accommodation and informal arrangements with friends, which are deemed not appropriate as a long-term residence; and intolerable living conditions such as overcrowding or living with an abusive partner, which are endured because of a lack of another viable option (Anderson and Christian, 2003). In other words, the homeless is a person who has no permanent residence or they have accommodation but it is not reasonable for them to continue to occupy this accommodation

Regardless of such varied and different circumstances, all homeless people in Indonesia have the poverty problem. Sulistiya (2011) suggests the characteristics of homeless people in Indonesia, as follows:

1. Homeless people in Indonesia do not have jobs;
2. The physical condition of homeless people in Indonesia is less healthy;
3. Homeless people in Indonesia look for food in any places; and
4. Most homeless people in Indonesia live freely.

The UN simply narrows the scope of homelessness to rooflessness. Within such a conceptualization, it becomes apparent that one billion people living in slums (Homeless International, 2014) would not be regarded as homelessness. Such definitions are not universally agreed, accepted or applicable.

In Indonesia, homelessness is described as "tramp" or on Indonesian word is called "gelandangan". According to the Social Welfare Act (1974), these people are grouped together with prostitutes, street children and substance abusers who are suffering from social problems. They are all called people suffering from social problems.

This issue is significant to be considered since homelessness issues in Indonesia are closely related to HIV/AIDS, drug abuse and poverty issues. Therefore, the involvement of homeless people, people living with HIV/AIDS, drug users and people living in poverty to annually participate in HWC (Rumah Cemara, 2016) are expected to slightly address the issues.

2.1.2 Causes of Homelessness

According to Irawan (2013), the factors that cause homelessness in Indonesia are due to disabilities, unemployment, poverty and natural disaster victims. Meanwhile, Alkostar's (1984) research on homeless life found that the occurrence of homelessness can be divided into two causal factors, internal factors and external factors. Internal factors include the characteristics of lazy, unwilling to work, the existence of the physical disability or physical defect. Meanwhile, external factors include social, cultural, economic, education, environment, religion factors, and geographical location. Causes have tended to be polarized as either structural or behavioral (OPDM, 2005), or further sub-categorized into the structural causes: poverty, unemployment, lack of affordable housing, and the behavioral causes: personal failings such as substance abuse, lack of

qualifications, plain bad luck or an inability to cope with adverse events (Kemp, Lynch and Mackay, 2001).

More recently, the homeless have been considered as a vulnerable group suffering mental health and addiction issues in what Gowan (2010) labels as ‘sick talk’. Indeed, it is those with mental health issues, or those coming from the institutionalized environments of the care or prison systems who are the most overrepresented groups within the homeless population and most likely to be found living in the most extreme homelessness: sleeping on the streets or in emergency shelters (Pleace and Quilgars 2003; Rees, 2009).

The existence of slums is also one of the causes of the growing problem of homelessness. Slum area has poor structural quality and durability of housing, insufficient and overcrowded living areas, lack of secure tenure, lack of sanitation facilities and poor access to water (Homeless International, 2013)

2.1.3 Solutions and Homelessness Models

According to the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (2010), the solution of homelessness issue is to provide them with empowerment through counselling and training. Zelfianingsih et al. (2013)

argue that ways to overcome homeless problems are counselling, skills training education, supervision and further development, controlled by government officials, or managed in orphanages, social institutions and nursing homes, rehabilitation and education. Solving homelessness is considered very complex and the provision of shelter will not be sufficient, hence, it must be supported also with adequate education and skills.

There have been various models and theories used by rehabilitation counsellors when dealing with homeless people or people suffering from social problems. It is important to note that the following models are specifically chosen for the purpose of this study:

- i. Mental Model

This model is a very important part of growing the confidence and spirituality of homeless people that emphasizes on various psychological aspects like personality, intelligence, ability, and emotional including interests and talents (Hidayanti, 2014), since basically homeless people have the spirit and confidence within themselves. In addition, they also have considerable potential, however, they just have not known how to empower their own potentials (Zelfianingsih et al., 2013).

This model is commonly known to the public and is usually done with a religious or moral approach that emphasizes the sin and weakness of the individual. This model is competently applied to a society that still adheres to religious values and morality in its place of origin, as it goes hand in hand with good and bad concepts taught by religion. Accordingly, it is not surprising that this model is one of the main bases for justifying the power of law to fight homelessness.

In the mental model, those who want to escape from homelessness or social problems need the mental power itself and one of the sources of mental power is religion. According to Marino (2016), this model cannot be considered to be a therapeutic model and this model is similar to the spiritual model. Without the spiritual or religion belief, it will be difficult for the individual to solve their social problems.

ii. Health Model

It is considered not difficult to understand why homeless people need access to good quality. People who are homeless often have mental and physical health and drug and alcohol problems, with little social support or money. All of these things might be the causes of someone becoming or the result of being homeless.

According to the National Center on Family Homelessness (2011), as many as 90% of surveyed homeless women have experienced severe physical and/or sexual abuse during their lifetime. Homeless children are physically abused at twice the rate of other children and are three times as likely to be sexually abused. Besides, homeless people are particularly vulnerable to infectious diseases such as hepatitis, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections and skin diseases (National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2010).

This model evolved from several concepts in physiological or metabolic theory, which views the behavior of homeless people as something related to etiological factors, such as homeless people who have a problem with substance abuse. According to Benn (2017), drug abuse is a disease that should get therapy or treatment, which could randomly contaminate to anyone. People who are addicted to drugs publicly acknowledge that there is an inner inability to resist the desire for drugs. This addiction ensues in a form of behavioral impairment. This model defines that homelessness has a strong correlation with medical disorder and illness because many diseases problems can be found in the homeless problems.

iii. Social Model

Social model views homelessness as a problem that comes from cognitive processes, in meaning that the genetically influence of a someone's role model and daily habits could lead to this issue. Social Education theorists emphasize that homelessness is shaped by human interaction with the environment. Fitzpatrick, Bramley and Johnsen (2013) state that homelessness is likely to be the result of both the individual and the societal factors, implicit within which is the process of loss of physical housing and the personal and social consequences which accompany it. In their explanation, the role of a traumatic childhood and social influences in causing homelessness became clear (Fitzpatrick, Bramley and Johnston, 2013)

In essence, this model believes that homelessness is strongly influenced by the environment. Social and environmental factors have a big role to help improving awareness to have a better life. Through social responsibility and community support, homeless people will get help and be motivated to have better life.

iv. Educational Model

This model was a popular first choice strategy and it is still a commonly used method. The role of education in addressing various problems arising in the community is not widely known by many people and

even not a guarantee, however, without education, it is certain there will be no growth of quality of life, because of the quality of life relies on behavior change and personality development. According to Coombs (2009), the role of education exposed in various literatures is in addressing the problems of marginalized society including dealing with homeless and beggar issues.

According to Moran & Malott (2004), the purpose of education is not in acquiring knowledge, but actions manifested in behavior. Hence, educational environment is expected to change behavior. If bad behaviors of street children or homeless people can be changed then it is a step to change their lives.

In its implementation, there will be life-skills training and entrepreneurship education. In this case, the role of education is fundamental as an effort to empower the homeless people. (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2006)

2.1.4 Social Capital Theory

Social capital is defined as features of social organizations such as networks, norms, and social beliefs that can facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit (Putnam, 1995). Such conceptualization makes it possible to see sport as a facilitation mechanism for social capital.

Combating the individualism has caused a noticeable decline in civic involvement, and as the social capital is increasing, sport can be a way to build networks, norms and social beliefs that benefit individuals and communities (Nicholson & Hoye, 2008).

The benefits of social capital can develop in two ways: bonding and bridging (Putnam, 1995; 2000). Social ties are the value of social networks developed between relatively homogeneous groups and individuals, such as relatives, neighbors, and close friends. Bonds between groups and individuals are strong because of intimacy, and this bond and other networks of similar people then generate resources for individuals to cope with life, or to improve their quality of life.

In learning services, students are bound in at least two ways: (1) with classmates who work on projects who share the same experiences and beliefs and (2) with teenagers in the community who present opportunities and obstacles almost the same as students growing up. Especially for sports learning services, students can find additional ties with classmates and youth participants through mutual affinity for sports. Thus, students can form a network with other people who can elevate their careers and choices of life and community in the future.

This can form a bond with young people who are marginalized in program services to get in touch with different peers, thereby expanding connections, opening eyes to the problem of social injustice, and fostering citizenship involvement, as Putnam (1995) suggests fostering solid norms from general reciprocity encourage the emergence of social trust '(p. 67). Social capital, is a collective property that involves reciprocity and the formation of trust, which can lead to greater benefits over time (Nicholson & Hoye, 2008). Thus, social capital is the basis for more productive, supportive, trusting and socially involved communities.

Sports has the potential, if well designed and managed, to promote bridging the development of social capital because it provides connections between diverse groups and building social networks (Burnett, 2006). Furthermore, sports programs can facilitate social exchange between fellows, develop trust and loyalty between different groups, and integrate the opportunities of learning and individual development (Burnett, 2006; Sherry, 2010; Sherry & Strybosch, 2012; Tonts, 2005). These results can occur before, during, or after an event or program (Schulenkorf et al., 2011).

Research by Kay and Bradbury (2009) involving the development of social capital in sports volunteers revealed that the ability of sports to produce

social capital was largely a function of personal and structural factors. The structural nature and features of program design emphasize personal and social development may be more important to facilitate positive results than actual sport participation (Sandford, Armor, & Washington, 2006). This is because the environment of sports intervention programs that offer opportunities for social connectedness creates a foundation for the development of social capital.

2.1.5 The Case at Rumah Cemara Indonesia

Rumah Cemara is a non-profit organization that uses the universal language of football to diminish stigmatization of disadvantaged people in Indonesia such as homeless people, people infected with HIV and AIDS, drug user and street children. The organization was established in January 2003 by the founder who participated in the HWC and was inspired by his personal experience of the power of football to create positive change people suffering from social problems in Indonesia.

Initially, Rumah Cemara started their work program by reaching people in Bandung and now they are able to reach almost 19 provinces totaling more than 5,000 people. This organization aims at improving the

quality of life of marginalized people in order to have a better life (Rumah Cemara). In particular, they use football as a 'trigger' to motivate people suffering from social problems, along with social development, education and personal development programs in partnership with relevant organizations to empower them to change their lives for the better.

2.1.6 Homeless World Cup

Homeless World Cup (HWC) is street-soccer world championship that held for people homelessness issues such as drug users, people with HIV-AIDS, poverty, and lack of access to education (Homeless World Cup Foundation). HWC is held annually and has brought together over 300,000 people who have issues related to homelessness and are socially marginalized to get a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity and represent their country and change their lives (Rumah Cemara).

“The HWC is a unique, pioneering social enterprise which exists to end homelessness. It uses football to energize homeless people to change their own lives” (www.homelessworldcup.org).

Street soccer is a modified form of football that is played simpler with fewer players and smaller pitches (ISSA, 2015). The version that is played in HWC is 4 against 4 players on a field measures 22 meters long x16 meters

wide, which is surrounded by 110-centimetre tall boards and played with a high enough tempo. The team is allowed to have players of 8 players, 4 players of which are allowed on the pitch at once, with rolling substitutions allowed throughout the 15 minutes (two 7 minute half's split by 1-minute halftime) (HWC, 2011f).

2.1.7 Related research

Ahrens' (2015) work entitled "Understanding Sport as the Expansion of Capabilities: The HWC and Street Soccer (Scotland)" emphasizes on tackling a variety of social challenges and outlining the ways in which sport contributes to the expansion of the human capabilities of a selected number of homeless street soccer players. She began her research by finding answers to the following questions:

1. To what extent can sport contribute to the expansion of capabilities?
2. To what extent can sport contribute to the alleviation of homelessness?
3. Can sport contribute to what we know about poverty and an escape from it?

In response to above questions, sport was found to contribute in a number of ways (Ahrens, 2015). In particular, sports can provide an arena for social inclusion. Similarly, Coalter's (2013) research discovering that sports could provide space to develop someone and develop other capabilities that are important for each person, especially for people suffering from social problems. Sport, in the form of street soccer, is able to contribute providing health access, educational employment opportunities and a better social environment.

Chib-Tsai (2013) undertook a study to outline "The Effect of Recreational Sport Involvement on Work Stress and Quality of Life". The results showed that regular participation in recreational sports may serve as a coping strategy, which consequently reduce work stress. In addition, sport participation may facilitate continued sport participation owing to improvements in individuals' quality of life. He stated his research is similar to Godbey (1999) believing that sport has impact to increase happiness and reduce the effects of stress (Coleman, 1993).

In addition, participation in recreational sports generates individual and social benefits, including improved physical and mental health and academic achievement or education (Chang, 2003). It is very interesting to

note that social benefits such as mental health and education are needed by homeless people or people with social problems in general.

Chapter 3 Methodology

3.1 Research Method

3.1.1 Qualitative Methodology

The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship(s) between the HWC participation and social change. In specific, this study will find out the experiences, value as HWC participants and how these experience influence the social change of players.

To achieve the desired objectives, this study employed a qualitative case study to provide insight into the individual's experience in physical activity.

Thomas, Nelson and Silverman, 2011 state that qualitative approach can be used to obtain data of individuals who are engaged in physical activities. According to Ary et al. (2010), case study focuses on a single unit, one individual, one group, one organization, or one program. Regarding these definitions, this study is intended to specifically analyze the physical activities done by HWC players who were grouped in an organization named Rumah Cemara. Furthermore, Becker (1968, in Merriam, 1998) states that the purpose of case study is to arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the groups under study. In meaning that this study seeks to get a comprehensive understanding of HWC players of Indonesia towards social changes.

This study seeks to provide accurate results regarding how the HWC has a role in the social change of homeless people. Qualitative data can be

defined as empirical information described in the forms of words, not in the form of the number (Punch, 1998). Therefore, this study presents data in forms elaboration of HWC participation and social changes seen from the perspective of the players and administrators

This study focuses on the role of HWC participation in the social change of homeless people in Indonesia to find out whether their experience can change their life or not. This is so that the examinations conducted in this study can be more profound (Saldan, 1994). The examination consisted of repeating questions during interview, rechecking other sources, and asking for in-depth answer to meet the research objectives. In theory, qualitative research is needed to explore the problems studied in-depth to measure the behavior and attitude of people when experiencing a situation (Wong, 2014).

The key concept of qualitative research is to deal with subjectively constructed rather than objectively determined (Wong, 2014). Subjects will speak for themselves and will utter their perspective and actions done (Margot, 1991). It is also important to note that the qualitative approach provides grounds to gain the sample's perspective from within their social context (Gratton & Jones, 2010). This is in line with Schwandt (1994), who points out that a qualitative approach provides deep insight into "the complex

world of lived experience from the point of view of those who live it". By employing a qualitative method, this study is considered compatible since it is going to perform an in-depth examination regarding the role of HWC participation on players' social change.

Qualitative research may involve several methods of data collection and analysis (Stake, 1998). Yin (2009) lists six sources of evidence for data collection: (i) documentation, (ii) archival records, (iii) interviews, (iv) direct observation, (v) participant observation, and (vi) physical artefacts. The tools utilized to gather evidence were: personal interviews with former players.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Interview

Gratton and Jones (2010) state that interviews are the simplest way to collect data from the community. According to Grays (2004), interview is a conversation between people where one person as a researcher obtains data from the interviewees. In addition to its simplicity, the interview method is the common format of data collection in qualitative research and is the most widely used method of research in sport (Culver et al., 2003).

Gratton and Jhon (2010) also state that interviews allow the discovery of "why" and "how" situations from the perspective of respondents. This is in line with Wong's (2014) definition stating that qualitative research tends to answer the "why" and "how" questions. Interviews are also used to associate such data with difficult or inappropriate concepts to measure.

There are various methods of collecting data through interviews. Therefore, in order to ask the interviewee, repeat the question and make changes depending on the situation (Galletta, 2012). This study will adopt the semi-structured interview (Galletta, 2012). Semi-structured interviews are in-depth interviews where respondents should answer open-ended questions. Semi-structured and in-depth interviews are used extensively as interview formats with individuals or even a group (Corbin and Strauss, 2008).

This type of interview is conducted only once, with individuals or with groups and generally covering the duration of 30 minutes to over an hour (DiCicco-Bloom & Crabtree, 2006). In addition, they state that semi-structured interviews are based on semi-structured interview guideline, which are schematic presentations of questions or topics to be explored by the interviewer. To achieve optimal use of interview time, interview guideline is useful for exploring the respondents' perspective in a systematic and

comprehensive manner and to keep the interviews focused on the desired line of action (DiCicco-Bloom & Crabtree, 2006).

Questions in the interview guide consist of core questions and more follow-up questions related to the core questions, which in turn improve further through interview guide trials (Creswell, 2014). In order for the interview data to be caught more effectively, the recording of interviews is considered as the right choice, but is sometimes a controversy between the researcher and the respondent. Handwritten notes during interviews are relatively unreliable, and researchers may miss some important points. Interview recordings allow researchers to focus on the content of interviews and verbal requests so as to enable transcriptionists to produce complete transcripts from interviews.

3.2.2 Research Participants

The population of this study was settled to nine players who involved in the Indonesia team for the HWC and six administrators managers, coaches and staffs. In order to find out the role of HWC participation on social change, this study needs a very relevant interviewee to further be interviewed regarding their views about the HWC participation on social change. Therefore, this study used purposive sampling as a way to select the

interviewee. While avoiding any redundant information, this purposive sampling process is intended to select a productive sample to fulfil the research questions (Marshall, 1996).

There are nine players as interviewees who have been involved in the street-soccer program more than one year and six administrators including managers, coaches and staff members. The interviewees were chosen carefully according to their direct experience with the Indonesia team for HWC.

3.2.2.1 Description of Research Participants

Player A lived in the street for 13 years and worked as a street performer singing for money. His problem of living in the street was drug addiction through glue sniffing. He said he could spend on 10 little cans of glue a day. Now, he has a wife who was diagnosed suffering HIV known when giving birth to their first child.

Player B grew up in the rural area of Bandung with a very difficult circumstance. For many years, he and his parents stayed at his mother's sister house. He had decided to live in the street because he felt uncomfortable with

the situation of his house and also because his parents always fought every day.

Player C was born and grew up with disabilities with only thigh on the left leg and knee on the right leg. As someone who lived in a small village and with disabilities, he said that it was very difficult for him to live, to get a job, to get a safe space and to be accepted in the community.

Player D had been living on the street in Jogjakarta for more than three years. He had worked as a parking attendant, dishwashers and street singers. He said that as people who lived in the street he was called street-children, who were always discriminated by society.

Player E had a long life story. The problem began when he was expelled by his family from home because of his drugs addiction that made him went to jail once. He had been living in the street for a few years and went back home because of illness. After getting treatment in the hospital, he was diagnosed with the HIV.

Player F currently works as a peer staff in an organization that supports homeless people, people with HIV, LGBT community and drug users in Bali Indonesia. He was motivated to participate in the HWC because

he had similar problem with other homeless people. Moreover, he used to using an injected drug (heroin), which has caused him infected HIV.

Player G had used drug since he was a student in middle school or when he was 14 years old. His addiction to drugs made him behave badly, such as selling his possessions and his family's without permission and stealing to fulfill his desire of drugs. This made him living in the streets for more than four years. In 2009, he was diagnosed suffering HIV and decided to get treatment in drug rehabilitation.

Player H moved to Maluku to Jakarta to get a job, however, the life in Jakarta was not as easy as he expected. Hence, he was living on the street for more than two years. During his life in the street, he started using the drug. Then, he decided to join the supporting group for drug users in Jakarta. At first, he was only interested in their football activity, after a few months joining the group, he felt comfortable and safe with its activities.

Player I had been living in the street for six years. He decided to live in the street because he was not comfortable living with his family. He said he enjoyed living in the street, even though he did many high-risk actions such as unsafe sex and drug abuse. He said that he regretted his choice to live in the street rather than to go to school.

Administrator A has been working for the Indonesia team for HWC for five years. He used to be homeless people and drug user. Now, he has been living with HIV for more than 10 years.

Administrator B started to work in Indonesia team for HWC as a volunteer. In 2011, Rumah Cemara was invited for the second time to this tournament after failed to participate in 2010. At the time, he had a role as a social media campaign manager. He has become the manager twice in 2012 and 2014.

Administrator C was the coach for the 2011 Indonesia HWC team. At the time, he worked as a volunteer in the Rumah Cemara's Sport for Development program because he was inspired by the fighting spirit and persistence of people in the organization. He had taken a role as coach from 2010 to 2012.

Administrator D was a former player of HWC Indonesia in 2011. He was selected as someone who had homelessness, drug abuse and HIV positive issues. After returning from the tournament, he was educated in several training of trainers from coaches across Continents and Brighton and Hove Albion as the community coach. He continued to work in Rumah Cemara as

a Sport for Development staff and became the assistant coach for HWC team in 2013 and 2014, then being a head coach in 2015.

Administrator E was working in Indonesia team for HWC for two years as team administrator. She started in Rumah Cemara, as a national organizer and as supporting staff. Before directly involved in the team, she had actively joined in the Sport for Development program at Rumah Cemara, such as women boxing and women football team. She has been living with HIV for five years, used to be drug user and had lived as a homeless for a few years.

Administrator F has started to work in the team since 2015. He had a role in the Public Relations and Marketing department for the Indonesia team in 2016, 2017 and 2018. Before working in this team, he used to be a CEO in a treatment center for drugs addiction recovery in Semarang, Central Java for more than 5 years.

Name	Age	Gender	Position	Duration	Background as HWC player
Player A	23	Male	Player	2 years	Homeless & Drug user
Player B	27	Male	Player	4 years	Homeless
Player C	32	Male	Player	2 years	Homeless & Disabilities
Player D	28	Male	Player	6 years	Homeless
Player E	41	Male	Player	6 years	Homeless, HIV + & Drug user
Player F	40	Male	Player	5 years	Homeless, HIV + & Drug user
Player G	34	Male	Player	7 years	Homeless, HIV + & drug user
Player H	30	Male	Player	3 years	Homeless & Drug user

Player I	27	Male	Player	2 years	Homeless & Drug user
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Table <1>, List of Research Participants (Players)

Name	Age	Gender	Position	Duration	Past & Current Background
Administrator A	38	Male	Manager	5 years	Homeless, Drug user & HIV Positive
Administrator B	39	Male	Manager	3 years	-
Administrator C	38	Male	Coach	2 years	-
Administrator D	39	Male	Coach	5 years	Homeless, Drug user & HIV Positive
Administrator E	34	Female	Admin	2 years	Homeless, Drug user & HIV Positive
Administrator F	45	Male	Admin	3 years	Drug user & HIV Positive

Table <2>, List of Research Participants (Administrators)

3.3 Procedure

The interviews began by explaining the purposes of the study. If there is an agreement, the code of conduct of the interview was presented. Furthermore, researcher and interviewees w determined the duration in accordance with the mutual agreement. The interview was conducted through a video call with the question as many as 17 questions.

3.4 Data Analysis Method

According to Creswell (2014), there are some generic steps for analyzing qualitative data in a systematic manner, as follows:

1. Organizing and preparing the data for analysis. This step includes transcribing interviews, scanning material, typing up field notes, or sorting and arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information.

2. Reading through all the data. This step begins with obtaining a general sense of the information and reflecting its overall meaning. This step seeks to answer the following questions: (1) What general ideas are participants saying?; (2) What is the tone of the ideas?; and (3) What is the impression of the overall depth, credibility and use of the information?

3. Beginning detailed analysis with a coding process. Coding is the process of organizing the material into chunks or text segments before bringing meaning to information (Rossman & Rallis, 1998:171). It involves taking text data or pictures during data collection, segmenting sentences (or paragraphs) or images into categories, and labelling those categories with a term based in the actual language of the participant.

4. Using the coding to generate a description of the recurring themes for analysis. This step generates descriptions consisting of detailed rendering of information about people, places, or events in a setting, which are categorized into codes. Subsequently, the codes are used to generate a small number of themes, which will appear as the major findings in qualitative studies and are often used to create headings in the findings sections of studies. It should display multiple perspectives from individuals and be supported by diverse quotations and specific evidence. This analysis is accommodating in designing detailed descriptions for case studies, ethnographies, and narrative research projects.

5. Advancing the description and themes to be presented in the qualitative narrative. Using narrative passage is considered as the most popular approach is to convey the findings of the analysis, which will be in the forms of a chronology of events, the detailed discussion of several themes (complete with subthemes, specific illustrations, multiple perspectives from individuals, and quotations), or a discussion with interconnecting themes. Many qualitative researchers use visuals, figures, or tables as adjuncts to the discussions. They present a process model (as in grounded theory), advance a drawing

of the specific research site (as in ethnography), or convey descriptive information about each participant in a table (as in case studies and ethnographies).

6. The final step: Making an interpretation or meaning of the data. This step requires the search to the questions: "What were the lessons learned?",". It could be the researcher's personal interpretation, couched in the understanding that the inquirer brings to the study from her or his own culture, history, and experiences. One way ethnographers can end a study, says Wolcott (1994), is to ask further questions.

3.5 Strategies for Validating Findings

Validity is one of the strengths of qualitative research and it is based on the stipulation whether the findings are accurate seen from the perspectives of researcher, the participant or the readers. It is also very important in terms of trustworthiness, authenticity, and credibility (Creswell & Miller, 2000). In this study, the findings validation was done by triangulation, peer debriefing and member checking.

1. Triangulation is a method used to facilitate the validations of the results by using various information data sources (Creswell,

2014). In specific, the evidences are checked from the sources to build coherent justifications in the themes created. This method aims at ascertaining whether the data is correct or not by checking other sources.

2. Peer debriefing aims at improving account accuracy. This method involves a peer who reviews and asks questions about qualitative studies. This strategy involves interpretation outside the researcher and certainly adds validation (Creswell, 2014).
3. Member checking is a strategy done by asking questions back to the interviewee or asking for clarification of the answers that have been given. This strategy aims at determining the accuracy of qualitative findings by taking the final report and determining the interviewee regarding the accuracy of the answers given. However, it does not mean taking back overall transcripts, but only the parts that require confirmation. This strategy is a follow-up part of the research and provides an opportunity for interviewees to comment on the findings.

3.6 Ethical Consideration

To maintain its ethical quality, the researcher should be very careful in interpreting all the data obtained. In the interview process, there should be agreement and permission made between the researcher and the interviewees. The conduct of the interview is individually and without involving a third party to avoid any bias answer.

Informed consent will be used to maintain the confidentiality of anonymity research. Written information that requires research information should be communicated directly to the participants. This will provide full the participants with full information in order to understand the purpose and role of this study (Best & Khan, 2006).

Thus, information about the participants must be firmly conserved and held. Furthermore, the study should be in accordance with ethical considerations established by Seoul National University, by ensuring the integrity and professionalism to maintain a high standard of research.

Chapter 4 Findings

As explained in the introduction to this thesis, the key research question that supports this thesis is to find out how the experiences of being an HWC player can change the social life of the players. This objective of this chapter is to present and reflect upon some of the research evidences obtained from Indonesia players for HWC from 2011 to 2017 at Rumah Cemara Bandung as the national organizer for Indonesia team.

This chapter begins by finding out what experiences were gained by the players while being part of the HWC Indonesia team. Details of the experiences are elaborated based on an interview with the players and administrators. Then the next is the value of their participation in the HWC

tournament. The objective is to find out what they feel by becoming one of the HWC Indonesia players. Then the last is social change, in this section, the changing-life experience of HWC players is described to investigate the experiences of players participating in HWC, in-depth interviews were conducted to collect the data from nine players and six administrators. The results are as follows.

4.1. Indonesia Homeless World Cup (HWC) Player Experience

Personal experience is important in interpreting motivation and participation perspective. The experience of the players while being part of the HWC Indonesia team would certainly be different. This means that each player would have diverse perspective during their participation in every activity of the HWC Indonesia team. As the Indonesian national organizer, Rumah Cemara, carries out training camps that provide different experience for the players as well.

It is believed that personal and social factors will influence and determine each player's experience. The social factor is a combination of environmental factor possessed by the person, while personal factor indicates

the individual's condition. Indeed, encouraging players to be more interested to do physical activities is driven by different factors. For participation in sports, diverse physical activity experiences have an influence on people's ability to participate well in future sports.

The following elaborates the experiences of the HWC Indonesia players that have been chronologically arranged. This study began by finding out the motivation behind the players choosing to become HWC player. Then, it studied how the players were introduced to each activity during their participation as HWC team. Through a series of training done by the players, their experiences during participation in the HWC team were reflected from their explanation and could be understood by the researcher as data.

4.1.1. Being Introduced to the Homeless World Cup

Generally, motivation is divided into intrinsic and extrinsic motives. According to Weiner (1986), intrinsic motives are aimed at participation in the sport itself rather than having a certain purpose or to receive compensation. However, in this study, the researcher did not analyze the distinction of these two motives, since discussing them in a social phenomenon was quite difficult. Therefore, this study provides an in-depth

explanation of the Indonesia players' experiences during their participation in the HWC team.

Individual circumstances are largely divided into local environment, physical activity, culture, economic considerations, and personal attributes, whereas the social environment is influenced by parents, peers, and teachers or coaches. Most of the HWC players in Indonesia were motivated to change lives and eliminate stigma and discrimination against them. Then, since HWC tournament has always been held abroad, this becomes attraction for them to take part in this event. Most players stated that they wanted get chance of travelling by airplane for the first time.

Players participated in the HWC for several common reasons. First, they wanted to travel by plane for the first time and to go abroad. This reason was the most common and important factor for the Indonesia HWC player, since most of them were homeless people and living in poverty. Going by a plane and going abroad were believed to be impossible to achieve. Then, changing lives and eliminating stigma and discrimination were the other reasons why they wanted to participate in the HWC tournament. All players were from a marginalized background in Indonesia, who were still discriminated in the society. Through the HWC participation, they wanted to

have better lives and change society perspective toward them. Furthermore, the influence of people and desire to make parent and family proud were also considered to influence their participation in HWC.

During interviews, the players listed some preferences influencing their participation in the Indonesia HWC team. Table 1 indicates the motivation of the players in getting involved in HWC. Player D, C, E, H, I & J mentioned that they wanted to participate in the HWC to eliminate stigma and discrimination toward them by proving that marginalized peoples like them be able to do something for the country. Player A, B, D and I mentioned that going by plane for the first time and going abroad were also the reasons to take a part in HWC. Player A, F, G and I said changing life such as getting a job, living in the permanent house and stop using drugs motivated them to become Indonesia player for HWC. The previous story of former player influenced other people to take part in this team. Player D, F and G highlighted that they were encouraged to participate after knowing former player's experience and their success story. Then, the desire to make parent and family proud, as stated by player B and J, were also the reason of their involvement in the HWC team.

	Eliminating stigma and discrimination
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Why the players get involved in Indonesia team for HWC? (Motivation)	Going by a plane for the first time and going abroad
	Changing life
	Former player's influence/experience
	Making parent and family be proud

<Table 3> Player's Initial Motivations in Participation in HWC

A. Eliminating Stigma and Discrimination

Eliminating stigma and discrimination by doing something valuable for the country have had a great influence on the players' involvement in HWC. Players have believed that by becoming a player of Indonesia team, it could eliminate stigma and discrimination toward them by proving to the peoples that they could do something valuable for their own country. Therefore, the initial goal for players in HWC was to eliminate stigma and discrimination. Player C said that as a people with disabilities who lived in Indonesia he was discriminated in terms of physical condition and he wanted to prove to his community that he could do something valuable. Player D and I had the same problem, they had ever lived in the street and had a problem

in drug abuse, and through HWC they wanted to change people's perspective to treat everyone equally. Then, Player E and H said that they wanted to eliminate stigma and discrimination toward homeless people and people with HIV like them because it was very difficult for people like them to live under discrimination everywhere. Playing in the HWC could prove that they were not as weak as people thought.

“I used to use the drug and it made my parents drove me out of the house. After more than three years living in the street, I returned home because of illness. In 2015, I was declared by the doctor as HIV positive. So, my motivation to participate in the HWC, I want to decrease stigma and discrimination toward homeless people, people with HIV/AIDS and drug user. It is very difficult for people like me finding a safe space to live.” [Player E]

“I was discriminated for many times, not only due to homelessness but also my physical condition. I want to show to people who discriminate me that I could do something valuable for my country.” [Player C]

As seen above, the desire to eliminate stigma and discrimination by proving to play in the international street soccer tournament was a common motif among all players. Changing people perspective was also a motif as players mentioning they wanted to make people know and open their eyes that everyone is equal.

B. Going by Plane for the First Time and Going Abroad

Going a plane for the first time and going abroad were factors attracting players to the HWC. Players have stated it would be a once in a lifetime opportunity for them. They said that it was impossible to achieve except through HWC participation. For example, Player H said:

“I was so nervous going by plane for the first time. The most awaited moment was coming. I said it in my mind and it was one of my reasons to take part in the team. Then, I arrived in Oslo, Norway, it was like a dream coming true. I could not believe it.”

[Player H]

Also, another player stated that he was very happy because finally, he could go abroad.

"I feel happy and curious about how it feels to get on a plane because I have never been abroad and got on a plane." [Player D]

Additionally, going by plane and going abroad were crucial factors for these participants to keep up their motivation during the training camp process, which was organized in the high level of training. It was in line with a statement from the manager.

"In my view, most of them enjoyed and were very excited during the training camp, because they wanted to go abroad."
[Administrator B]

C. Changing Life

Changing life was another reason for players getting involved in the Indonesia team for HWC. It was in line with the HWC Foundation mission that through this tournament the goal is to change participants' life.

All players were from the marginalized community, and some of the players stated that they wanted to participate in the HWC to have a better life in the future.

"My motivation to become the HWC player was that I love to play football, and we usually played football in the parking area

near the market with other street children. Also, I want to get a job and living in a permanent house. I heard that Rumah Cemara had a treatment center for drug user as well. I wanted to stop sniffing glue. I wanted a better life...." [Player A]

D. Former Players Influence

Former players influence has influenced the players' selection of participation in the Indonesia team for HWC. The players have mentioned that they were motivated by his friend who became the Indonesia player for HWC. They were very interested after knowing the stories of the former player.

"In 2012 I watched the HWC team on TV show namely Kick Andy and I was motivated to join with Indonesia HWC team because I saw that they were the same people like me." [Player D]

E. Making Family Members and Friends Proud

Players were also influenced by their family members and friends. They wanted to make their family members and friends proud. This intangible

desire was fundamental for marginalized people like them because they felt that they were useless for their community, family and friends.

“I was really interested in football for a long time ago. My father was an amateur football player, so when I was young I saw a few of his matches. Honestly, when I was a kid, I would like to be a top football player like Michael Owen. When I grew up as a teenager, I got a lot of problems and it made the distance between me and my family. Through the HWC, I would like to make my family proud of me.” [Player B]

A player stated that getting recognition from his friends and family members were crucial for them. It could increase his self-esteem in the community. He said that the better way to get their recognition was making something valuable and making them proud of him.

4.1.2. During the Program (Experiences)

Based on the interview, the experiences of the player while being part of the HWC Indonesia team were divided into three parts: selection, training camp and tournament. Selection is the initial stage before selected as main players. Player D, F, H and I mentioned that the selection process was one of the important moments because they had to compete with hundreds of

participants from several provinces around Indonesia. Training camp was the next step after the players were selected. During the training camp, players must undergo several training program including physical training, mental training, street-soccer technique and tactic training, and also capacity building training. According to the interview, all players said that training camp was the best memories while becoming a player of HWC. Then, the tournament where has been held annually in different countries. Tournament experiences such as matches, social interaction, culture exchange and opening ceremony were mentioned by some players as unforgettable experiences.

HWC Experiences	Selection Process to Participation (Draft)	League of Change
	Training Camp	Educational Class
		Daily Street-soccer training
		Mountain survival
		Sharing group
	HWC Tournament	Singing national anthem
		Social interaction among players and officials

		Matches
		Welcomed by embassy
		Media Expose

<Table 4> Player's Experiences in Participation in HWC

A. Selection

Rumah Cemara, as the national organizer of HWC in Indonesia, has made a different selection process in the last eight years. The players have ever been selected through "League of Change", the national street-soccer tournament, which was followed by 8 to 10 teams from different provinces.

In terms of the selection process through League of Change, one province would be a host of competition and every team would compete on behalf of the province such as West-Java team, DKI Jakarta team, Special Region of Jogjakarta team, West Sumatra team or Bali team. Coach and manager selected the player during the tournament by considering skills in playing street-soccer, motivation and their social issues. Generally, League of Change was held for five days.

Another way to select player was through direct selection in Bandung with open registration. It did not require participants to have a team to join in

the selection process. The experience of taking part in the selection was certainly very impressive for them, in addition, the number of participants reaching hundreds of people and also there were some players who had to take the selection many times to become players of the HWC Indonesia team. It was highlighted by player B, D, G and I.

“The first time I took part in the selection was in 2013, then I joined again in 2014, 2015 and 2016. Finally, I was selected in 2016. I had to wait for 4 years to be able to join the HWC Indonesia team. I was very happy at that time.” [Player D]

“I was motivated to change my life since the manager called me that I was selected as a player of Indonesia team for HWC 2017 in Oslo, Norway. I was very happy because after participating 3 times in the selection proves, I finally could be a part of the team. It was difficult for me to join in the selection process. I always borrowed some money from my friend and older sister for the bus to go from Tangerang to Bandung.” [Player H]

B. Training Camp

The training camp was the longest part of all HWC Indonesia team activities. Every year, the duration of training was 40 to 60 days before going

to the tournament. During the training camp, the players must follow several activities; as the players A, B, C, D, F and I stated that they really loved the educational class session such as English class, HIV/AIDS and drugs prevention class, public speaking class, computer class and screen printing class. They said those activities were beneficial to increase their knowledge and skills. Then, player A, B, D, F and H mentioned the experience of pitch training. During the training camp, most of them practiced street-soccer twice a day. Another activity was mountain survival that was mentioned by Player E and F. In 2013 and 2014, Rumah Cemara collaborated with a mountaineering club namely Wanadri to share about mountain survival for a week. Then, sharing group discussion as mentioned by Player B was the great experience during becoming the player of Indonesia team for HWC.

1. Educational Class

The educational class was one of activities during the training camp aims at increasing the knowledge and skills of players. They did not only focus on the street-soccer training, but Rumah Cemara also provided some class session that would be useful for the Player H in the future.

“One of our strategies to equip the players in the future was to insert several educational classes such as English class, public

speaking class, screen printing class, HIV/AIDS prevention class and computer class. We collaborated with some communities and volunteers to deliver those classes such as Zemo Clothing, UPI Bandung and some radio announcers in Bandung.” [Administrator A]

The players said they really enjoyed the educational class because they knew it would be useful for them and also for their community. For example player A said:

“I was educated about HIV/AIDS and drugs prevention. I just found out that HIV could be transmitted through unsterile tattoo needles. Whereas my friends in the street, they like to make tattoos with the used needle. I also used to use other people's tattoo needle before. I told them that it was a danger.” [Player A]

2. Daily Street-soccer Training

Street-soccer training was a daily activity during the players took part in the training camp. The Indonesia players for HWC, mostly they practiced twice a day on the pitch, in the morning and afternoon. Some player said that during the training camp they were trained as an elite athlete. Most of them were really surprised and felt nervous at the beginning, but in the end, they

felt better because it improved their physical condition. For example, Player

F said:

"At first I was surprised because we were trained as a professional football player, but during the training camp, many people supported me a lot. I kept going and it made me have a better physical condition." [Player F]

During the training process on the pitch, the coach gave some training material related to physic, technique, strategy and mental. These materials were combined so that everyone enjoyed the training. According to the coach, training variation was very important to avoid boredom.

"Due to the different physical condition, for the first time, it was difficult for the team coach to design the training program. At the beginning of training, we focused to improve their physical condition. After one week, we combined the training material so that the players were not bored." [Administrator C]

3. Mountain Survival

In 2013 and 2014, Rumah Cemara collaborated with an expert mountaineering club, Wanadri, to deliver materials on mountain survival for a week. It aimed to improve the player's mentality and survival in the forest or mountain and to foster a sense of love for the country. The players trained to live alone in the mountain (forest) with limited food and equipment, which aimed at improving their mind when they had to face some problems.

"Indeed my skill in playing football increased and also in terms of mountain survival. I never went to the mountain before in particular when you had to live for a few days with limited foods and equipment. After the HWC, I knew how to live in the jungle or mountain. It was crazy but it was the best experience as the HWC player." [Player E]

4. Sharing group

The sharing group was an activity that the players always did during the training camp and it became good memories for some of them. Player A said that he really liked sharing group because he never had a place to share his problems before. In this activity, every player would gather together and tell about their feeling or problems or everything they wanted to share.

"For me, I really liked sharing group session because I never had a place to share my problems before. During the training camp, I was like to have a real family, because you could tell them whatever you wanted. Even, I ever told them about my love story." [Player B]

C. Homeless World Cup (HWC) Tournament

The Homeless World Cup (HWC) is an international street soccer tournament. It uses street soccer to energize homeless people to change their own lives. Street soccer is utilized as the point of connection to achieve broader objectives, from simple social interactions to more complex, targeted social objectives. By doing so, the HWC seeks to help nations and communities develop sustainable social enterprises and long-term solutions to the homelessness issue.

The HWC is a unique, as it pioneers social enterprise that exists to end homelessness. Their target groups are men and women over 16 years-old that have problem with homelessness, rehabilitation centers and other marginalized communities such as people who have problem with drug addiction, people with HIV/AIDS and anyone who is in danger of social exclusion.

The HWC was started by community leaders from the Street Newspaper network. As an annual tournament, it has grown to reach a network of 70 national partners and in the process, evolved to support its nations partner, not only in the development of street soccer and/or football, but also in sustainable program designed to have a positive impact on the lives of the homeless and excluded people around the world.

Every year, HWC is held for 10 to 12 days. All players and officials will stay and do activities in the same place including accommodation, dining, venue and other additional activities. Based on the interview, the experiences during the HWC tournament was singing the national anthem, culture exchange or social interaction among participants, matches, opening and closing ceremony and welcoming by the embassy.

1. Singing National Anthem

Singing national anthem was the most memorable moment for most of Indonesia players in HWC. Since people will feel very proud of their own country when being far away from your country. It was in line with Player G's statement that in the 2011 HWC it was the first time for him crying when singing the national anthem. He has sung for many times before but feeling nothing.

"I have never felt touched when I sang the Indonesian national anthem, but when I sang in Paris I was deeply sad and proud even cried when I sang it. I was proud of myself. I was proud to be Indonesian." [Player G]

Their experience to sing the national anthem abroad has increased their spirit and self-esteem as people who represented the country in the international tournament. For example, Player E and D mentioned about how they were really proud when looking up the flag and singing the national anthem together with some Indonesia citizens who lived in Poznan, Poland. He was very happy and pride.

"Sure, it has its own pride, more comfortable and happy. Because I have represented my country abroad and then sang Indonesia national anthem "Indonesia Raya". [Player E]

"Excited. Proud to be able to sing Indonesia national anthem in Glasgow. That was really amazing. I was so proud." [Player D]

2. Social Interaction Among Players and Officials

Players mentioned that social interaction with other players and officials from around the world was a pleasant experience. Player A said that

they could communicate with each other even though they did not understand the language with each other. Mostly they used body language in communication and it still made everyone laugh.

“I really enjoyed communicating with some peoples from around the world, even though we spoke different languages. I didn't understand what they said and also they didn't understand my language. But we still could communicate, respect each other and laugh together.” [Player A]

Player D said social interaction with other participants around the world has increased his self-esteem. He said that during the HWC tournament, he had the courage to speak in English. Player D's statement was in line with an Administrator mentioned that he was surprised some players could speak in English during the HWC. He said that the English class during the training camp was useful for his players.

“My best experience during the HWC was talking with some people from Switzerland and Austria. I was very close to them. I could not speak in English, but when I was there (Glasgow, Scotland) I had the courage to speak in English and we could understand each other.”[Player D]

"I was surprised that they had a brave to speak English confidently during the tournament, even though they did not go to school and live on the street. During the training camp, we provided them English classes, but it was only a few times." [Administrator D]

3. Matches

In the HWC, every team has a similar number of matches. In total 12 matches would be played by every team participants. This tournament had a unique competition system which was in the qualification round each team would be divided into several groups and then in the knockout round, the losing team would then play again with the other losing team.

Players said that they have learned a lot from every match in the HWC. Playing against popular countries that had world-class football achievements such as Italy, England, Mexico, Chile, Japan, South Korea and Brazil was the great experiences for them, moreover, they could win the game.

"I could imagine that I played football with some countries such as Italy, England and Brazil. Most of them were bigger than me (in terms of achievement), but we could win the games against Italy, England, Netherland and Norway. It

was unbelievable. I told about it to my friend and family."

[Player I]

4. Welcomed by The Embassy

Embassy, as the representative of the government in a country, basically has the duty to serve every citizen who lives in that country, specifically if the presence of these citizens has a mission as an ambassador of the country in an international event. Indeed, the embassy would consider these citizens as important people. Indonesia team for HWC came to represent the country and to compete with other 50 nations. It was reasonable for the Indonesian team to get special treatment from the embassy in every visit during their participation in HWC. Apparently, this experience gave a pretty deep impression to the HWC players because basically they were never treated like an important person.

"I was really happy when I was in Poznan. So many Indonesia people supported me and also the Embassy treated us very well as a very important person." [Player E]

5. Media Expose

Their achievement in the HWC made so many media interested to invite the team or also individual to share their experiences during participation in the HWC.

"After returning from the HWC, so many media such as newspaper, online media, radio and even television come to interview me about my experiences in the 2016 HWC Glasgow. Some of my neighbors watched me on the television and they were proud of my achievement." [Player C]

4.2. The Value of Participation in the Homeless World Cup (HWC)

Based on the experiences of the players, the four main perspectives of being part of the HWC were categorized. These perspectives were constantly mentioned during their interviews, namely: (1) reducing stigma and discrimination; (2) as a chance of turning point; (3) a tool to be a role model by inspiring other people; and (4) as a moment to share experiences. Table 5 explains the players' interpretation of their HWC experience.

The value of participation in HWC	Changing people's perspective
	Turning point
	Being a role model and inspiring their community
	Sharing experiences

<Table 5> The Value of HWC Participation From Players' Perspective

A. Viewing HWC as a Chance to Change People's Perspective

The players of the Indonesia team for HWC were asked about what they believed to be the image of being part in the team. They assumed that the natural image of their participation in a competition is becoming the champion and getting the trophy. However, during participating in training camp and tournament, all players' perspectives on these materialistic objects were changed and even disappeared. Surprisingly, they stated that being player of HWC was not just a game and it was not only about winning or lost, more than that, being a player of HWC was a chance to against stigma and discrimination toward the marginalized community. It was a chance to change common people perspective toward them and a chance to prove that people with limitation still have the capability of something important for the country.

“HWC was a chance for me to change people’s perspective toward people with disabilities like me. I want to eliminate stigma and discrimination that happened to me all the time. After returning from the HWC, there were many positive responses and some people tried to get closer with me. There were many peoples who asked how to participate, what are the requirements. Alhamdulillah (thank you God), it had a positive impact and motivated my friends to join the HWC.”
[Player C]

“For me, the value of HWC was to eliminate stigma and discrimination. During the training camp, I worked very hard so that I could do the best in the tournament, but I did not think only about the winning. I thought about making people around me proud and letting them know that I could do something for my country. It was so sad. I was underestimated by the environment because of the social problems I faced, but after returning from the HWC, people did not discriminate me anymore.” *[Player D]*

Additionally, visual experience through sports such as football is very effective to be understood by society. For example, Administrator E said that the participation of marginalized people in the HWC was an effective way to change people perspective and growth a positive image.

"Many people have an opinion that homeless peoples can do nothing or peoples with HIV are weak and just waiting for death. Through their involvement in sport activities such as street-soccer (HWC), it is very helpful to change people's perspective toward homeless people or people with HIV. Then they realized and believed that they are also the same such as common people. They are also healthy and able to do any activity just like people in general." [Administrator E]

B. Turning Point

As players seriously involved in the training camp, they were able to leave their previous bad habits. Then they were also motivated to maintain the activities and habits during the training camp after the HWC is finished. Player A, I and J mentioned that HWC is a moment for them to stop using drugs.

"I used to use a drug for a few years. Then, when I was the player of Indonesia national team for HWC I was educated regarding drugs awareness. So during the training camp, we did not only exercise on the field, but also we had some class session in terms of drug and HIV awareness. After the HWC, I have never used drugs anymore and decided to live in a rented house. I do not want to go back to the street." [Player A]

"During the training camp, we had regular activities. Honestly at that time, sometimes there was a desire to sniffing glue (using the drug), but I did not have the chance to do so. After the HWC, I did not do it again... Yes, it is true. I do not sniff glue anymore." [Player H]

Participant D thought that HWC participation as a sport that could have an influence on his future life. However, he pointed out that he was not sure if he could get a job. Later in a conversation with the researcher, he stated that during the training camp, he was educated in terms of screen printing. He said that it was very easy and he did well on this. Due to the educational

classes, he was motivated to get a job and rented a house after returning from HWC.

"My experience as an HWC player was amazing. I believed it would have a good impact on my life in the future. However, I did not know whether it could help me to get a job or not. I learnt how to do screen clothes and really enjoyed during that class. I think after returning from HWC I could work in clothing company. I always said to myself that I must get a job and then rented a house." [Player D]

C. Homeless World Cup (HWC) as a Tool to Inspire the Community (Role Model)

Friends or peers were the social agents that influenced the players in deciding to participate in the HWC and sport in general. Some players said that they knew about this tournament from former players. Some players were motivated to attend the HWC after being inspired by the stories of former players. For example, player F was interested to join in the HWC because he was motivated after hearing Ginan Koesmayadi's speech, in the closed meeting among people who live with HIV/AIDS. Ginan was the 2011 HWC

former player and was awarded as the best player the tournament. Then, player F said also that he wanted to inspire those who have the same homelessness and HIV positive issues with him,.

“I have been involved in Yakeba Bali, a support group for the marginalized community in Bali, for a few years. One day, they invited Ginan Koesmayadi, Indonesia HWC former player in 2011, to share his experience in our closed meeting. He had lived in the street. He was drug users and also has been living with HIV for more than 10 years. He impressed me because he did a lot of great jobs and was awarded as best Player Hn the tournament. I was motivated to join in HWC because of his story and I also wanted to inspire other people like us. That was why I really was interested to be a part of this team.” [Player F]

It was in line with Player C’s statement that being a player of HWC was chance for him to motivate other people with limitation or disability like him to take a part in sport activities and to make their dream comes true. He mentioned also that Indonesia has lack of disabilities athlete who could

become as a role model to inspire them. Player C hoped that he could be a role model for others who has similar social problems with him.

“I joined the Indonesia team for HWC because I saw former players who had the similar background as me. I was very motivated to see those who could play football overseas. So I was determined to be like them. At the moment I was thinking hopefully I could motivate others who have limitations like me.” [Player C]

D. Sharing Experiences

Another value experienced by the players was that HWC was an opportunity for every player to sharing experiences. Indonesia is the largest archipelago and fourth populous country in the world, consisting of five main islands namely Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua. It has a total of 17,508 islands, among which 6,000 are inhabited. Every year, HWC Indonesia players come from various regions, backgrounds, ethnicities, languages and religions. For some players, it was an opportunity to exchange experiences because indeed each individual has different life stories and experiences.

As stated by player E, as the participants of HWC, he learned a lot from other teammates. The diversity between the players made him able to understand the character and culture of each person from a particular area. Even though at the beginning of the training camps, he conveyed there were several obstacles in understanding someone's character such as the speaking style or accent of one of his teammate who was always considered angry. After staying together for a few days, he realized that the accent of people from his team mate's area and the tribe is indeed like that.

“I think the HWC was the place for us to share experiences, hope and dream. The team members came from different race, culture and language. Also, we were from the same background and have the same problem... At first, it was very difficult to understand my teammates' characters, but after we stayed together for a few days in the training camp we started to understand each other. The funny thing was, at first I was annoyed with one of my friend's speaking style (accent) which always seemed angry. After staying together in the training camp, I just found out that people from Medan (one of city/region in Indonesia) speak like that.” [Player E]

Most players had similar problem and they had experiences in homelessness or living in the street, but not all players were drug users, people infected with HIV/AIDS or people with disabilities. This made them be able to exchange information with each other. For example, Player C said, he could learn about HIV/AIDS and drugs abuse awareness. He also stated he had just known that people with HIV still could do activities like people in general.

"My teammates were from any background such as Homeless people, HIV positive and drug user. I could learn about life from their experiences. I have learned so much from them. I thought my story was nothing if I had to compare with their stories. It was the first time also for me to meet people that he was living with HIV/AIDS for many years. I thought they could do nothing, but in fact, they were also healthy as long as they take medicine regularly" [Player C]

4.3. The HWC Experiences for Social Change

The purpose of this study is to examine the role of HWC participation on social change in Indonesia and focuses on the Indonesia national team for HWC in the last 8 years.

A. Social Capital

In some previous studies, it has been identified the importance of social capital in contributing to a sense of community solidarity (DeGraaf and Jordan, 2003). Some respondents indicated that their participation as members of the HWC Indonesia team helped developing a sense of community, and for some people, a sense of family. This sense of community and shared experience provide a source of support and reflection.

Based on the interview between researcher and HWC Indonesian players, all players said that their social relationship with community, family and friend has increased. Even players B, D and G stated that it was the part that has increased significantly.

“The most significant change after HWC was social relations with the family, especially father and mother. After HWC, they communicated with me more often. Many friends were coming.

They wanted to know my story of participating in HWC.

[Player B]

“Recognition from the environment, social relations with others were the most significant changes after the HWC.”

[Player D]

Player H said that after returning from HWC, his friends who previously were unfriendly started to get closer with him, since they were proud of him

“I used to feel that friends were not friendly and didn't want to be invited to talk, yet they asked me to talk a lot. They wanted to be like me and felt proud of me.” [Player H]

According to Player C, H and J, the media had role in increasing social relations between the players and their community. Player I said that people around him knew and watched him on a television program, which made they were proud of him.

“After returning from the HWC, my relationship with family and friends became more harmonious. I felt that they feel very proud of me, especially after that I often was invited by several television programs to share my experiences.” [Player I]

Also, player F said that his experiences being HWC player was not only about increasing his social relationships with the environment but also letting him have a story to tell to his family.

“My social relationship with my family has increased. There were stories for parents and they were very proud of me. So, my son also had many stories. He told my story in front of his class “My father plays football abroad”. It touched my heart.
[Player F]

Additionally, according to Administrator D and O, HWC was a tool to reconcile family relationships that used to be bad to be better. They said, there used to be a player in 2012 who had a bad relationship with his father. He ran away from home for more than 10 years. Then after following the HWC, the player returned home after they were being met on a television program.

“In my opinion, their social relation was getting better after HWC, as far as I know, they always communicate with their families. Even, some of those who used to have a bad relationship with families after return from the HWC, it got better and more harmonious. Because HWC activities in Indonesia also attract a lot of media attention. So their friends

and families also know if they go abroad to play football and it makes them be proud. In 2012, a player returned to home after going away for more than 10 years. He was met with his family on a television program.” [Administrator E]

Participation in the Indonesian HWC team, as an international sporting event, had a significant impact on team members, as summarized by several participants. After the program, the interviewees, including Player G and I, expressed their developed self-esteem, which has affected their attitude in dealing with their problems.

"My self-esteem increased in particular in terms of public speaking. I used to be scared to speak in front of many peoples, but after the HWC it became easier for me. I ever spoke during the press conference when we would go to Norway and also Rumah Cemara provided us public speaking class during the training camp. It was very useful for me." [Player H]

"In general, my confidence has improved after HWC. Pride in myself and the pride of others that were shown to me made me even more confidence and brave in facing problems." [Player G]

Besides that, their developed self-esteem made them accomplished new challenge. Player I thought that he could achieve what he wanted, and Player A wanted to work for the other homeless players. Thus, he started to volunteer as a coach in the Rumah Cemara football program and now he becomes a role model for other homeless people in his community. Then, after participating in the HWC, Player B realized that he had a football brain during the program. It could be related to the reason why he wanted to become a coach.

Generally, all players stated that their confidence increased after the HWC. The reasons were the experience of going abroad, their increased skills and knowledge during the camp training and the appreciation of the people around them.

B. Economic Capital

Economic capital is found as material wealth in forms of money, assets or property rights. According to Player B, he said that participating in the HWC helped him to get a job because his knowledge has increased. He said after returning from the tournament he involved in several football and referee training. It made him working as a community football coach and international street-soccer referee. Administrator F also stated that after

returning from HWC, some of the players could fulfil their basic needs. He said even when they had a job already and would stay in the new house.

"It used be very difficult to get a job, even I could not get it. Then after HWC, there is a soccer coach training program. Finally, I now become a coach for the Rumah Cemara football program and annually invited as an international referee in some street-soccer competition." [Player B]

"After returning from the HWC, as I know most of them got a job. Even I still remember some players who have a background as street children then after returning from the HWC they did not live in the street anymore and rented a small house." [Administrator F]

Player C, D and I mentioned that being a player of HWC has made people impressed to them so that after returning to their cities they were invited by some schools, university and government institutions to share their stories that are considered very inspiring, which has automatically provided them more income .

"After HWC, there have been many changes in my life. First, I have confidence, those people who underestimated could

now respect me. Then I, who had been ostracized, after the HWC was invited by many government institutions, schools and universities to share my experiences." [Player D]

This statement was supported by some administrators, for example, Administrator C said most of the HWC player fulfilled basic needs because their capabilities have increased. They stated also players' experiences during training camp would help them to increase their capacities, not only in terms of football but also related their social problem faced. After HWC, they were seen as a success story for marginalized people. For this reason, some players who have a background of HIV positive worked as peer support for other people with HIV/AIDS. Also, the player who had a background as a drug user and homeless people after the HWC then worked in an organization to support their fellow community members. This was highlighted by Player E.

"I was coaching the 2011 HWC Indonesia team, I saw almost all of my players they could fulfil their basic needs after the HWC. The indicators are now or after 8 years they are currently not living on the street anymore. Some players work as community coaches, one player becomes a postman now, some players work as drug addiction counsellors, even

two players become professional futsal players".

[Administrator C]

"After the HWC, I worked as peer support for people affected by HIV/AIDS. I provide support and motivation based on the experience that I have gained." [Player E]

Then, Administrator D added that sometimes it did not help significantly, because in his opinion it depended on the players themselves.

"In my opinion, their experience as an HWC player was helpful in fulfilling their basic needs, but it was not too significant because, in my opinion, it depends on the individual. Some of them after HWC were then accepted to work, some became professional players. But yes there were also those who actually returned to the street and even die."

[Administrator D]

C. Cultural Capital

Cultural capital can refer broadly to concepts such as knowledge, skills, education, and experience, both formal and informal. According to all

players, training camp had a big role in increasing their skill and knowledge. Kind of activities such as daily street-soccer training and educational classes had improved their capacity that was very beneficial for their life. It was in line with Player B, C, G, H and I's statements.

"My experience during the training camp was that there was a lot of information that I got there. And during the HWC my knowledge of other countries also increased." [Player B]

"My knowledge increased in particular in terms of public speaking. I used to be scared to speak in front of many peoples, but after the HWC it became easier for me. I ever spoke during the press conference when we would go to Norway and also Rumah Cemara provided us public speaking class during the training camp. I was very useful to me." [Player H]

Another specific activity during the training camp was mentioned by player E and F that its influence to increase their skills and knowledge. Such as mountain survival experience that was very memorable for them.

"Indeed my skill in playing football increased and also in terms of mountain survival. I never went to the mountain before in particular when you had to live for a few days with

limited foods and equipment. After the HWC, I knew how to live in the jungle or mountain. It was crazy but the best experience as the HWC player." [Player E]

Another reason, after the HWC program, Rumah Cemara has some post-HWC educational programs such as training of trainer or referee training and it also increased the players' capacity.

"After HWC I care more about others. My knowledge and skills have increased because during the training camp I got a lot of training. Then after the HWC too, I was invited by Rumah Cemara and Coaches across Continents to participate in football coach training and it also increased my skill."
[Player F]

The statements of the players above were also supported by administrators. They stated that most of the players after HWC experienced capacity building both in terms of knowledge or skills. They said because during the training all players were trained with some specific training program. Not only about playing street-soccer, but also about other information such as HIV / AIDS and drugs prevention.

"In terms of knowledge, based on my experience, they have increased. Because we also give some kind of training or special session for them and also during that time they interacted a lot with the environment. I would say that the term is learning by doing." [Administrator C]

"I think knowledge has increased. First, I was surprised that they were brave to speak English confidently during the tournament, even though they did not go to school and live on the street. During the training camp, we provided those English classes, but it was only a few times. Then, their life is also getting more organized, such as sleeping, taking shower, eating, waking up, training or taking their medication schedule regularly for those who are HIV positive. Because indeed we also provide certain rules during training camp and also during the tournament at HWC." [Administrator D]

"Yes, it has increased because during the training camp we provided some educational classes such as English, public speaking and HIV/AIDS and drugs awareness."
[Administrator B]

Chapter 5 Discussion

Over the past decade, international sport for social development (S4SD) has emerged as a new and exciting vehicle for international development and social change. The use of sport in wider settings is specifically cited as the most effective method to engage socially vulnerable young people in activities that go far beyond leisure, with opportunities for education, training, and community involvement is apparent (Feinstein et al, 2005; Haudenhuyse et al., 2014; Spaaij, 2009).

When people are engaged in sporting activities guided by coaches, there is the likelihood of improved satisfaction, motivation, self-esteem, compliance, and attrition rates through positive reinforcement and teaching (Barnett et al., 1992). In this study, HWC players' experiences and the values of taking part in this tournament, and their experiences as HWC players that influenced their social change have been explored.

According to Griffin (2012), the motivation on participating in sport could be generated by three elements; existence, relatedness and growth needs (Griffin, 2012). As presented above, each need means 'biological needs', 'the desire for interaction with other' and 'the desire for personal development' (Yang et al., 2011). Similarly, the Indonesia HWC players were influenced to change their life that was mostly related to basic needs such as getting a job, having a house and living healthier (without drugs). Halbert (1997) and Mennesson (2000) reveal that personal and social backgrounds, the presence of role model (friends, family members, or peer) involved in previous tournament influenced the player to participate in HWC. Then, that motivation influenced the players to become the next role model for their community. The findings of this study showed that most of the players were motivated to participate in this tournament because they wanted to eliminate stigma and discrimination toward them. Thus, United Nation states that sport

can help reduce the stigma and discrimination. Aboagye (2017) states to interact with persons could change perspective toward marginalized people can and cannot do. Additionally, the desire to go by plane and go abroad became the motivation for the players to participate in the HWC, which is assumed to be normal and common for the vulnerable community.

In terms of experiences, some activities such as matches, educational class, singing national anthem and selection process have become memorable for Indonesia players for HWC. According to Ahrens (2015), the players were facilitated through these street soccer tournament to get playing opportunities, social opportunities, opportunity to travel, employment opportunities, opportunity to access support services, and educational opportunities. This indicates that these activities are very useful and have been experienced by other participating countries.

From these experiences, the value of each activity has been experienced by the HWC player. Most players said that the value of being an HWC player was as a tool for changing people's perceptions. Most players said that the value of being an HWC player as a chance of changing people's perceptions. The previous studies found the capabilities of spectators to be expanded in two main ways: (1) expansion of awareness of homelessness as

a social problem and (2) development of a more positive perception of the capabilities of homeless people (Ahrens, 2015). Then, some of these programs are also interpreted as opportunities to change lives (turning point). This is supported by Young's statement that the HWC (2011b) using football to energize homeless people to change their own lives. Young (2005: 4) emphasizes that the more connections that are made, the more likely real change will take place.

Ahrens (2015) states that players and former players developed capabilities that enabled them to become role models, ambassadors and leaders. It is in accordance with this finding of this study that the value of being HWC player was to become the next role model and inspire the others in the same way they were inspired by other former players. The players interpreted that their participation as a chance to share experience and information. In the previous research by Ahrens (2015), he quoted on the statement for Scotland Player 2011 that HWC was a tool to share the experience with other people who have got similar issues.

As a result of the program, their life changed positively after the program. First, in terms of social capital, sport essentially reproduces established social relations, and an interventionist approach, in which sport is

intended to contribute to more fundamental change and transformation (Hartmann and Kwauk, 2011). Others finding of this study is the social relations between the players and family or friends being better. It explained that some experiences such as singing the national anthem, matches, and media exposure and educational classes have influenced to make these better. According to the 2007 Copenhagen HWC (2011e: 1), after the HWC, 83% of players have improved social relations (316 players). The finding in this study has examined that social relations became the most significant change for the majority of Indonesia players after participating in the HWC. The increase in social relations has a direct influence on their self-esteem. Experiences, such as singing national songs, educational classes and going abroad, have a considerable influence to meet these needs.

Second, the Economic Capital is found as material wealth, be it money, assets or property rights. Players stated that their life has improved and could get a better job. Statistics reported that following the tournament, 74% (151 players) changed their living situation either by finding jobs, education or undergoing rehab, starting work as organizers in local street papers and one becoming manager of his team for the following years HWC (Young, 2005: 124-6). Although most of the players said that after HWC their biological needs were met, it was found out that they needed a greater role

from the national organizer to get the support of the local government to help developing the players. According to two players from Bali and Central-Java, they still had a problem to get a job due to the lack of supporting from local government.

Third, in terms of Cultural Capital, other studies have found positive correlations between cognitive performance and sport (Etnier et al., 1997; Sallis et al., 1999; Castelli et al., 2007; Trudeau and Shephard, 2008). This study investigated that players' knowledge and skills have increased. Experiences such as educational classes had a big role to make players more educated and widening knowledge. Some players became community coaches after the HWC. They were educated in the training of trainers program such as through local community projects, which develop life skills through sporting activities (Goudas et al, 2006). Also, they help to educate individuals and communities on essential health issues such as HIV/AIDS awareness (Burnett, 2013).

Chapter 6 Conclusions & Suggestions

6.1. Conclusions

This study studied the experiences of Indonesia players in the Homeless World Cup (HWC). Additionally, it investigated the value of participating in the HWC. Furthermore, the researcher explored how these experiences influence the social change of the player.

Experiences of Indonesia players in the HWC were analyzed by the process of how they were motivated to be a part in this team or tournament, what they gained during their experiences, and how they perceived the sport before and after their participation. First, it was discovered that players were

motivated for multiple reasons. The most common of which they wanted to eliminate stigma and discrimination toward marginalized community like them. Second, going by plane and going abroad were important factors motivated the players, which were mostly living in poverty, yet had the chance to participate in the HWC Indonesia team. Third, changing life developed their spirit to become interested in taking part in the HWC. Fourth, players have been influenced by former players who had the same background and issues with them. Lastly, to make family and friends proud.

During their participation as HWC players of Indonesia, there were at least three core activities that they must pass. First, the selection process to select the eight main players. Second, training camp that included educational classes, daily street-soccer training, mountain survival and group sharing. Third, the HWC tournament included several activities such as singing the national anthem, social interaction among players, officials and staffs, matches and also welcomed by the embassy.

Some of these aforementioned experiences were stated by the players during their involvement in the HWC Indonesia team. Some players stated that the selection was an unforgettable experience because some of them have to take multiple selections to be selected. This study also found out that

training camp is a fundamental part of changing the quality of life of the players. Kinds of activities such as educational classes and daily training had a great influence on all players interviewed. Even, the researcher investigated that this process is more important than the tournament itself. Then the experience during the tournament such as singing the national anthem, social interaction and also matches has an important role for players. For example, singing the national anthem that increases pride and increases players' self-esteem.

Next, the value of participation in the HWC Indonesia team has resulted in various results. Most players stated that the main value of being an Indonesian HWC Player is the opportunity to change people's negative perception toward them. The players who were considered weak, poor, criminal and sick by the community stated that being an HWC player is the evidence that they could perform like people in general. Then, the players also viewed the HWC as an opportunity for turning-point. For instance, some players with drugs addiction problems have stopped consuming drugs after returning from the HWC program. Furthermore, being a role model and inspiring person in their community has its own value for the HWC players. As marginalized peoples, they said that it is a chance for them to inspire their friends with the same issues to have a better life. Lastly, the value of being

HWC players is explained as an opportunity for sharing experiences. Players have learned a lot from teammate, staff, official or even player from other countries.

Furthermore, these experiences have influenced the social change of the players in some aspects. This study found out that these experiences as HWC players could provide participants with both a goal and reward for positive change. Their involvement in the HWC program has lead the players to get various training that was useful for them. Referring to the literature review, Zelfianingsih (2013) states that ways to overcome homeless problems are counselling, skills training education, supervision and further development, control by government officials, managed in orphanages, social institutions and nursing homes, rehabilitation and education.

Sports participation can provide opportunities for people to make changes. The positive benefits of this particular participant are focused on two main results of returning self-esteem and developing a sense of belonging, both of which are indicators of social capital that can be identified.

Rumah Cemara and their participation in HWC activities provide key connection points for participants, by connecting participants to others

outside of their immediate community, and by developing relationships that provide influence and access to resources that are not available.

The most striking impact of sports participation is for marginalized community or socially excluded groups. Barry (2002) identifies that one aspect of social exclusion is being prevented from participating in normal activities when someone is happy to do so. The players, through their involvement in the HWC program, benefit from this participation with both the intrinsic benefits of developing a sense of belonging and pride, and the generation of economic and cultural capital, through the housing, employment, and education programs they receive. These are illustrated in Table 1: Homeless World Cup experiences on the quality of life, which pulls together the findings to illustrate them in a more visual sense.

Needs	Impact of Participation in HWC	Influential HWC Experiences
S O C I A L C A	1. Changing people opinion toward marginalized people. 2. Eliminating stigma and discrimination 3. Making family and friends proud	1. Media expose 2. Social interaction 3. Matches 4. Welcomed by embassy 5. Matches

P I T A L	<p>4. Increasing levels of confidence and self-esteem that help overcoming exclusion in society.</p> <p>5. Making family and player proud</p> <p>6. Being more accepted by the society</p> <p>7. Increasing pride</p>	<p>6. Singing national anthem</p> <p>7. Social interaction</p>
E C O N O M I C C A P I T A L	<p>1. A cycle of re-involvement: some player became manager, coach, pro-futsal player and support worker</p> <p>2. Replacing addiction to the substance with addiction to sport (healthier life)</p>	<p>1. Educational classes</p> <p>2. Daily training</p>
C U L T U R A L	<p>1. HWC helped to improve players' capability in any skills and knowledge.</p> <p>2. Developing life skills through football.</p>	<p>1. Educational classes</p> <p>2. Daily training</p> <p>3. Selection</p> <p>4. Mountain survival</p>

C A P I T A L		5. Social interaction 6. Sharing group
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<Table 6> Homeless World Cup Experiences on Social Change

In this study, it has been elaborated that sport may not be the sole solution, but it can make a contribution to coping with the multidimensional problem that which leads to the final research question highlighted in the introduction to this study.

6.2 Suggestions

The researcher acknowledges that this study still has a limitation, therefore, there are some of the suggestions for further studies pursued. These suggestions below aim at attaining a deeper understanding of the role of the Homeless World Cup (HWC) tournament on participants' social change that has not been identified.

First, for the next study, it will be better to compare homeless people involved in the Homeless World Cup with homeless people who are not

involved in the HWC Indonesia team. So, the differences between these two groups in social changes can be identified. This was not done in this study because of the limitations of the researcher in reaching and interviewing uninvolved homeless people.

Second, this study only investigated one sport: street-soccer. Future studies may focus on other sport, including culturally relevant ones, as well as individual sport and different sport. Team sport and individual sport have different characteristics, which deduct numerous results from participants, showing similar yet opposite views.

Third, considering that this study was a case study in Rumah Cemara, Indonesia. The samples were the interviewees who were only associated with Indonesia team and players. However, there are many national organizers located in over 70 countries and work together for the HWC program. This means it is necessary to investigate the HWC players from other national organizers. It could help to achieve a broader understanding of the issues.

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Appendix

Appendix A – This sheet was given prior the interview

Interview Participant Information Sheet

Study Title: The Role of Homeless World Cup Participation for Social Change: A Case Study of Rumah Cemara Indonesia.

You are being invited to take part in a research project. Before you decide whether to take part in this study or not, it is important that you understand why the research is being undertaken and what it will involve. Please take your time to read the following information carefully. Feel free to ask the researcher to explain any of the information below.

What is the research about?

The research will explore the experiences of Indonesia players in the HWC tournament, investigate the value of participation in the HWC and examine how the experiences of participation in the HWC influence on social changing.

Who is involved in the research project?

The project is being undertaken by Rijki Kurniawan, graduate student in Sports Management at Seoul National University. The project is being advised by Professor Sun Yong Kwon as thesis advisor and tutored by Yunjung Kim as a PhD candidate in Seoul National University.

Why have I been chosen to participate?

You are invited to participate in this study project as someone who have any experiences as a player of Indonesia team for Homeless World Cup and involved in the Street-Soccer program more than one year.

What will you be asked to do?

Should you agree to participate, you will be asked to participate in an interview lasting no more than one hour. With your permission, the interview will be audio recorded.

What are the benefits of being involved?

One of the aims of the research is to contribute to the improvement of sport and development in Indonesia. Also this study will contribute to a better understanding of using sport as a tool for social change, educate young people, spread message and other social aspects of society in Indonesia

Will my participation be anonymous and confidential?

On completion of the interview the recording of the interview will be fully transcribed. All recordings and files will be stored on a password protected accessible only by members of the research team.

If you wish, you can receive a copy of the audio file or transcription of the interview. On completion of the research, all records will be destroyed in compliance with relevant University procedures. You will not be referred to by name in any research publications and every effort will be taken to protect your anonymity in any such publication.

What happens if you change your mind about being involved?

Your participation in this study is completely voluntary and you are free to withdraw at any time.

Thank you for taking the time to read this. If you have any queries or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Graduate Study of Sports Management
Seoul National University

Appendix B – Interview Question to Participant

FOR PLAYER

Introduction and Experiences

1. Could you introduce yourself and how long you lived as homelessness?
2. Motivations, How did you become introduced to HWC? Why did you want to participate?
3. How did you feel about it when you first started? Did you enjoy? Were there any difficulties?
4. What are/is your experiences during you become the players of Indonesia team for HWC? What activities you had during the training camp? What were you doing during the tournament?

Value

1. What the value of participating in the HWC for you?

2. Did you think involvement in HWC changed your life? If so, could you explain how the HWC changed your life? If not, why do you think the experience as HWC player could not change your life?
3. Could you describe what did you feel before participating in the HWC?
4. Could you describe what did you feel during participation in the HWC?
5. Could you describe what did you feel after participating in the HWC?

Influence (Social Change)

1. Does participation in the HWC help you to have some food and shelter or better place for sleeping? How the HWC helped you? Which experiences that helped you to get it?
2. Did you felt safer and more comfortable after participated in the HWC? If so, tell me how the HWC helped you. If not, why?
3. How was your relationship with your family and friend after the HWC? Did the HWC help you to have better social relationship? If so, how it helped you, but if not, why?
4. Did you feel more confidence after participating in the HWC? If so, how HWC increased your confidence, but if not, why did you think so?

5. Did your knowledge and skills improve? If so, what knowledge and skills you got? How the HWC helped you to improve your knowledge and skills?
6. Did the HWC make you become a person who paid more attention to their look/fashion? Did you change your fashion or arrange everything to look more beautiful? If so, tell me which experience that made you become like that? If not, why?
8. Did you feel more optimistic and work hard to achieve something after HWC? Tell me why and which experiences that made you become a person like that. If not, why?
7. Did you feel participation in the HWC improve your spiritual? How the HWC helped you regarding spirituality? If not, why?
9. Football is team sport. This mean you needed to interact with other players. Did you have difficulties in collaborating? If so, could you explain what was the most difficult experience?

Appendix C – Interview Question to Participant

FOR ADMINISTRATOR

Before

1. Could you please introduce yourself? How long have you been involved in the HWC team and
2. How did you organize the training camp?
3. Can you explain how the physical and mental condition of players was before being involved in the HWC team?
 - How did they survive?
 - How was their previous social relationship with family, friends, etc.?
 - What about their previous confidence?

During the Program

1. How did you improve the physical and mental health of the players?

2. Did you run a program so that the players have solutions to get out of the problems they face? Empowerment, unemployment, addiction, etc.?

3. Based on reports made, most players were very motivated to join HWC.

What do you think the main key that they keep motivated to change lives for the better?

After the Program

1. Did you think the experiences in the HWC help the players to get a job? If so, how the HWC help, but if not, why did you think so?

2. Did you think the players feel safer and more comfortable after participating in the HWC? If so, tell me how the HWC helped the players in term of confidence. If not, why?

3. How was player's relationship with family and friend after the HWC? Did the HWC help them to have better social relationship? If so, how it helped them, but, if not, why?

4. Did the players feel more confidence after participating in the HWC? If so, how HWC increased player's confidence, but if not, why did you think so?

5. Did the player's knowledge and skills improve? What did you do to the players to improve their knowledge and skills?

6. Did you think after the HWC the player becomes a people paid more attention to their looks/fashion? If so, tell me which experience that made the player like that? If not why?
7. Did the players become more optimistic and work hard to achieve something after the HWC? Tell me why and which experiences that made them become a person like that. If not, why?
8. Did you think participation in the HWC improve players' spiritual? How the HWC helped them regarding spirituality? If not, why?

초록

홈리스 월드컵의 사회변화에 대한 역할 연구 - 루마 시 마라 인도네시아의 사례를 통하여

리즈키 쿠르니아완

체육교육과

Dream Together Master

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세계에서 다양한 사회 문제를 극복하기 위해 Sport for Development 프로그램들이 증가하고 있다. 최근 소외된 사람들을 위한 스포츠의 역할에 대한 관심이 널리 연구되어 왔으며, 스포츠, 노숙자, 마약 사용자, HIV 및 빈곤층과의 관계에 대한 여러 연구가 연구되었다. 이러한 문제를 고려한 스포츠 이벤트 중 하나는 노숙자 월드컵 (Homeless World Cup, HWC)이다.

몇 년 전, 맨체스터 유나이티드는 포르투갈을 대표하는 HWC 선수로 선정 된 Bebe 라는 노숙자와 계약을 맺었다. 그는 HWC 프로그램을 통해 자신의 삶을 변화시키고 발전시킬 수 있는 기회를 얻었다. HWC

프로그램은 소외된 사람들 (예 : 노숙자)의 삶의 발전 동기를 향상시키는 데 기여했다.

따라서 본 연구의 목적은 인도네시아 HWC 선수들의 경험, 토너먼트에서 선수가 되는 가치, 그리고 사회 변화에 대한 HWC 참여자들의 영향력을 이해하는 데있다. 질적연구방법을 바탕으로 심층적인 인터뷰를 통해 데이터를 수집했다. 매니저, 코치 및 직원을 포함한 9 명의 관리자와 9 명의 관리자가 연구 참가자로 선정되었다.

HWC 프로그램과 관련된 대부분의 연구는 결과를 강조해왔다. 참여자 자신의 삶을 변화시키려는 동기와 경험의 과정을 조사할 필요하다. 따라서 본 연구는 HWC 프로그램에 참여한 플레이어의 동기를 조사하고 플레이어로서의 참여 과정에서 어떤 경험을 했는지 알아보았다. 또한 이 연구는 이론적 인 접근법을 이용한 개발을 위한 스포츠에 접근했다. 따라서 연구의 목적은 참여자를 위한 HWC 의 의미를 이해하는 것이다.

본 연구는 사회 변화에 대한 플레이어로서의 경험의 역할을 조사하고자 한다. 논문은 능력 발전으로서의 스포츠가 일반 사람들뿐만 아니라 소외된 사람들에게도 유익하다는 것을 제시한다. 따라서 미래의 개발 목표를 위한 도구로서 스포츠를 더 잘 이해할 수 있는 연구를 실현할 수 있다.

Keyword : 사회 변화, 사회 자본, 스포츠, 노숙자 월드컵, 거리 축구, 개발