

# The History of Pencak Silat Goes to the World in the Period of 1980-2000

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**Abstract**—this research aims to reveal the history of the international development of martial arts in the period 1980-2000. This study uses qualitative methods with a historical research approach. Sources of data in this study using primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources were obtained from interviews of figures, actors, and witnesses to the history of the international development of pencak silat from 1980 to 2000. Secondary data sources are derived from observation, the study of documents and archival records. The results of the study showed that the international development of pencak silat began with the establishment of PERSILAT in 1980. The results of research on the development of the international pencak silat were divided into two stages. The first phase in 1980-1990 was PERSILAT's membership in 18 countries. The championship that was successfully held was six times the Pencak Silat World Championship and two times the SEA Games. The second phase of 1990-2000 members of PERSILAT totaled 32 countries. The championship that was successfully held was four times the Pencak Silat World Championship and five times the SEA Games. Then in 1997 PnPSI was established as a center for pencak silat training in Indonesia and the world.

**Keywords**— *international, history, pencak silat*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Pencak silat is one of the cultural characteristics and a reflection of the hereditary behavior of the Indonesian nation. Pencak silat has two types of aspects, namely security aspects and aspects of well-being that are interconnected and linked. The security aspect includes spiritual mental aspects and self-defense aspects. While the aspect of well-being consists of aspects of art and aspects of sport.

Pencak Silat has begun to grow rapidly internationally since Persekutuan Pencak Silat Antarabangsa (PERSILAT) was established on 11 March 1980 in Jakarta by three countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam. progressed a lot. The Pencak Silat World Championship, the SEA Games and the creation of the Padepokan Pencak Silat Indonesian (PnPSI) are achievements accomplished between 1980 and 2000. In addition, the total number of members of PERSILAT each year has increased rapidly.

Based on the antecedents of this study will be discussed the historical facts of the development of pencaksilat internationally which will be divided into two stages. The first stage explored the development of pencak silat during the period 1980-1990. Then, the second stage explores the development of pencak silat during the period 1990-2000.

## II. METHOD

This research is qualitative research with the historical research approach. According to [4], historical research is research classified as a "historical method," namely the research methods used explicitly in historical research at certain stages. The location and time of this research have been carried out since November 2017 at Padepokan Pencak Silat Indonesia (PnPSI), at home, at the workplace, actors and witnesses who participated in the journey and development of pencak silat at international level.

Sugiono's research data collection techniques can be obtained via two data sources, namely primary data and secondary data [7]. Primary data is data obtained directly from informants. In this study, primary data were collected through interviews with informants. The primary source of data for this study is historical personalities, actors and witnesses directly involved in the course and development of international pencak silat.

Secondary data is data obtained by researchers to support primary data. In this research, secondary data were collected through observation, documentation and archival documents directly related to the history of travel and the development of pencak silat at the international level.

## III. RESEARCH RESULTS

### A. Period 1980-1990

#### 1. PERSILAT

In the history of international pencaksilat travel and development, it has been launched since the creation of the Persekutuan Pencak Silat Antarabangsa (PERSILAT) on March 11, 1980, in Jakarta. PERSILAT is an international pencaksilat organization that aims to help pencaksilat lovers from various countries to create local or national pencaksilat organizations and to spread pencaksilat in different countries of the world.

The launch of PERSILAT was initiated by IPSI and representatives of Persekutuan Silat Singapura (PERSISI) and representatives of the Ministry of Culture, Belia and Sukan Malaysia. The founders of PERSILAT are those who are directly involved in the activities of initiation, initiation, reflection, discussion, and consultation on the issues related to the creation of PERSILAT, composed of 13 people of the pencaksilat figure namely:

**TABLE I. FOUNDER OF PERSILAT**

No	Name	Country
1	Tjokropranolo	Indonesia
2	Eddie M. Nalapraya	Indonesia
3	Junaedi	Indonesia
4	Yanuarno	Indonesia
5	SuhariSapari	Indonesia
6	HaryadiMawardi	Indonesia
7	HisbullahRachman	Indonesia
8	Harsoyo	Indonesia
9	OyongKarmayudha	Indonesia
10	Yacub Mohammad	Singapore
11	Johari Urief	Singapore
12	Rahman Hasan	Malaysia
13	Zainal Abidin	Malaysia

(Source: Notosoejitno, 2007)

PERSILAT is a unique international organization of Pencak Silat. PERSILAT in English is the International Pencak Silat Federation. From the names PERSILAT long, in Indonesian, Malay and English, the word pencaksilat was used for the first time internationally.

Any national pencaksilat organization in a country that has been recognized or not officially recognized by the authorized national body can become a member of PERSILAT. Also, in the pencaksilat organization which is not qualified as a national organization, it can become a member of PERSILAT if it is considered feasible and able to represent its country. During the period 1980-1990, the number of members of PERSILAT reached 18 members distributed in different parts of the world.

Members of PERSILAT during the 1980-1990 Congress period PERSILAT [5], including Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, Philippines, Turkey, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Spain, Belgium, Kingdom United, Switzerland, France, Australia. United States of America and Suriname.

## 2. Pencak Silat World Championship

Seeing Pencak silat has been developed in various paSeeing Pencak silat has been established in multiple countries in Asia, Europe, Australia, America, and Africa. IPSI continually strives to coach. IPSI began organizing the Pencak silat Party of the three states from 25 to 26 April 1980, followed by the countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. The international development of Pencak silat began at the time of the international Pencak Silat I invitations on 6-8 August 1982 in Jakarta, in which seven countries, namely the Netherlands, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, West Germany, America, and Indonesia.

Then, the international Pencak Silat II invitations were held on 26 and 28 November 1984 in Jakarta, in which 10 countries participated, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Austria, Singapore, West Germany, The Netherlands, From 27 July to 2 August 1986, the international invitations Pencak Silat III Wina, in Austria, were the first pencaksilat world championships held abroad, namely Europe and changed the names of the Pencak Silat III international invitations in the Pencak Silat III World Championship. The 1986 World Championship III in Wina, Austria, brought together 14

countries, namely Austria, Spain, Switzerland, France, the Netherlands, West Germany, America, England, Suriname, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Lays in Asia, Europe, Australia, America, and Africa. IPSI continually strives to coach. IPSI began organizing the Pencak silat Party of the three states from 25 to 26 April 1980, followed by the countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. The international development of Pencak silat began at the time of the international Pencak Silat I invitations on 6-8 August 1982 in Jakarta, in which seven countries, namely the Netherlands, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, West Germany, America, and Indonesia.

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**TABLE II. WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PERIOD 1980-1990**

No	World Championship	Country	Participant
1	Invitation International I 1982	Indonesia	7 Country
2	Invitational International II 1984	Indonesia	10 Country
3	World Championship III 1986	Austria	14 Country
4	World Championships IV 1987	Malaysia	18 Country
5	World Championship V 1988	Singapore	18 Country
6	World Championship VI 1990	Netherlands	18 Country

(Source: Bali Cartoon Magazine, 2016)

## 3. SEA Games

The South East Asian Games, known as the SEA Games, kicked off with the Southeast Asian Peninsular Games (SEAP Games) launched by LaungSukhumnaipradit, Vice President of the Thai Olympic Committee. Thailand, 12-17 December 1959. Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, and Laos participated in the Games. The purpose of the SEA Games is to strengthen cooperation, understanding, and relations among the countries of the ASEAN region.

In 1986, Eddie M. Nalapraya, who was president of the IPSI, was concerned that the pencaksilat only participated in a national championship, since the PON VIII 1973 in Jakarta, compared to other competitions that could be contested Olympiad. In 1987, the SEA XIV Games will be held in Jakarta, Indonesia. Being able to become a member of the sport that could be officially registered at the SEA Games in 1987, the United States National Olympic

Committee (NOC) in the country. Pencak Silat, including Indonesia (IPSI), Malaysia (PESAKA) and Singapore (PERSISI), are two countries with a national pencaksilat organization.

Eddie M. Nalapraya, President of IPSI and President of Persilat with the IPSI Board of Directors, immediately went to Brunei Darussalam to meet the Minister of Culture and Sports, who also has a role in Brunei for the Brunei Darussalam Federation. With the Persekutuan Silat Kebangsaan Brunei Darussalam (PERSIB). After the official training of PERSIB, IPSI sent a coach Pudji Handoko to pencaksilat training in Brunei Darussalam for a year before SEA Games XIV 1987 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Shortly after, Thailand also formed Pencak Silat of Thailand (PSAT). This further strengthens the position of the pencaksilat to qualify for the Games of SEA XIV 1987 as it has five countries that have a national organization of pencaksilat. Pencak Silat at SEA Games XIV 1987 in Jakarta was attended by five countries Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore and Thailand. At XV SEA Games 1989 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Pencak Silat was participated in by five countries with the same participating countries SEA Games XIV 1987.

## B. Period 1990-2000

### 1. PERSILAT

Since PERSILAT was founded on March 11, 1980, in Jakarta. Pencak Silat has made a lot of progress in the number of members. If in the development of the pencaksilat period 1980-1990, the total of PERSILAT members has reached 18 members. During the development of pencaksilat during the period 1990-2000, the total number of members of PERSILAT reached 32 countries spread over five continents. The development of pencaksilat over the period 1990-2000, which has achieved 32 members, is remarkable. The realization for PERSILAT. In the event of the period 1990-2000 on all continents, some countries had a federation of pencaksilat.

Members of PERSILAT period 1990-2000 in Hisbullah Rachman [6], namely (1) Asia: Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos, Japan, Palestine, Turkey, Saudi Arabia; (2) Europe: Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, England, Norway, Italy, Denmark, Greece; (3) Australia: Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand; (4) America: United States, Suriname, Canada; (5) Africa: Morocco.

### 2. Pencak Silat World Championship

Pencak silat started to grow since the 1982 Pencak Silat I International Invitations and the 1984 Pencak Silat II International Invitations in Jakarta. In 1986, the international Pencak Silat III invitations were held in Wina, Austria, the first pencaksilat championship in history held abroad. By seeing the number of countries participating in the International Pencak Silat III invitations has reached 14 countries, the name of the international requests Pencak Silat III has been changed to the Pencak Silat World Championship III.

During the period 1980-1990, Pencak silat held the Pencak Silat World Championship six times, which took place twice in Indonesia and four times abroad, notably in Austria (1986), Malaysia (1987), Singapore (1989) and the Netherlands (1990). During the 1990-2000 development period, Pencak silat organized the Pencak Silat World Championship four times in 1992 (Indonesia), 1994 (Thailand), 1997 (Malaysia) and 2000 (Indonesia).

TABLE III. PENCAN SILAT WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PERIOD 1990-2000

No	World Championship	Place	Participants
1	World VII Championship 1992	Indonesia	20 Countries
2	World Championship VIII 1994	Thailand	19 Countries
3	World Championships IX 1997	Malaysia	20 Countries
4	World Championship X 2000	Indonesia	20 Countries

(Source: Bogog Bog Bali Cartoon Magazine, 2016)

### 2. SEA Games

SEA Games is a sporting event in the Southeast Asian region, which is held every two years. The SEA Games were held for the first time in Bangkok, Thailand, from December 12 to 17, 1959. Pencak silat entered and was recognized as a sport that officially participated in the 1987 SEA Games in Jakarta. During the 1980-1990 development period, Pencak silat participated in the SEA Games only twice, namely 1987 (Indonesia) and 1989 (Malaysia).

During the 1990-2000 development period, Pencak silat participated in the SEA Games five times. But at the SEA Games XVI 1991 in Manila, Philippines, the status of the exhibition, given that the Philippines had just entered as a new member of PERSILAT. The following year, Pencak silat officially took part in the SEA Games in 1993 (Singapore), 1995 (Thailand), 1997 (Indonesia) and 1999 (Brunei Darussalam).

TABLE IV. SEA GAMES PENCAN SILAT PERIOD 1990-2000

No	SEA Games	Place	Participant
1	SEA Games XVI 1991	Philippine	Exhibition
2	SEA Games XVII 1993	Singapore	8 Country
3	SEA Games XVIII 1995	Thailand	8 Country
4	SEA Games XIX 1997	Jakarta	9 Country
5	SEA Games XX 1999	Brunei	9 Country

(Source: Erwin Setyo Kriswanto, 2015)

### 3. Padepokan Pencak Silat Indonesia

Padepokan Pencak Silat Indonesia (PnPSI) is a pencaksilat training center in Indonesia and around the world that was inaugurated on 20 April 1997 by President Soeharto. The laying of the foundation stone for the construction of the PnPSI began on November 28, 1993.

PnPSI has been used to provide ready-to-use facilities to support the implementation and training of various pencaksilat activities at local, regional, national and international levels. PnPSI was used for the first time

internationally for SEA Games XIX 1997 and Pencak Silat World Championship x 2000.

PnPSI is located in the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII) with an area of 53,900 M<sup>2</sup> and is a donation of Ms. Tien Soeharto. In the development process of PnPSI, 30 donors on behalf of individuals and companies contributed to the financing of the construction of PnPSI. The development of PnPSI costs 31 billion rupees, which means that each entrepreneur contributes on average of 1 billion rupees.

TABLE V. PADEPOKANPENCAK SILAT INDONESIA DEVELOPMENT DONOR

No	Personal Name	No	Company Name
1	Bambang Trihatmodjo	1	PT Arthagraha Central
2	Indra Rukmana	2	PT Bakrie Brothers
3	Rosano Barack	3	PT Barito Pacific Timber Corporation
4	M. TachrilSappie	4	Bimantara Group
5	Peter Gontha	5	Lippo Group
6	PontjoSoetowo	6	PT Bank Danamon
7	Sudwikatmono	7	Djayanti Group
8	JohanesKotjo	8	PT Duta Grafa Indah
9	Ibrahim Risjad	9	Gajah Tunggal Group
		10	Indocement Group
		11	PT International Timber Corp Indonesia
		12	Kaestindo Group
		13	Lyman Group
		14	PT Makindo Securities
		15	PT Ometraco Group
		16	Pembangunan Jaya Group
		17	Plaza Indonesia Realty
		18	Putra Surya Perkasa
		19	Raja Garuda Mas Group
		20	Sinar Mas Group
		21	Astra International

(Source: GemaOlahraga, 18 April 1997)

PnPSI can also be used by the general public to hold weddings party and others. Besides being used to hold various meetings related to pencaksilat such as the National Conference IPSI, National Working Meeting IPSI, PERSILAT Congress and others.

In PnPSI there are several types of buildings that have their respective functions. The building in question consists of (1)

Pendopo Agung, (2) Pondok PERSILAT, (3) Pondok IPSI, (4) Pondok Pustaka, (5) Pondok Penginapan, (6) Pondok Gedeh, (7) Pondok Serbaguna, (8) Pondok Meditasi.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the results of the first research period (1980-1990), we can conclude: 1) the creation of the Pencak Silat International Association (PERSILAT) on March 11, 1980 in Jakarta; (2) The number of PERSILAT members for the period 1980-1990 has reached 18 members; (3) Pencak silat participates in the Pencak Silat World Championship 6 times. (4) Pencak silat officially entered and competed for the first time in the XIV Games of 1987 in Indonesia and participated in the XV Games of the SEA in 1989 in Malaysia.

The results of the second research period (1990-2000) can be concluded as follows: 1) the number of members of PERSILAT during the period 1990-2000 has reached 32 members; (2) Pencak silat participates in the Pencak Silat World Championship 4 times; (3) Pencak silat participated in the SEA Games 5 times; (4) The creation of Padepokan Pencak Silat Indonesia (PnPSI), inaugurated on April 20, 1997, as a vocational training center in Indonesia and worldwide.

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