



Role Of Elementary School In Sport Development In Wonosobo Distric, Central Java

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This study aims to analyze the development of wonosobo district sports which is seen from the role of elementary school. This research is included in the type of public policy analysis research with a qualitative research approach. Where data collection techniques use observation, interview, document study and policy analysis techniques using the exercise development program implementation index. The results showed that the index value was not so high, it showed that the role of physical education at the elementary school level in Wonosobo Regency had not been implemented well, of course because of the lack of active role of schools in increasing the hobby of exercising from an early age, this had an impact on the lack of sports human resources in the long run. The conclusion of this study is that Wonosobo Regency is still in the low category because the total human resource index of Wosnosobo Regency is still below the national index number.

Keywords: Sport, Elementary School, Sport Development

INTRODUCTION

Development is an effort and a process to lead to a positive and negative change in parsipatory from all elements that want a change. The success of development, especially human development in an area can be assessed partially by seeing how much the most fundamental problems in the community can be overcome. These problems include poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, food security, and the enforcement of democracy. But the problem is that human development achievements are partially very varied where certain aspects of development succeed and some other aspects of development fail.

Sports is an integral part of human life. Is a human artery because by moving it is also included in the sport. Sport basically has a strategic role to develop and improve the quality of human resources as a development effort in an area. With sports, it is hoped that humans can become useful human beings. Sports have various functions both implicitly and that can be felt directly by sports players. Exercise provides a fitness effect that can increase with the intensity of exercise adjusted to the body. Exercise can also provide health for other body organs that have very crucial functions for the body, such as the heart, lungs, and liver. With exercise that is done properly and correctly and the dose that is appropriate for the sportsperson, exercise will also have a good impact on the body. Carefulness and discipline are needed in exercising. In sports, instilled discipline, sportsmanship, honesty, cooperation, tolerance and fairness, these qualities are expected to be realized by sports players in their daily lives.

Ideal and sustainable development if it is based on the strength and ability of the people. Without the basis of people's strengths and abilities, it is impossible to have long-term development outcomes. The lack of support for the strength and ability of the people in the development process, the development will be trapped in a failure (failed trap)". In this context it needs to be formulated what is really the meaning of development. According to Mutohir and Maksun (2007) explains that sports development is essentially a process that makes humans have access to physical or physical activities. Sports development enables or empowers everyone to have the opportunity to grow and develop, both physically, mentally, spiritually and socially in

OPEN ACCESS

ISSN 2548 2254 (online)

ISSN 2089 3833 (print)

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Received: 15 December 2018

Accepted: 26 February 2019

Published: 28 February 2019

Citation:

Jazuli R and Anwar MH (2019) Role Of

Elementary School In Sport

Development In Wonosobo Distric,

Central Java . . . 8:1.

doi:

<http://doi.org/10.21070/pedagogia.v8i1.1793>

full. According to [Mutohir and Maksum \(2007\)](#) sports development is essentially a process that makes humans have a lot of access to physical (physical) activities. In this case, development is associated with efforts to create quality Indonesian people and in order to achieve national goals, especially democratic, just and prosperous physically and mentally.

Today there are two sports development systems commonly adopted in developed countries, namely sports coaching by highlighting elite sports (elitesport) and sports coaching that focuses on Lawson and Crum's sport and movement culture according to [Mutohir and Maksum \(2007\)](#). As an innovative, active, and engaging approach to social and health-related development, the area of sport-for-development (SFD) is receiving increased attention from both practitioners and academics around the world. In contrast to traditional forms of sport development that focus on improving skill and talent, SFD programs are designed to go beyond the delivery of sport itself and also contribute to improvements in people's health, livelihood, and overall wellbeing according to [Schulenkorf et al. \(2016\)](#)

Likewise, SFD programs are intended to foster social inclusion, education, and gender equity, according to [Peachey et al. \(2015\)](#). From a research perspective, management scholars have begun to critically investigate SFD programs aimed at creating social capital within and between communities according to [Spaaij \(2012\)](#) say, contributing to job creation and employment according to [Kobayashi et al. \(2013\)](#), increasing female participation in sport according to [Hayhurst \(2011\)](#), and achieving healthy lifestyles according to [Siefken et al. \(2014\)](#).

Overall, contemporary research indicates that sport can play a significant role in local and international development; however, the use of sport for development purposes is neither simple nor inherently successful, and "success" often depends on the specific design and management of SFD project according to [Coalter \(2010, 2013\)](#); [Darnell and Black \(2011\)](#). Within the context of SFD, special events have started to be included as a strategic vehicle for community engagement according to [Schulenkorf et al. \(2011\)](#); and [Peachey et al. \(2015\)](#). This is hardly surprising given the proven ability of events to contribute to the building of community networks and social capital, the celebration and enhancement of cultural traditions, the opportunity to develop community spirit and pride, and the acquisition of new (management) skills. In short, special events are often a welcome attraction to members of the community, as they engender feelings of celebration and camaraderie and allow for engagement and learning to occur.

Essentially education is a conscious and planned effort to realize the learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual potential, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the skills needed by themselves, society, nation and country according to [Achmad \(2004\)](#). Education is very useful in human life. According to Agus Taufiq, et al. According to [Taufiq \(2011\)](#), education at least has the following characteristics: (1) Education is the process of developing abilities, attitudes, and other forms of behavior in the community, where he lives, (2) Education is social processes, where a person is faced with the influence of a selected and controlled environment (especially those coming from school) to achieve optimum social competence and individual growth, (3) Education is a process of personal development or human nature.

Sports development can be done by identifying deficiencies and needs that are needed as a means of athletes to further improve achievements both regional and national scale to international. Identification of exercise needs is also needed by the community to be able to realize a "literate" sports community. Nurseries are needed to be able to explore the potential of early-age students who can become regenerated in sports. In addition regeneration is needed to be able to continue to improve regional achievements to national and international levels. The development of sports in Indonesia, especially in Wonosobo District can be seen through the education aspect at the basic level, which is the foundation of elementary schools contained in one aspect of human resources in the Sport Development Index. This aspect will help assess how sports development in Wonosobo District runs and processes from year to year. The high and low index of the four dimensions of the Sport Development Index will affect the measurement of the sports development index in the region.

METHOD

In accordance with the substance and focus of this study, namely the study of sports development, where the results of sports development are expressed through an index whose data presentation is in the form of numbers and then described, the type of research is included in the type of quantitative descriptive research. According to [Sugiyono \(2014\)](#) type of quantitative research is research by obtaining data in the form of numbers or qualitative data that is assumed.

The Sport Development Index substance has been outlined in the government policy on sports, especially in relation to the Minimum Sport Service Standards as *mamtietrt touaunsger* in Government Regulation Number 16 of 2007 Article 92, which provides operational explanations on the requirements of the Sports Minimum Service Standards which include: open space for exercise, available sports personnel or sports human resources in the area, community participation in sports, and the level of physical fitness of the community. Therefore, to evaluate government policies related to sports development, this research also includes evaluative research or evaluation research.

The type of data that will be taken in this study is information on Human Resources in the sports participation index in basic level education in Wonosobo District. According to Mutohir and Maksum (2007), Sport Development Index data uses primary data and secondary data. Primary data consists of, participation data, human resources. While secondary data include population, area, and sports potential. According to Sugiyono (2014) primary data sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors, and secondary data is data that does not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through other people or through documents.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data on the development of sports human resources in Wonosobo District at the elementary school level was obtained from several government agencies, such as the Wonosobo District Education Office to obtain data on the number and quality of sports teachers at the elementary school level in Wonosobo District. Researchers found that the index of participation in human resources at the elementary school level was quite high compared to the national index value.

This means that the level of participation of students is also quite high. The result of this research is overall there is high enough index value, this indicates if the regulation of government policy of Wonosobo Regency with indicator of index of open space in this case in the form of infrastructure facilities, and human resource quality is significant, this is because the communication both between local governments, KONI in making policies to improve the infrastructure and human resources infrastructure index. Wonosobo district sports development index is the result of government

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is that from study of public policy of Regency of Wonosobo still in low category because total index of infrastructure and human resource of Regency of wonosobo still below national index number. This means that the development of sports district wonosobo still far from the word forward, many things that need to be considered and addressed by the government of Wonosobo District to advance the sport.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta that support its personnel to improve their potential to conduct a research and give a presentation. I am also very grateful to all colleague, who was always supported myresearch.

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Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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