



Sport Infrastructure for Physical Education in Senior High School

Fajar Awang Irawan* ; Fajar Eko Prasetyo

Faculty of Sport Science, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia
Email: fajarawang@mail.unnes.ac.id

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v6i1.491>

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the condition and the quality of sports infrastructure in high school. This study using *mixed method* which is data collection combined between interview data and the documentation. Total subjects were 40 respondents and full fill the inform consent before answer question. The research study located in high schools throughout Purbalingga District. The results of this study has correlation to the standardization of sports infrastructure in the standard category according to the regulation Number 24 of 2007 concerning standard for Facilities and Infrastructure for School in Republic of Indonesia. This study showed that the completeness of the equipment has fulfilled, although there are some sports facilities are lacking but do not interfere to the learning processes. The level of feasibility of sports infrastructure are still to be optimized. Regarding to the used of sports infrastructure in a multifunctional manner and carrying out the maintenance procedures have been running but not optimal. The conclusions were 3 of the 10 high schools in sufficient category, 5 schools in good category, and 2 schools in the very good category. Therefore, it is necessary to improve and standardize the maintenance of sports infrastructure facilities to the realization of standardization and equitable distribution of sports infrastructure in every high school as well as an increases in achievement at public high schools.

Keywords: Sports Infrastructure; Physical Education; Standardization

Introduction

Sports is a physical or psychological activity that is useful to maintaining and improving the quality of one's health after exercising. The activity should be carried out regularly to keep the body in a healthy and fit condition. According to the Law No.3 (Olahraga., 2005), sports are all systematic activities to encourage fostering and developing physical, spiritual and mental potential. The National Sports objectives contained in Law No. 3 of 2005 Article 4, which reads "National Sports aims to maintain and improve health and fitness, achievement, human quality, instill moral values and noble character, sportsmanship, discipline, strengthen and foster national unity, strengthen national security, and promote dignity, dignity and honor of the nation ". As mentioned in the sentence above, one of the purpose in sport is for achievement.

Self-achievement in sport is a fosters and develops sportsmen in a planned, tiered, and sustainable manner through competitions to get achievement with the support of knowledge and sports technology. For the realization of a feat of achievement, several supporting aspects are needed such as Human Resources (HR) and good training facilities (Infrastructure). Without these two aspects it is difficult to get achievements. In addition, the availability of an institution is also very important to accommodate these athletes. As we have seen, school institutions have become the main role for this realization. Where athletes are in high spirits, especially athletes who have occupied in high school/ equivalent.

Schools are educational institutions that formally organize learning activities in a systematic, planned, deliberate and directed manner. These institutions carried out by the professional educators with programs that are poured into certain curricula and attended by students at certain levels, from the level of children to college (Sumitro., 1998).

Sports achievement in High School especially in Purbalingga Regency are still moving to reach to the top level. Several sport which is can get medal are Karate, Tae Kwon Do, Pencak Silat, and Judo. This event is in the provincial level championships (POPDA., 2018). Based on the results of the observations at 3 high schools in Purbalingga Regency, the following data are obtained: 1) Achievement of high school/ equivalent athletes is still lacking at the provincial level; 2) The majority of athletes do exercises in their respective schools; 3) Facilities and infrastructure sports in these 3 high schools are in different conditions.

Data in SMA N 2 Purbalingga showed the infrastructure tends to be complete and good in various sports, this is the reason that this school does have a lot of achievements in various sports, because sufficiently complete facilities become the spirit of students to practice. In SMA N 1 Bukateja, the condition of the sports infrastructure facilities is still not optimal, there are some shortcomings but are still within the standards set by the Government. The achievements in high school are only superior in some sports, which are still relatively good infrastructure facilities. While the condition of infrastructure facilities in SMA N 1 Kejobong itself is still lacking, there are only 2 existing fields, and one of it is rarely used due to lack of care, this certainly affects the achievement of athletes in the high school. The results of brief interviews with several students there, they suggested that in the terms of infrastructure facilities are still not optimal so that those who want to get achievements in sports are still constrained.

Based on the preliminary observations that have been made, it is necessary to conduct research on the school infrastructure related to achievement. The purpose of this study is to know more about sport infrastructure for physical education in high school. This study expected to find out how many high schools have met infrastructure and are still in the below of the standard category or those who have optimized their facility and infrastructure well.

Methodology

This study using mixed approach methods, which is combining qualitative and quantitative approaches. As statement in Creswell (2008), *mixed methods* refers to the data collection that obtained from the observations, and support data which analyzed into the formula and adding the data through research surveys by conducting interviews, and taking documentation to find out the condition of the facilities and sports infrastructure in High Schools at Purbalingga Distric.

The population in this study were public high schools in Purbalingga district which numbered 10 state high schools. The 10 high schools included: SMA Negeri 1 Purbalingga, SMA Negeri 2 Purbalingga, SMA Negeri 1 Bukateja, SMA Negeri 1 Kejobong, SMA Negeri 1 Padamara, SMA Negeri 1 Bobotsari, SMA Negeri 1 Karangreja, SMA Negeri 1 Rembang, SMA Negeri 1 Kutasari, and SMA

Negeri 1 Kemangkon. According to Sugiyono (2010), research instruments are a tool that used to measure, observed natural and social phenomena. Instruments in this study using standard of sports facilities and infrastructures at the equivalent in the high school level by Ministry of Education (Indonesia., 2007). The contain of the instruments was slightly modified by the researcher to obtain the data which was match to the condition in the field. Several relevant data modified from Amirin, (2011); Daryanto, (2010); and Hisyam, (1991) which related to the standard of care. All instruments have been validating by the expertise before give to the sample. Validator also gave the comment and suggestion to make the instruments more appropriate to be presented. It is expected that with this Instrument, data will be more complete to find out and can be optimization of the sports infrastructure facilities data source. This study also can be used to make sure that high school have implemented the treatment procedures according to the existing guidelines.

Results and Discussion

In this study processes, researcher took the data by conducting interviews to 10 physical education (PE) teachers and 30 students in 10 state High Schools in Purbalingga District. In other words, interviews are conducted on 1 PE teacher and 3 students in each school. Additionally, all data were documented to be showed as the data collection in this study. Researcher divided the data into five categories; the existence of facilities, complete facilities, the existence of infrastructure, quality and of care. The results of standardization in sports infrastructure can be seen as follows.

Table 1 Percentage of standardization in sports infrastructure.

| No | Name of School | The Existence of Facilities | Complete Facilities | The Existence of Infrastructure | Quality | of Care |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 | SMA N 1 Purbalingga | 83% | 73% | 100% | 77.8% | 45% |
| 2 | SMA N 2 Purbalingga | 96% | 91% | 100% | 80.7% | 60% |
| 3 | SMA N 1 Bukateja | 83% | 78% | 100% | 72.8% | 55% |
| 4 | SMA N 1 Kejobong | 74% | 61% | 100% | 64.2% | 45% |
| 5 | SMA N 1 Rembang | 83% | 78% | 100% | 77.8% | 45% |
| 6 | SMA N 1 Kemangkon | 83% | 83% | 100% | 68.5% | 45% |
| 7 | SMA N 1 Padamara | 83% | 70% | 100% | 68.5% | 45% |
| 8 | SMA N 1 Kutasari | 78% | 70% | 100% | 66.4% | 45% |
| 9 | SMA N 1 Bobotsari | 91% | 91% | 100% | 81.4% | 70% |
| 10 | SMA N 1 Karangreja | 78% | 69% | 100% | 65% | 45% |

Table 1 shows that 2 schools has very good category, 5 schools in good category, and 3 schools in sufficient category. These results can represent that facilities and infrastructures were the priority things in every high school especially in sport achievement.

Facility and infrastructure have a function to facilitate and support the student in the physical education. Student will feel convenient when they doing activity related to the lesson they got in the school. Some student athlete also felt confident to play a game when the infrastructure has good standard to training and performing his skills in competition.

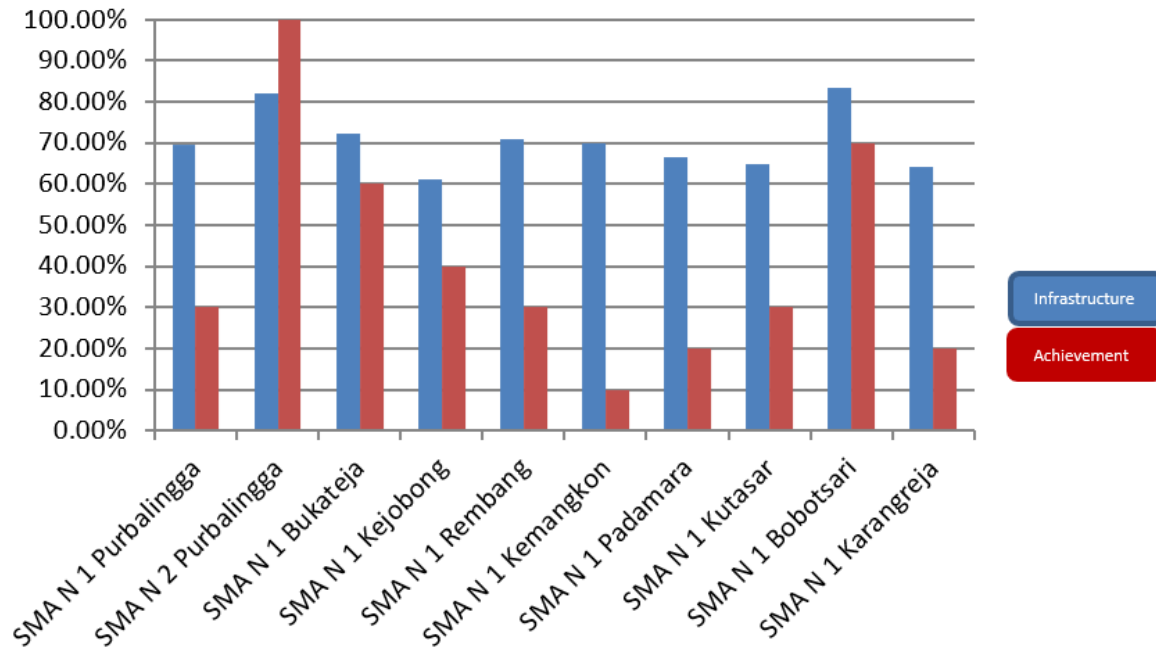


Fig. 1 Percentage of infrastructure and achievement

Data above explain about the condition of infrastructure and achievement in high schools at Purbalingga Central Java. Figure 1 shows that: 1) SMA Negeri 1 Purbalingga in good category which 69,7 % infrastructure and 30 % achievement; 2) Infrastructure in SMA Negeri 2 Purbalingga showed 81,9% in very good condition, and it related to the achievement that reach 100% of the target; 3) Infrastructure in SMA Negeri 1 Bukateja showed 72,2 % in good category, and the achievement was 60 % of six sports category in high school; 4) SMA Negeri 1 Kejobong present 40 % achievement of 61 % infrastructure they had, and four sports can compete in high school level; 5) SMA Negeri 1 Rembang has similar result with SMA Negeri 1 Bukateja (72,2%) which infrastructure 70,89 % in good category and three sports were the priority as 30 % achievement they had; 6) SMA Negeri 1 Kemangkon showed 69,8% infrastructure in good category and only one sport in their achievement; 7) SMA Negeri 1 Padamara showed 66,6 % the infrastructure in good category, and two sport was the superior in that school; 8) SMA Negeri Kutasari has 64,8 % infrastructure in sufficient category and the achievement found three sports were superior; 9) SMA Negeri Bobotsari showed 83,3 % the infrastructure in very good category and seven sports were the superior in the school; 10) SMA Negeri 1 Karangreja showed 64 % infrastructure in sufficient SMA Negeri 1 Karangreja dengan presentase sarpras 64,2% atau dacategory and only two sports were the priority in their achievement.

The condition of facility and infrastructure in Purbalingga High school were variant each other. Related to the study, several aspects were the main point to be assessed; the existence of facilities, complete facilities, the existence of infrastructure, quality and of care.

Conclusion

The conclusions of this study were 3 of the 10 high schools in sufficient category, 5 high schools in the good category, and 2 schools in the very good category. Therefore, it is necessary to improve and standardize the maintenance of sports infrastructure and facilities to the realization of standardization and

equitable distribution of sports infrastructure in each high school as well as an increase in achievement in public high schools especially in Purbalingga District.

Acknowledgment

On this occasion the author would like to thank to Department of Sports Science, Faculty of Sports Science, Universitas Negeri Semarang for providing guidance and allow to do the research. Students, teachers, and public of Purbalingga District who spent the time to attend and participate in this study.

References

- Amirin, T. M. (2011). *Manajemen Pendidikan*. Yogyakarta: UNY.
- Creswell, J. W. (2008). *Education Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. (Pearson International Edition, Ed.) (Third Edit). New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc.
- Daryanto. (2010). *Administrasi Pendidikan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Hisyam, A. (1991). *Sarana dan Prasarana Olahraga*. Semarang: IKIP Semarang.
- Indonesia, P. M. P. N. R. (2007). *Standar Sarana dan Prasarana Untuk Sekolah Dasar/ Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (SD/ MI), Sekolah Menengah Pertama/ Madrasah Tsanawiyah (SMP/ MTs), dan Sekolah Menengah Atas/ Madrasah Aliyah (SMA/ MA)*.
- Olahraga, K. P. dan. (2005). *Undang-Undang Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Sugiyono. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Penerbit Alfabeta Bandung.
- Sumitro. (1998). *Pengantar Ilmu Pendidikan*. Yogyakarta: Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).