

# Mapping the Specialization and Management of Special Gift in Sport (Kbio)

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**Keywords:** Mapping The Talent Class of Special Sports.

**Abstract:** This study aims to determine the mapping of the most popular sports among students and describe the management of the Special Talent of Sports (KBIO). The design of this research is a mix (mix method). Technique of collecting data is done through observation, interview, and documentation. Data analysis techniques used are descriptive statistics quantitative and descriptive qualitative. The population in this study is all elements of coaching achievement in schools that have a special talent sport class with 7 samples of research. The results of this study show an increase in interest from prospective sports talent class talent in two years. Management of Special Talent Classes Overall sports have met good standards to improve sporting achievements, the relationship of sports enhancement improvement has been done with various sports institutions.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

According to SEA GAMES data from 1977-201, the achievement of Indonesian sports championship has decreased dramatically since 1997, then in 2011 it began to increase again during SEA GAMES in Palembang (Cole, Field and Harris, 2004). Furthermore, to develop sports achievement in educational institutions, a unit of sports activities can be established in every educational path, such as sports classes, as well as training and training centers, sports schools, as well as the holding of tiered and sustainable sports competition (Crenshaw, 1991).

It is required to structure and manage the achievement coaching thoroughly. Mapping of sports can be used to structure the sport achievement. In addition, performance management coaching is required to manage and carry out performance coaching. This is a shared responsibility of government, educational institutions, sports clubs, and all elements of society or from national to the regions.

Sports Talent Class (KBIO) is one place to accommodate and develop students' special talents of sports in the region in the hope of improving sports achievements in various regions (Kemendiknas, 2010). The importance of management is applied

within an organization, because basically human capacity is limited (physical, knowledge, time, and attention) while the need is unlimited (Fauzi, pp.64-76).

Enterprises to meet the needs and limited ability to do the job to encourage people to share work, duties and responsibilities. Given this division of labor, duties, and responsibilities, the tough and difficult work will be done well and the goals can be achieved. Thus, the role of management in the development of sports achievements is very important because it makes it easier to do structured guidance to achieve achievement (Farmer, Mulrooney, and Ammon, 1996).

This research is aimed to answer some questions 1) how the data mapping of students who join in Special Talent Class Sports so that schools can determine the superior sport?; 2) how possible students are interested in whether there is an increase or not?; 3) how schools conduct evaluation through tests at the beginning and end of the semester is included in the evaluation of good management.

## 2 METHOD

### 2.1 Population

The population in this study are all elements of coaching the achievement of Special Talent Class of Sports, which consists of: Headmaster, Class Teacher, Sports Teacher, Special Talent Class Sports Talent, Special Talent Class Sports, Special Talent Class Sports. So, there are 7 research samples. This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 1 Slogohimo, Wonogiri Regency.

### 2.2 Procedures

The design of this research is a mix (mix method) combination of quantitative and qualitative methods (Sugiyono, 2013). The study period was conducted in December 2015 until February 2016.

### 2.3 Instruments

The instruments used in this study are structured and unstructured interviews. Data collection techniques in this study is conducted by observation techniques, in-depth interviews and documentary studies (Kaplan and Meier, 1958).

## 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Mapping Special Interest in Sports Talent Classes in 2014 dan 2015

The tabs of special sport class registered in SMAN Slogohimo in 2014 can be described in the table as follows:

Table 1: Animo of special interest in sports talent class of 2014.

No	Cabor	Registrant	M	F	M%	F%	Rank
1.	Soccer	21	21	0	52,5	0	I
2.	Basketball	11	7	4	17,5	10	II
3.	Athletics	2	1	1	2,5	2,5	III
4.	Badminton	2	1	1	2,5	2,5	IV
5.	Swimming	2	1	1	2,5	2,5	V
6.	Takraw	2	1	1	2,5	2,5	VI
	Amount	40	32	8	80	20	

Overall, it was found that the level of interest in 2014 can be described as follows (Kowal, et al., 2004):

- Of the total students who enrolled, the total frequency of the sport was 40 male and female students.
- Of the total male students, the total frequency is 32 students or 80% of the total results of the applicants.
- Of the total female students the total frequency of 8 students or 20% of the total results of the applicant.

Furthermore, the description of mapping of the branch of the sport enthusiast KBIO SMAN 1 Slogohimo in 2014 in general through graph can be described with the following diagram (Rassias, 1978):

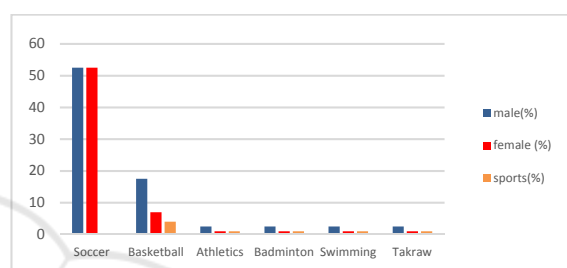


Figure 1: Students' interest diagram at the Sport Branch of 2014.

The tabulation results of a special sport class registrar SMAN Slogohimo in 2015 can be described in the table as follows:

Table 2: The results of special interest in sports talent class of 2015.

Branch of Sports	Registrant	M	F	M%	F%	Rank
Soccer	22	22	0	42,3	0	I
Athletics	8	7	1	13,5	1,9	II
Badminton	7	4	3	7,6	5,7	III
Basketball	6	3	3	5,7	5,7	IV
Takraw	3	3	0	5,7	0	V
Volleyball	2	1	1	1,9	1,9	VI
Martial arts	2	0	2	0	3,8	VII
Swimming	1	1	0	1,9	0	VIII
Gymnastics	1	1	0	1,9	0	IX
Amount	52	42	10	80,5	19,5	

Overall, it was found that the level of interest in 2015 can be described as follows:

- Of the total students who enrolled, the total frequency of the sport was 52 male and female students.

- Of the total male students obtained a total of 42 students or 80.769% of the total results of the applicants.
- Of the total female students, the total frequency of 8 students or 19.23% of the total results of the applicant.

Furthermore, the description of mapping of the branch of the sport enthusiast KBIO SMAN 1 Slogohimo in 2015 in general through graph can be described with the following diagram drawings (Crenshaw, 1991):

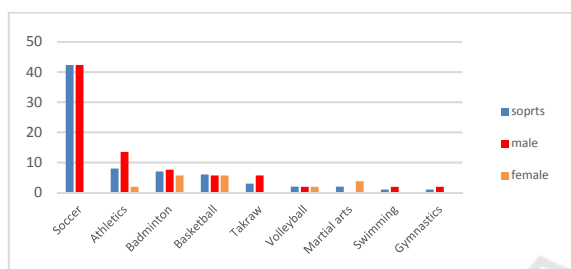


Figure 2: Students' interest activity diagram at the sports branch of 2015.

### 3.2 Mapping Special Interest in Sports Talent Classes in 2014 and 2015

Classroom Management of Special Talent of Sports (KBIO) of SMA Negeri 1 Slogohimo can be described as follows (Cole, Field, and Harris, 2004):

- Students of Special sport class are a student of choice who has a talent in sport, selected by invitation and regular path in several test procedures of administration, skill and health.
- KBIO coaching consists of academic and non-academic (coaching achievement through practice). The curriculum applied in learning is KTSP. The exercises performed by KBIO students are done four times a week on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Training schedule is done after teaching and learning activities for approximately two hours, except on Thursday morning exercise, which is done in the morning. Every Thursday, students of KBIO get additional food nutritional fulfillment (Liu, et al., 2011).
- KBIO students' trainers are professional trainers with training and experienced licenses that have received recommendation from KONI Kabupaten Wonogiri. The duties and authority of the coach during the exercise are entirely the responsibility of the coach. The exercise is done according to each sport. In addition, every sport has a long-term training program and short-term that has been built by each coach and has been adapted to the applicable curriculum schedule.

To improve the human resources, the trainer manager of KBIO involves the trainer in the workshop / training seminar if there is an invitation about the activity from outside the example from the Faculty of Sport Science University of Yogyakarta.

- Facilities and infrastructure in the coaching program of Talent Sports students of SMAN 1 Slogohimo are divided into two, namely consumables and not consumables. Consumables are allocated and planned at the beginning of the new school year in the RAB School. The training ground is still less crowded, because most of the practice sites are not own property for example badminton and swimming pool. Some sports also have to share training ground in one field such as volleyball, sepak takraw, and basketball.
- Training program of Special High School Talent Class 1 Slogohimo at the beginning of the establishment was funded by the government, but the current funding from the government has not continued. So to fund talent coaching in KBIO managers use funds from BOS and school committee money (Aritonan, 2008).
- There are some relationships that are intertwined in the development of talent in SMAN 1 Slogohimo including Faculty of Sport Science State University of Yogyakarta select students, PUSKESMAS Slogohimo District, KONI Wonogiri District.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

Mapping interest in the sporty talent category in this study showed that many generations of the nation's true generation has the talent of sports privilege to be a valuable asset and capital for the improvement of Indonesia's sporting achievements. Football sporting branches are still the main choice of sports enthusiasts, and it may be this sport that became the leading sport. The results of this study showed an increase in interest in sports talent enthusiasts in the last two years. The increasing mapping and interest conditions in this special sporting talent class can hopefully be a motivational tool for all aspects involved to improve the responsibility of Indonesian sports achievements in order to always conduct joint evaluations in order to improve the performance of Indonesian sports in general.

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