

Sport Development Index Analysis of Sukoharjo Regency

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Abstract

The sports development index is a way to measure the progress of sports development through four indicators, namely: open space, human resources, community participation and physical fitness. The aim of the research is to analyze sports development in Sukoharjo Regency using these indicators. This research took 3 sub-district samples, namely Sukoharjo sub-district, Grogol sub-district and Mojolaban sub-district including quantitative analysis research. The sampling technique is cluster sampling. The tools used are observation, questionnaires, interviews and multistage fitness tests to examine public health data. The results of research in Sukoharjo Regency are (1) the open space index value is 0.3551 (2) the sports human resources index is 0.00057, (3) the community participation index result is 0.455 (4) the fitness index value is 0.363. The overall sports development index (SDI) value of Sukoharjo Regency is 0.245. The conclusion of this research is that the SDI index of Sukoharjo Regency is still low because the total SDI index covering open space, human resources, sports participation and fitness of Sukoharjo Regency residents is 0.245 which is always between the values 0-0.499. This means that sports development in Sukoharjo Regency is still far from progressing, there are many things that need to be considered and resolved by the district government to advance sports in Sukoharjo Regency.

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INTRODUCTION

Sport is part of the process and achievement of national development goals so that the existence and role of sport in social, national and state life must be placed in a clear position in the national legal system (Indonesia, 2005:22). Public awareness of exercise contributes to the development of individuals and society that are intelligent, healthy, skilled, tough, competitive, prosperous and dignified. This means that the position of sport is very important and strategic in its position, because it has high competence in influencing the success of development in other sectors, especially those related to improving the quality of human resources and the lives of the people.

The development index of a district is assessed based on the Human Development Index (HDI) in that district. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a benchmark for assessing how development in an area is progressing or regressing. Like the Human Development Index owned by Sukoharjo Regency. Sukoharjo Regency is one of the largest districts in Central Java. The Human Development Index (HDI) in Sukoharjo Regency in 2019 was 76.84. The Sukoharjo Regency Index in 2020 was 76.98. In 2020 the Human Development Index in Sukoharjo Regency was 77.13. The gradual but definite increase is the result of various developments carried out by the district government. Sukoharjo Regency is one of 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province. Sukoharjo Regency is the second smallest district in Central Java Province. "Sukoharjo Regency consists of 12 sub-districts, 17 sub-districts and 150 villages. "In 2017, the population reached 897,291 people with an area of 489.12 km² and a population distribution of 1,834 people/km²."

Development can be shown for various aspects, the results can also be viewed from various aspects. Especially in the field of sports, sports development in each region is different according to the potential of that region. The successful achievement of sports development can be seen from the increasing participation of

the local community, which is becoming an aspect that is of great concern to the government, including the Sukoharjo Regency government. With a time span of 5 years, every 5 years, development is always expected to increase even though there is a change in government policy due to a change in government leadership.

PORPROV 2018 Sukoharjo Regency targets finishing in the top 10 at the Central Java level, Sukoharjo was only able to reach 20th place. In PORPROV 2018 Sukoharjo Regency, Sukoharjo sent 160 athletes. They compete in 25 sports. As a result, Sukoharjo was ranked 20th out of 35 regencies/cities in Central Java. With 11 gold medals, 7 silver medals and 26 bronze medals. This indicates that sports in Sukoharjo Regency is still in decline. For this reason, participation from the community and the Sukoharjo Regency government is needed so that sports can once again be promoted at the provincial and national levels.

The problems and challenges faced in sports development are the lack of strong human resources in the field of sports, the lack of availability of open space, sports participation from the community which still needs to be increased and the level of physical fitness of the community which can help awareness of sports among the community and also facilities for athletes. Sports development can be carried out by identifying deficiencies and needs as a means for athletes to further improve their achievements both on a regional and national to international scale. Identifying the need for exercise is also needed by society to be able to create a sports "literate" society. Nurseries are really needed to explore the potential of young students who can become regenerates in sports. Apart from that, regeneration is needed to be able to continue to improve regional achievements on the provincial, national and international levels. Sports development in Indonesia, especially in Sukoharjo Regency, can be seen through the 4 aspects contained in the Sport Development Index (SDI), namely (1) Open Space, (2) Human Resources, (3) Sports Participation, (4) Physical Fitness. These four

aspects will help assess how sports development in Sukoharjo Regency is running and progressing from year to year. The high or low index of the four SDI dimensions will influence the measurement of the sports development index in the region.

METHOD

The sport development index is a way to measure the progress of sports development through four indicators, namely: open space index, human resources index, community participation index and physical fitness index.

The research was conducted in Sukoharjo Regency by taking 3 sub-district samples, namely Sukoharjo sub-district, Grogol sub-district and Mojolaban sub-district, including quantitative analysis research. The research sample consisted of 270 people from 3 sub-districts. The sampling technique is cluster sampling. The tools used are observation, questionnaires, interviews and a series of multi-step health screening (MFT) procedures to examine public health data. (Mutohir & Maksum, 2007)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the data on the area of Sukoharjo Regency, the researcher took 3 sub-districts which were included in research II by paying attention to the level of progress of an area. The Sukoharjo Regency Central Statistics Agency (BPS) does not collect data on the progress of a region globally, but several indicators that can be used as a reference to determine the progress of a region are population density, per capita income, education, health, life expectancy, number of workers, livelihoods and land use. Based on these considerations, the sub-districts that will be used as samples in the research are Sukoharjo District, Grogol District and Mojolaban District which are considered representative to represent Sukoharjo Regency.

Results

Based on 4 indicators of the Sport Development Index (SDI), namely the availability of open sports space, sports human resources, community participation in carrying out sports activities, and the level of physical fitness of the community in the 3 sample sub-districts that have been studied, the averages that describe the results of the Sukoharjo Regency SDI are as follows.

Table 1. The results of the Sukoharjo Regency SDI

Sukoharjo Regency	Outdoor	Human Resources	Society Participation	Physical Fitness	SDI
Kec. Sukoharjo	0.200	0.00042	0.377	0.456	0.258
Kec. Grogol	0.123	0.00021	0.522	0.361	0.251
Kec. Mojolaban	0.166	0.00037	0.466	0.272	0.226
Kab. Sukoharjo	0.355	0.00033	0.455	0.363	0.245

Based on the results of the SDI calculation for Sukoharjo Regency, it shows a figure of 0.245 with the existing SDI index norm, the index is in the range 0-0.499, which means it is still in a low position.

Discussion

Dasar dan Decheline (2017) revealed that the Sport Development Index was the brainchild of several figures, namely Toho Cholik Mutohir,

et al. who were called to the world of sport because they were concerned about the state of society which believes that sports development is determined by the number of medals or champions obtained.

Sports development is viewed from the Sport Development Index: Aspects of Participation and Physical Fitness of the Rembang Community (Putra & Irawan, 2021). Other literature with the title The Sport

Development Index measured to collect data has high validity because the measuring instrument used is a standard that has been patented in the Sport Development Index (SDI) which is listed in the 2007 SDI version of the questionnaire SDI KK – OR 2006. Mutohir & Maksum (2007:171-183). A Case Study of a Sport-for-Development Program in Brazil This journal examines the 'Sport Works' narrative of sport for development practitioners of an inter-organizational sport-for-development program that utilizes rugby to drive positive social transformation in Brazil (Hall & Reis, 2019).

In general, this research is in accordance with the expected objective, namely to determine the progress of sports development in Sukoharjo Regency. The Sports Development Index (SDI) can measure the level of sports development in Banyuwangi Regency. This research design is described using survey techniques and suitability tests (W. Setiawan & Triaditya, 2019). Based on the presentation of the objective problem stated and the research literature above, then linked to the results of the research findings and discussion, in general the following conclusions can be drawn :

1. Sports development in Sukoharjo Regency is carried out by making sports a means of regional promotion, unifying the community, and increasing community pride by winning medals during multi-event competitions. For this reason, the Sukoharjo Regency government has established good synergy between the government and sports implementing organizations, in this case DISPORA and KONI. Starting from the formation of sports management that has competence in its field, building a coordination communication network between the government, KONI, district officials and Stakeholders, starting from teachers, village government, sub-district government for nurseries, and funding to implement planned programs (Indrayana, 2019).

2. The open space index of Sukoharjo Regency is 0.355, meaning that the open space index in Sukoharjo Regency is sufficient in availability.

3. The human resources (HR) index for sports in Sukoharjo Regency is 0.00033, meaning that the number of sports human resources in Sukoharjo Regency is still inadequate, even very low.

4. The community participation index for sports in Sukoharjo Regency was obtained at 0.455, meaning that community participation in Sukoharjo Regency in carrying out sports activities is low.

5. The physical fitness index for Sukoharjo Regency shows a figure of 0.363, meaning that the physical fitness of the people of Sukoharjo Regency is in the poor category.

6. The SDI results for Sukoharjo Regency show a figure of 0.245. This means that the SDI of Sukoharjo Regency is in the low category. (Saban, 2019).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is that the SDI index of Sukoharjo Regency is still low because the total SDI index covering open space, human resources, sports participation and physical fitness of residents of Sukoharjo Regency is 0.245 which is always between the values 0-0.499. This means that sports development in Sukoharjo Regency is still far from progressing, there are many things that need to be considered and resolved by the district government to advance sports in Sukoharjo Regency. Meanwhile, Sukoharjo's sports development is still far from advanced. There are many things that the government needs to pay attention to and improve to advance sports development in Sukoharjo.

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