

# COMPETITIVES SPORTS PROFILES OF YOGYAKARTA

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## ABSTRACT

*This study aims to determine the pattern of achievement in sports coaching in Yogyakarta, knowing the pattern of performance of the sport organizations, knowing the sport competitive and leading sports characteristics. This research use descriptive analytical method with the unit of Nasioanl Indonesian Sports Committee (KONI) of Yogyakarta. The methods that will be used in data collection is a survey by questionnaire technique / questionnaires, study documentation and interviews. The data obtained will be qualitative descriptive analysis. The research has provided the readiness figure of KONI Yogyakarta in 2008 in PON XVII at East Kalimantan to obtain the best possible performance with the target in investing medal match of competitive sport. Competitive sport consists of competitive priority I. It consists of 4 branches of motor sport racing, Racing Bike, Climbing, and Flying kites. Leading to the Second Priority consists of 4 branches of the Umbrella Falls, Archery, Body Building, and Billiards.*

**Keywords:** *Profiles, Sports, Competitive*

## INTRODUCTION

There is a familiar expression for us like "It is hard for looking at eleven of the 220 million people to play football" This is an expression of public resentment because of the achievements of favorite sport in Indonesia. There are many fanatical supporters but its achievement in the international arena is less encouraging.

Many similar expressions are intended to the world of sport without the statements, responses or explanations of the sports organization that can satisfy

like mushrooms in the rainy season as same as the world of sports in Indonesia. Province of Yogyakarta Special Region which is divided into four districts namely Kulon Progo, Sleman, Bantul and Gunung Kidul and one city of Yogyakarta has potential, opportunity, and opportunities to develop good exercise program is already popular, or emerging sports. The development of sports achievement in Yogyakarta gradually and currently experiencing significant progress with the medal in the XVI PON Palembang in 2004 with 11 gold medals, 13 silver medals and 22 bronze medals, it increased from the previous PON, but if you see the order of medal was decrease since the PON-PON earlier on average in order to XII in Jakarta in PON 1996 that failed to achieve performance In the next day, Yogyakarta has to continually strive to explore the potential of sport which allows optimal performance and the maximal exploring that capable of competing with other regions adapted to existing resources, both natural resources, human, infrastructure and funds so that efforts should continue to developed and implemented to seek a breakthrough in a particular sport that can lift performance of DIY is not only a national but also international.

### **SPORTS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM**

Today there are two sports development system that are generally adopted in development countries, namely sports coaching with sport features at the elite (elite sport) and sport coaching that focuses on the cultural movement (sport and movement culture) (Lawson, 2003 and Crum, 2003 , in Maksum, 2004:13).

Elite sport is characterized by the existence of competition and maximizing performance. Both of the characteristics are initially seemed very prominent when the politicization of sports during the cold war between the west block and east block. This continued in the era of commercialization of sports as it happens now, win in the end be something revered anyway way to get it. In such conditions, the negative impact of the victory became inevitable, such as bribery, use of stimulant drugs (doping), physical exploitation, and violence that ultimately resulted in triviazation values of sport itself.

with the medal in an event. This assumption is certainly not wrong, but not entirely correct. For in every game of multi branches sport (multievent) medal is the measure of success of a region or country to develop sports performance. However, the medal is only one aspect and not everything. In addition, sports achievement is just as one of the pillars of the building sports.

The basic philosophy is very essential and universal of sports coaching success is the respect for human values (celebration of humanity). With such a noble philosophy, the primitive-destructive efforts on behalf of sport medals do not make the climate more conducive. As the use of stimulant drugs (doping), achieved victory by justifying all the way, on behalf of the prestige of age and the athlete's identity manipulated, fights, and on behalf of the achievements of athletes became a slave of ambition. While sport is the kind of achievement that sports activities focus on performance and maximum achievement generally managed by the parent sports activities, local, national and international.

### **INTERACTION MODEL OF THREE PILLARS SPORTS DEVELOPMENT**

Interaction of the three pillars model of development based on the characteristics of sports that sports grow and develop in society at large. The three pillars are illustrated in a circle which interact with each other and also all three. The three pillars are as follows: (1) Sport education or often referred to as physical education and school sport, (2) Sports Society, which includes health sports, recreational, traditional, rehabilitation and sports for persons with disabilities, and (3) The branch of sport shaped by competitive sports that can be amateur and professional, and coordinated by the parent of the branch organizations.

### **SPORTS BUILDING STRUCTURE**

Sport has become a part of human life that can give a big hand in founding the development of quality human resources and quality of life. Sports also have

healthy, skillful, tough, competitive, prosperous and dignified. How can sports development give meaning to people's lives? According to Geoff Cooke (1996) the building is supported by several sporting levels or stages, as follows: 1) sport activities are the foundation and developed in the family and community environment, 2) as an introduction to sports activities in and developed in a formal environment through education Physical and school sports, 3) recreational sports activities grow and develop in society as a concrete manifestation active lifestyle (active life style) with support from government facilities, 4) sports competition raised from the community hobbies that grew into what was accomplishment of Raihan and developed by sport clubs, 5) was developed by leading sports sporting clubs who have specifically branching choices that were developed by the community, 6) is facilitated by an elite sport with a culture of private business, along with the development of sports industry has become a lucrative economic phenomena, 7) the top sports achievements of the maximum that could contribute in prouiding name of nation and state (amaterisme) is coordinated through the National Olympic Committee or the National Olympic Committee (NOC) and National Sports Branch Organization or the National Sports Organization and sport activities as a promising profession (professional) is coordinated by a professional sports branch organization.

### **SPORTS PARENT ORGANIZATIONS**

Sports parent organization (PB / PP, Pengprov, Pengkab / Pemkot) and the club are the spearhead of coaching accomplishments, which is organizationally under the coordination of KONI. KONI is the only entity responsible for collecting and developing and coordinating all activities of the existing sports achievement in its area, according to the level (central, provincial, district / municipal, and district coordinator). KONI is also the Olympic committee as well as Indonesia, referring to the Olympic Charter and Olympic movement Indonesia perform in accordance with the provisions set by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

## **SPORT ACHIEVEMENTS**

Sport as an activity system includes the input aspects of the process and also output aspects of the process. Accordingly, the success of sports development should be seen from the condition and the development of these three aspects of both partial and integral / integrated. From the aspect of input, the success of sports development can be seen through several indicators of sports facilities, both physical facilities and non-physical. While, the aspect of the process, the success of sports development is generally viewed through sports participation rate indicators. Viewed from the aspect of output, indicators used to measure the success in the level of public awareness of the benefits of sports, community health status, level of physical fitness and sports achievements.

The success of sports development is directed in order to fostering and improving good performance at the regional, national, international or generally measured by indicators of achievement in sports. To achieve high performance sports field needs regular exercise, increasing and sustaining in a long time. The exercise should begin at an early age and reached the peak of achievement between the ages of 18 to 25 years. Long exercise was divided into several stages. In the system of long-term sports coaching, starting with the early stages of exercise at all pemassalan society. After sporting a missal, it would be a lot of talented emerging seedlings. Through a scientific approach, selected the talent seeds for each sport, which then guided to achieve the highest possible. Development of performance in sports is a long-term process of systematic and sustainable. In the long process that required support resources well coordinated and high commitment of the parties involved. Coaching takes place at an early age starting from seedling stage to mass participation then be scouting talent to the top of the highest achievement in accordance with the patterns and the characteristics of a particular sport.

## **BRANCH OF COMPETITIVE SPORTS**

The competitive sport is based on local potential and the potential athlete.

and local traditions, as well as local financial capabilities. Physical condition, personality and health is a critical aspect of potential athletes.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research was conducted at the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) Special Region of Yogyakarta. Based on the characteristics of research and the problems that will be studied, It uses descriptive qualitative research design. Qualitative descriptive research design is considered appropriate because of the nature of the research to describe how the readiness in preparing DIY KONI sports leader in PON in 2008 at East Kalimantan.

In accordance with the descriptive research design used, then the data collection is done by a survey method that would be to the quantity and quality of Yogyakarta in preparing for sports excellence. Analysis of the data used in this study is descriptive data analysis, supported by various sources of documentation and interviews.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS**

### **1. Regional Leadership KONI D.I. Yogyakarta**

Based on the results of interviews and surveys conducted, the management is very complete in KONI of Yogyakarta, supported by infrastructure adequate office space. Yogyakarta KONI boards have the vision, mission and objectives are quite clear; with the support of local government leadership is good with the high commitment of local governments in the provision of funds from the budget and sports infrastructure. KONI leadership policy direction is quite clear in DIY and very focused and supports the creation of conducive conditions to the development of sport achievements.

### **2. Local Sports Performance Organization**

Inter-agency coordination mechanism vertically and horizontally was done by KONI DIY. Vertical coordination relationship between the Central

district-level coordinator, and the relationship between PB / PP, Province Committee, District Committee / City Committee and sport clubs. Horizontal coordination is the relationship between the Central Sports Committee, Sports Committee Province, KONI District / City and district-level coordinator, and the relationship between PB / PP, Province Committee, District Committee / City Committee and sport clubs. The coordination of mechanisms have been done through several ways including: Meeting the annual work done at the end of the year to evaluate the annual program through and creating a work program next year. Other meetings in accordance with the needs of field visits in accordance with the needs.

### **3. Competitive Sport**

KONI of Yogyakarta set some excellent sport sorted into 3 priority is winning the priority I that consists of 4 branches of motor sport racing, Racing Bike, Climbing, and flying kites. Leading to the Second Priority consists of 4 branch Umbrella Falls, Archery, Body Building, and Billiards. Superior sports priority III consists of 15 branches consist of Athletics, Indoor Volleyball, Sand Volleyball, Tae Kwon Do, Pencak Silat, Kempo, Shoes Wheels, Aeromodeling, Swimming, Judo, Wushu, Karate, Tennis Golf, Basketball, and Drajat fight. Each sport is seeded in PON medal in South Sumatra in 2004 and potential medal in 2008 on the PON at East Kalimantan.

### **4. Sports Coaching**

Yogyakarta and Province KONI committee Parent Organization has done routinely exercise control, to hold seminars and technical discussions are conducted the evaluation routinely for the doing of training programs and organization of work programs. Sports coaching in Yogyakarta have embraced the coaching begins with tiered PORDA held once every 2 years, and the regional championships of the sport. DIY KONI has implemented short-term program, medium and long term to achieve optimal performance.

### **5. Facilities and Infrastructure of Competitive Sports**

To meet the infrastructure needs for the underdog sports covered by

necessary tools and the needs identified between KONI by Province Committee clarifying which are satisfied by Koni and where the needs are sought by province committee.

## **6. Human Resources**

Yogyakarta KONI has adequate human resources in coaches, athletes, and referees, coaches who have international certification qualifications are 5 people, a national certification is 78 people, there are 105 certified one area. Referee of DIY KONI has sufficient human resources adequate to the number, the referee / judges who have no international sertification is 5 people, a nationally certified 20 people, while the certified area of about 120 people there. Athlete owned by Koni DIY recorded details of 2010 people by 1206 senior athlete of the junior athletes and 603 people pre- junior athletes there are around 201 children.

## **7. Environment**

Several Branch Competitive Sports in harmony with the cultural and geographical in Yogyakarta: (a) Bike racing, cycling became part of the culture of the people of Yogyakarta that was called "City Bike" recently proclaimed governor cycling; (b) Sand volleyball, where the majority of Yogyakarta is the beach area and an opportunity to develop tourism volleyball sand is very thick; (c) Climbing, with the geographical position of many mountain and hill which strongly supports the development of natural sports (wall climbing, rock climbing); (d) Martial as the university town of Yogyakarta has the potential exercise of this branch, because almost every school has a club / extracurricular activities, including martial pencak silat, this is in accordance.

## **DISCUSSION**

Realization of potential excavation achievement of sport programs in DIY should be based on several aspects of the background, the availability of existing resources, including human resources, natural resources, cultural resources and

the capital basis for the realization of Yogyakarta achievement to be able to compete alongside sporting achievement is expected.

Policy aspects of leadership in the crucial area sports achievements in DIY, how the leader's commitment to try to realize the goals to be achieved must be supported by all existing components. Policy direction on regional leadership efforts athletic potential increase in DIY determine the realization of the implementation of all programs in the field is very supportive at all. Performance of local sports organizations in DIY is very good with the mechanisms of vertical and horizontal coordination and cooperation has to do with institutions.

Yogyakarta Sport committee (KONI) set some excellent sport sorted into 3 priority is winning the priority I consists of 4 branches of motor sport racing, Racing Bike, Climbing, and flying kites. Leading to the Second Priority consists of 4 branch Umbrella Falls, Archery, Body Building, and Billiards. Superior sports priority III consists of 15 branches consist of Athletics, Indoor Volleyball, Sand Volleyball, Tae Kwon Do, Pencak Silat, Kempo, Shoes Wheels, Aeromodeling, Swimming, Judo, Wushu, Karate, Tennis Golf, Basketball, and Drajat fight. Each sport is seeded in PON medal in South Sumatra in 2004 and potential medal in 2008 on the PON at East Kalimantan. This is based on previous achievements and rational athletes who have potential and performance evaluation of each sport pengprov seeded.

KONI sports coaching areas had different levels and in accordance with the pattern of good coaching and organizational coaching athletes. Strategy used by DIY through stages of development, talent scouting stage, and the last priority sports. For guidance to the 2008 PON XVII East Kalimantan recruitment process begins with athletes and coaches, concentration exercises, forming the shadow team, regional training centers (pelatda), following the pre-pounds, region exercising PON including mental exercises, and at last follow PON of East Kalimantan.

Availability of adequate training infrastructure is supporting the process of training and performance improvement, DIY efforts to provide training

province committee. For infrastructure that could not be provided by the Sports Committee and pengprov, held in cooperation with institutions or agencies that own and manage sports facilities and infrastructure required. To support the Regional Sports Committee of DIY achievements is already made recruitment of coaches through the reference standard criteria for the national coach. Athlete recruitment through several stages of physical tests to mental tests, see the involvement and achievement in athletes participating in championship. We have the human resources in DIY exercise adequate. Geographically, there are several advantages to a variety of sports supported by the natural environment and culture of Yogyakarta. Sports industry support so far not been sufficient to support sports activities to the fullest.

## **CONCLUSION**

It can be concluded that the readiness of Yogyakarta Province facing PON in 2008 in East Kalimantan have been planned very carefully and have determined the branches with a leading sports medal target. Readiness is not only seen in the work program, but implementation of work programs that have been pretty good, the funding resource come from the local government.

This is evidenced by the determination of the competitive sports branches divide the priority scale, the determination of the previous coach at the test before the deal with athletes, and is equipped with the requirements already certified trainer. KONI board periodically maintaining the training and periodically conduct several test such as: physical tests, mental and health of the athlete.

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