

## ROLE AND POSITION OF STUDENTS IN THE OPERATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN SMA CITY SEMARANG

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### Abstract

This research uses descriptive quantitative method. The population of this research is 54 private high schools in Semarang City which occupy 8 bottom ranks based on the results of the 2013/2014 UAN score. The sampling technique based on purposive sampling consisted of the 8 lowest private high schools in Semarang City. The research instrument used a questionnaire and interview. The data analysis technique used percentages and continued with the Quantitative Index Index coefficient (IQV). The results of the study of students' understanding of PE in terms of the analysis of 3 indicators, the average results in the good category, the role of students in PE learning planning in terms of 5 indicators have the average results in good categories, students' perception of the implementation of PJOK subjects in terms of 4 indicators with average results that have a good category.

**Key words :** Role and Position, Perception, Students, Physical Education

### INTRODUCTION

Education is the initial tool needed as a social control in a group. This also applies to all education, physical education is no exception (Laker, 2002: 5). Sports and health physical education (PJOK) is in the education curriculum because through this PJOK students can obtain various facts that are closely related to pleasant personal impressions, as well as various forms of creative, innovative, skilled activities, having physical fitness, healthy living habits and having knowledge and understanding of human motion. PJOK is used as a planned physical activity systematically, aims to develop and improve individuals organically, perceptual, cognitive, and emotional neuromuscular in the national education system (Ega Trisna Rahayu, 2013: 7).

According to Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System

in Chapter IV explains that the parties responsible for the implementation of national education are parents, the community and the government. While in this case students are the main role as subjects involved in teaching and learning activities. As a determinant of the success of learning is supported by teachers, parents and schools. During this time students have never been given the opportunity to be asked for their opinions on educational regulations which so far have only involved parents, the community and the government. Students who are subjected to the action actually have never contributed in expressing their opinions. Through the media (Seno Hartono, 2014) has covered Anies Baswedan as Minister of Education and Culture who on the occasion of visiting the State Senior High School 87, Rempoa, South Jakarta showed careful attention to the importance of hearing the voices of students as educational objects. Our

children convey their aspirations well. I want to hear from children, because the children who will receive the impact are students as students. " Foley (2015: 12) explains that it is important for educators to know and menemuka n what really interests of learners. Ask, listen and ask them to express and find what they want. Information obtained from students will be very useful for designing effective learning.

Learning theory explained J. Bruner in Slameto (2010: 11) that learning is not to change a person's behavior but to change the school curriculum into such a way that students can learn more and more easily. When learning in an easy way, without coercion and carried out happily, then someone will understand and comprehend even better. Therefore the role of students is very determined in the learning process and planning.

The above description is based on this research, focused in depth based on scientific studies in order to know students' understanding of PJOK subjects, find out the role of students in the construction of PJOK subjects' learning planning, and students' perceptions of PJOK subjects conducted in private high schools ranked 8th lower according to the acquisition of 2013/2014 UN scores.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The study aims to determine the role and position of students of PJOK subjects in 8 Private High Schools in the city of Semarang. The subjects of this study were private high school students in the city of Semarang. This research was conducted in March to April 2015 in 8 Private High Schools including: Agus Salim High

School, YPE High School, Tugu Suharto High School, Al-Uswah High School, Widya Wiyata High School, Muhammadiyah 2 High School, Bina Nusantara High School, Advent High School, Al- High School Fattah Terboyo. This research is a descriptive study with a survey method while the data collection using a questionnaire. Score results obtained are then analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques as outlined in the form of percentages and followed by calculating the coefficient of the Qualitative Variation Index (IQV). Then this study is complemented by interviews with PJOK teachers relating to students' understanding of PJOK, the role of students in the construction of PJOK learning planning, and students' perceptions of the organization of PJOK learning.

The variable in this study is the role and position of students in PJOK subjects in private high schools in the city of Semarang. What is meant by the role and position of students in this study is a position held by students as educational subjects who among others will find out about students' perceptions or responses to the implementation of PJOK learning, the role of students in the construction of PJOK learning planning, and students' understanding on PJOK subjects.

This study used purposive sampling techniques from 54 private high schools in the city of Semarang and then took the 8 lowest schools. Where from 8 populations taken earlier were used as samples. The sampling technique is done using saturated samples. The number of samples of this

study amounted to 389 students consisting of 154 male students and 235 female students.

The data analysis technique was performed using a descriptive percentage analysis technique with the formula:  $P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \%$ . Information: P (Persentase), F (Frekuensi), N (number of sample). The criteria for determining percentage values by category are very good, good, good enough, and not good. Beginning to find the area of the interval to determine qualifications or categories. by formula  $i = \frac{R}{K}$ , then look for the mean of the total score of respondents by the formula  $M = \frac{\sum x}{N}$  (Sudjana, 2005:47). Then proceed with knowing *coeficientIndeks Qualitative Variation*(IQV), 
$$IQV = \frac{K(1002 - \sum Pct^2)}{1002(K-1)}$$
 adopted from the book *social statistic for a Diverces Society*, Chava Frankfort-Nachmias dan Anna Leon-Guerrero (2015:4-6).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study of the 8 lowest private high schools in the city of Semarang based on the ranking of 2013/2014 UN scores, total respondents were 389 students consisting of 235 male and 154 female sex. The number of respondents based on age consisted of male sex with 15 years of age totaling 7 students, 16 years totaling 52 learners, 17 years totaling 98 learners and 18 years totaling 78 learners. While female students with 15 years of age amounted to 14 students, 16 years of age amounted to 44 students, age of 17 years amounted to 61 students, 18

years amounted to 35 students. Based on the class of male students class X amounted to 73 students, class XI numbered 86 students, class XII numbered 76 students. Class X women numbered 60 students, class XI numbered 31 students, class XII numbered 63 students. The results of the analysis of students 'understanding of PE, the role and position of students on the construction of PE learning planning, and students' perceptions of the implementation of PE learning can be seen in the analysis of frequency distribution analysis, cross tabulation, distribution variability coefficient (IQV) can be seen in appendices .

### Students' Understanding of PE Subjects

The description of the analysis of students' understanding of PJOK includes indicator 1 about the nature of the lesson content having a good category having an average of 43 in the calculation of frequency distribution. Distribution of respondent data by gender, class, age from a total of 389 respondents can be presented a description of the analysis of the acquisition of an indicator score knowing the nature of the lesson content based on the characteristics of respondents classified in either category. Then the IQV value of respondents based on class variability is more in class XI of 0.88, at the age of 18 years 0.82 and male sex 0.83. Indicator 2 about knowing the objectives of the lesson has a good category with an average value of 62. With the details of sub-indicator 1 students know the psychomotor domain in PE lessons with an average of 16 included in either category, sub-indicator 2 students know the cognitive domain in PJOK lessons has a very good category with an

average of 20. Cross tabulation of data distribution based on indicators according to the objectives of the lesson is classified as good. IQV respondents based on class variability more in class X with a value of 0.92, respondents based on age variability at the age of 18 years with an IQV value of 0.92, and based on sex have the same variability between men and women by 0, 90 Indicator 3 knows the importance of lessons having a good category with an average of 53, which includes sub-indicator 1 learners know about the culture of movement having a good category with an average of 19, sub-indicators learners know about life skills have a good category with an average of 18, sub indicator 3 learners know about healthy living culture has a good category with an average of 16, the results of the cross tabulation analysis between the characteristics of respondents based on gender, age, class are in the good category. Then the respondent's IQV is based on class in class XII with an IQV value of 0.87, variability based on age at 18 years with a value of 0.88, and based on gender the variability is more female with a value of 0.86.

### **The Role of Students in the Construction of PJOK Subjects Planning**

Analysis of the role of students in the construction of PJOK learning planning can be seen through 5 indicators, indicator 1, namely students as educational subjects viewed from the analysis of frequency distribution included in the category quite well with an average value of 20, cross tabulation analysis of the distribution of data from respondents' answers classified in the category is quite good, and results from the distribution of class X class distribution,

age group at 17 years old, and variability in the distribution of male gender groups. Indicator 2, namely students also determine the learning outcomes of the results of the analysis with an average of 25 included in the good category, the results of cross tabulation analysis of the average distribution of respondents' data answers classified in either category. And the results of IQV analysis that the variability of the distribution or distribution of data with the results of the distribution of class groups in class XII, the age group at the age of 18 years and the variability of the distribution of male sex groups. Indicator 3 students have the freedom to determine how to learn the results of the frequency distribution with an average of 29 included in either category. With the results of the cross tabulation analysis included in both categories. And the acquisition of IQV results with the variability of the distribution of class groups in class XI, the age group at the age of 17 years and the variability of the distribution of female gender groups. Indicator 4 students are subjects whose learning needs are met with an average result of frequency distribution analysis of 29 included in either category. The results of the cross tabulation analysis of the data distribution of respondents' answers belong to either category. And then proceed with IQV analysis of each of the respondents' variability data distribution based on class in class XI, age group at 17 years old and male gender. Analysis of the fifth indicator namely students is the educational interaction section has an average result of 31 with a good category, the results of the cross tabulation analysis of the distribution of respondents' answers

data are categorized as good. Then the results of IQV analysis with the results of the distribution of class groups in class X, the age group at the age of 16 years and the variability of the distribution of female gender groups.

### **Students' Perception on the Implementation of PE Learning**

The results of the analysis of students' perceptions of the organization of PJOK subjects based on the results of the analysis of indicators 1 responses / views of students to PJOK have an average analysis result of 36 included in the quite good category, then the results of the cross tabulation analysis of the distribution of data on respondents' answers belong to the quite good category. And the acquisition of IQV analysis results that the variability of the distribution of class groups in class XII, the age group at the age of 18 years and the variability of the distribution of male gender groups. Indicator 2 students' attitudes towards PJOK have the results of the frequency distribution analysis with an average of 50 having a good category, then the results of cross tabulation analysis of the distribution of data from respondents' answers are classified in either category. While the results of IQV analysis explained that the variability of the distribution of class groups in class XII, the variability of the age group at the age of 16 years and the variability of the distribution of male gender groups. Indicator 3 expectations of students towards PJOK have an average of 34 frequency distribution results included in the good category, the results of cross tabulation of the distribution of data based on the characteristics of respondents belong to either category. And the results of IQV

analysis that the variability of data distribution or distribution of class groups in class XI, the age group at the age of 17 years, and the variability of male gender groups. Analysis of indicator 4 readiness of students to PJOK has an average frequency distribution result of 32 included in both categories. The results of the cross tabulation of respondents on average distribution of answer data are in the good category. And the results of the IQV variability coefficient analysis have the results of the variability of the distribution of class groups in class XII, the age group at the age of 18 years, and the variability of male gender groups.

### **CONCLUSION**

The results of the study have shown that students in 8 private high schools in the city of Semarang who occupy the bottom rank based on the results of the 2013/2014 UN scores have a good understanding. This shows that PJOK learning that has been taught is very easy to understand, we can see when students do the PJOK practice movement, students understand the meaning of healthy living, students feel they can develop talent in the field of sports, students feel confident, students feel that his physical fitness has improved, after participating in PJOK students learners feel refreshed. This proves that physical education and sports are educational processes through physical activities and sports chosen to achieve educational goals, which means that understanding is the result of the learning process. When the process is easy, students will be easier to understand (Ahmad Patrusi, 2012: 4).

The results of the study at 8 Private High Schools in the city of Semarang which

were ranked lower based on the results of 2013/2014 UN scores in the city of Semarang showed good results. Shows that students are not shy about asking anyone when they feel they don't understand about PJOK material, the basic competencies that will be achieved are delivered by students, in PJOK assessment the students know the material to be assessed. Students need to be involved in planning learning, as explained by Sunarto & Agung Hartono (2013) explaining that adolescence is a transition from childhood to adulthood. quoting from Hall, Liebert et al. (1974: 478) view that adolescence content as a period of "storm and stress" states that during adolescence many problems are faced because adolescents are trying to find their identity by using approaches to be able to actualize themselves well, self-actualization is a form of need to realize identity . This proves that by self-actualizing students is expected to determine and contribute to the achievement of learning.

Perception of students in 8 private high schools in the city of Semarang which is ranked below based on the results of the 2013/2014 UN results have good category. Perception is a person's view of how someone perceives and evaluates something. Sense in the strict sense is the vision or the way someone someone sees something. Awareness will also affect perception. If we are in a happy state, then the view that we see will be very beautiful, on the contrary if we are in a moody state, the beautiful scenery we see might make us bored (Abdul Rahman Shaleh, 2004: 114). As with learning, if we are happy, even though the material is very difficult, we will find it easy to follow. If students are happy,

happy with PJOK then they will have a good perception, if the mood of the heart is uncomfortable and does not like it then that perception will be carried away forever bad or dislike the PJOK, carrying out the PJOK activities by force, not seriously, feel lazy and other negative thoughts emerge.

The results of research and data analysis that have been carried out can be concluded as follows:

- 1) Students' understanding of PJOK subjects in 8 Private High Schools in the city of Semarang which is in the bottom rank seen based on the results of the 2013/2014 UN results show good results, seen from students who have understood the purpose of PJOK well, and understand the importance of PJOK subject matter well.
- 2) The role and position of students in the construction of PJOK learning planning in 8 private high schools in Semarang that are ranked below based on the results of the 2013/2014 UN results show good results, students have a pretty good role as subjects of education, have a good role in participate in determining learning outcomes, students have the freedom to determine how to learn, as subjects who meet their learning needs students have played a good role, and have a good role in educational interactions.
- 3) Perceptions of students towards the implementation of PJOK subjects in 8 Private High Schools in the city of Semarang which are ranked below according to the 2013/2014 UN scores have a good perception of PJOK subjects, meaning PJOK is an interesting subject, PJOK learning is fun learning , PJOK can maintain health, PJOK learning can develop the potential of students, in addition it can

be seen from the activeness of students in their participation in PJOK subjects.

#### THANK-YOU NOTE

The author is fully aware that the completion of this thesis is inseparable from the help and guidance of various

parties. On this occasion the author expresses his infinite thanks to Prof. Dr. Soegiyanto, M.S, supervisor I and Prof. Dr. Tandiyo Rahayu, M.Pd Supervisor II in writing this paper.

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