

Development Module of Sport Sociology on KKNi Curriculum

M.Irfan ⁽¹⁾

Universitas Negeri Medan
Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan
Medan, Indonesia
Email : irfan@unimed.ac.id

Sabarudin Yunis Bangun ⁽²⁾

Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan
Universitas Negeri Medan
Medan, Indonesia
Email : unisbgn@unimed.ac.id

Budi Valianto ⁽³⁾

Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan
Universitas Negeri Medan
Medan, Indonesia

Abstract - The provision of teaching materials in the Sociology of Sports course is the first step to creating an KKNi space in the lecture according to the course being lectured. Development of Sports Sociology teaching materials at the Faculty of Sport Science (FIK) Unimed was compiled based on inadequate lecture materials on the content aspects of lecture needs and aspects of conformity in the KKNi curriculum at the University. The method to be used is the research and development (RnD) method of Redesign Design, which is the making of the Sociology of Sports teaching material that is adapted to the KKNi Curriculum. Study the procedure for developing the Richey and Klein method used is level 3, which is researching and testing to develop existing products. Data collection techniques were carried out using instruments such as questionnaires, Forum Group Discussion (FGD), and Observation. The

validity of the data of this study was carried out through checking the data carried out by triangulating data sources. Data analysis technique used in this study is to reduce data from data sources collected in writing and in detail. The results of the study were obtained Sport Sociology teaching materials in the limited trial phase obtained the results of the feasibility of teaching materials by 45 percent, at the main trial stage 75 percent, and at the operational trial phase 92 percent with very good category. Conclusions the development of the Sociology of Sport module can be applied to the excellent test results category, and is suitable for use in the KKNi curriculum lectures at Medan State University.

Keywords: *teaching material, Sports Sociology, KKNi curriculum*

I. INTRODUCTION

The curriculum is a set of academic documents that reflects the profile of graduates and university learning outcomes in the field of education and non-education. The curriculum implementation is carried out with a scientific approach that is listening, seeing, analyzing, discovering, and communicating in the form of attitudes, knowledge and skills. Strengthening the curriculum must be done with technology and communication skills with a commitment to innovative performance competencies as an effort to improve the quality of learning [1].

The Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia or term known as the abbreviation KKNi is the development of basic concepts such as industry associations, professional associations, professional certification bodies or institutions, educational institutions and middle and high level

education, institutions or accreditation bodies that are reliable and comprehensive. KKNi is regulated in Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2012 as a manifestation of the quality and identity of the Indonesian people related to the education and training system.

The basic principle developed in KKNi is the formulation of performance on scientific aspects, skills and expertise in accordance with learning achievements through the process of education, training or experience that has been accomplished. The basic principles of the KKNi are consistent with the approach taken by other countries in developing an institutional qualification framework [2]. The KKNi policy as a curriculum established by the government provides a qualification of work qualifications that juxtaposes, equalizes, integrates the

education and training sector and work experience in the context of providing recognition in accordance with positions in various sectors [3].

Universitas Negeri Medan (Unimed) is one of the universities in North Sumatra Province that is strategically preparing a generation that is able to compete globally in showing quality in mastering science, technology, and art and having a broad mind. Unimed's preparation in creating a competitive climate is a form to produce superior human resources and character in society. Superior form and character starts from the learning process so that it can provide stimulus for climate formation evenly and massively.

Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2012 is the determination of curriculum in universities based on the Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia (KKNI). The KKNI curriculum is a framework for qualifying human resource qualifications to realize the quality of the national education, training and assessment system for learning outcomes to produce quality and productive human resources. The description of each level of qualifications is adjusted to the development of science, art, technology, and the development of supporting sectors of the economy and people's welfare.

The implementation of the KKNI curriculum at Unimed is the order of the formation of national higher education goals and as a commitment to realize the goals of the University as a superior institution. The KKNI curriculum refers to student oriented to be able to activate themselves in completing each lecture and assignment process well. The implementation of each lecture was detected in assignments which included: 1) Critical Book Review, 2) Critical Journal Review, 3) Project Task, 4) Mini Research, 5) Engineering Ideas, 6) Routine Tasks.

Sports Sociology is one of the compulsory courses for the Department of Physical Education in Health and Recreation (PJKR) at the Faculty of Sports Science (FIK) Universitas Negeri Medan (Unimed). The existence of Sports Sociology is the basis for the creation of experienced and potential teachers in developing and creating a social atmosphere with adequate knowledge so that it can play a role in society. The application of the Sport Sociology course can be carried out well with the need to develop teaching materials based on the Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia (KKNI).

Sociology consists of two main parts, namely social statistics and social dynamics. Social statistics is a science that studies the interrelationships between social institutions. Social dynamics looks at how the institution

develops and experiences development over time. Studies in the sociology of sport are addressing the diversity of human lifestyles as a result of the process of social change. Sports sociology is a study of applied sociology that focuses on sports. Sociology provides solutions to sports problems as acceptance of the renewal process in the health side [4].

Sports sociology lecture is a learning process in tertiary education in Physical Health and Recreation Education Program (PJKR). Conducting lectures on sports sociology to students by providing lecture materials based on contracts and lecture teaching materials. Sports sociology is applied as a reinforcement for Unimed Faculty of Sport Science (FIK) students to have the ability to develop and diversify the existence of sport in society. Students have an obligation to achieve college competence that is able to have understanding, able to analyze and be able to create harmony in the development of sports as a form of social needs.

The development of Unimed FIK's Sport Sociology teaching materials was compiled based on lecture materials which were compiled in 1992 and have not experienced any changes to date. Aspects of the need for lectures in Sport Sociology need to be developed in accordance with the curriculum of the KKNI at the University. The need for the development of teaching materials in the Sociology of Sports course is highly needed by educators (lecturers) so that teaching materials can be based on references and material sources that are in line with current developments. The research was carried out by developing teaching materials towards Sports Sociology teaching materials that had ISBN in accordance with the Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia at FIK Unimed.

II. METHOD

The development of teaching materials for Sport Sociology based on Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia (KKNI) is to use the Redesign from research and development (RnD) method. Redesign is a design that is used in manufacturing products by perfecting the Sociology of Sports teaching materials according to the KKNI curriculum used at Medan State University (Unimed). The activity in this research is the making of Sports Sociology teaching materials that are adapted to the Unimed KKNI Curriculum through product specifications to improve an existing design (without eliminating the principle of previous content) [5].

The research and development procedures implemented are using the Richey and Klein method (in Sugiyono, 2016) explaining that the focus of design and development research is analytical which includes design, production, and

evaluation. Study the procedure for developing the Richey and Klein method used is level 3, which is researching and testing to develop existing products. The procedure for developing Sport Sociology materials is carried out as follows:

1) *Potential and Problems*

The series of research and development procedures carried out begins at the stage of potential and problems encountered. The problem faced is the limited reference of KKNi-based Sports Sociology teaching materials at Universitas Negeri Medan (Unimed).

2) *Literature Study and Information Collection*

Literature study is the acquisition of information from various scientific studies relating to the Sociology of Sport. Literature studies used are studies sourced from journals, books, articles, and experts in the field of Sport Sociology.

3) *Product Design*

The product designs developed are teaching materials that will be presented to students through the Sports Sociology Study Program in Physical Health and Recreation Education (PJKR). Products include assignment content according to the University KKNi curriculum which includes: *critical book review (CBR), critical journal review (CJR), mini research, routine task, engineering ideas task, and project task.*

4) *Design Validation*

The product design validation of Sport Sociology teaching materials was carried out by sports sociology experts in aspects of physical education, sports science, sports training, and traditional and contemporary sports. The validation technique is carried out with a focus group discussion (FDG) in order to obtain the design feasibility to be developed into a product.

5) *Design Revision*

The design revision will be carried out through the focus group discussion (FDG) process by experts to determine the design of a product that is suitable for use as a teaching material in sports sociology at Medan State University.

6) *Product*

Making a product is to make a book of teaching materials according to a design that has been formulated through a FGD that is based on KKNi at the University.

7) *Limited Trial*

Limited trials were conducted on students with a small amount of 30 people through an instrument in the form of a questionnaire. Limited trial is the initial stage of testing the use of the product to determine the weaknesses that arise due to the use of the product.

8) *Product Revision 1*

Weaknesses that appear in small groups become a reference for revision or improvement of the product. The initial product revision is known

as product revision 1, the results of which will be trialled again in a major or large group trial.

9) *Main Trial*

The main trials are product trials on more subject groups when compared to small groups. The main trials or large group trials were conducted by 90 people which were carried out using an instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The main trial is the second stage of testing the use of the product to find out the weaknesses that arise due to the use of the product.

10) *Product Revision 2*

Weaknesses that appear in large groups become a reference for revision of product 2 revisions. The results of product revision 2 will be retested in operational trials.

11) *Operational Trials*

Operational trials are further trials or final trials if in large group trials there are still errors on the product. Operational trials were conducted by 120 students using an instrument in the form of a questionnaire. Operational trials are the final or final stages of product use testing to find out the weaknesses that arise as a result of using the product.

12) *Product Revision 3*

Weaknesses that appear in operational trials become a reference for revision if there are still errors in the product.

13) *Dissemination and Implementation*

Dissemination is disseminating and implementation is implemented. Products that have passed trials and revisions can be disseminated and applied to PJKR Unimed study program students in the Sociology of Sport course. The trial and revision process is the stage of perfecting the product to be suitable for use in lectures at the Faculty of Sport Science, Medan State University.

The next research activity along with the preparation of media making is the research team conducting FGD to form instruments that are compiled to obtain data that occur during the lecture or student learning process at the Faculty of Sport Science (FIK) in using multimedia-based interactive media. The instruments are arranged in the form of a questionnaire or questionnaire with a Likert Scale. The results of data acquisition through a questionnaire will be processed to get the product assessment results categories that are designed, namely [7]:

TABLE 1. ASSESSMENT RESULTS CATEGORIES

Value	Category
80% - 100%	Very Good
66% - 79%	Good
56% - 65%	Enough
46% - 55%	Less
≤45%	Very Poor

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research procedures in developing physical activity models are carried out with research to produce designs and development for making and testing the products produced. The series of procedures starts with potential or problems that if empowered will be beneficial so that they have added value [6].

The research procedures used are product design, design validation, design deviation, product manufacture, limited trials, product revision 1, main trial, product revision 2, operational field trials, product revision 3, and finally dissemination and implementation.

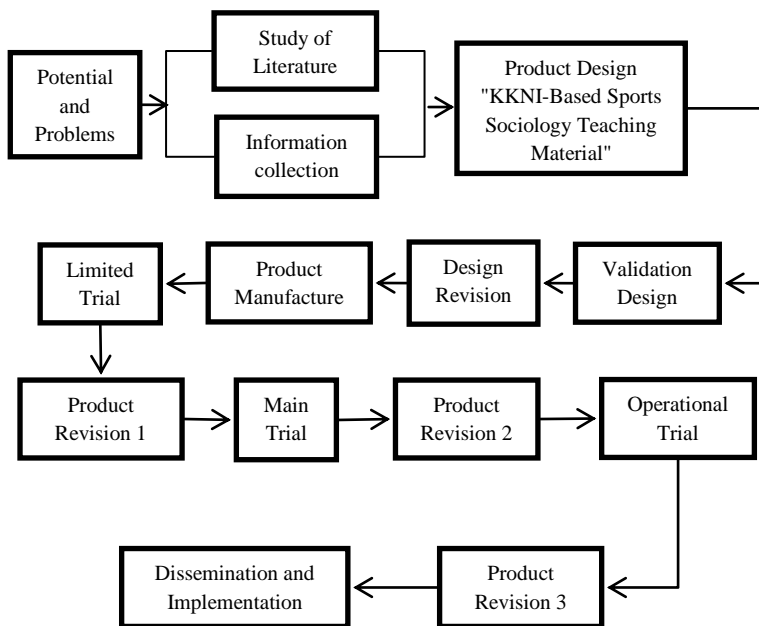


Fig. 1. Product Development Procedure Chart

Research on the development of teaching materials based on the Indonesian National Qualification Framework (KKNi) in the Sociology of Sports course was conducted with the research and development (RnD) research method stage. The stage that was developed was the Rickey and Klein method, the focus of the design and development research was analytical, which included design, production, and evaluation.

Phase the first in the Rickey and Klein method is to obtain the potential and problems that occur namely the limited reference material or reference teaching materials in the Sociology of Sports course which has the rules of the Indonesian National Qualification Framework (KKNi). Phase I is also accompanied by literature studies and information gathering conducted with various scientific studies relating to the Sociology of Sport. Literature study used is a study sourced from journals, books, articles, and experts in the field of Sport Sociology. Product development in the form of KKNi-based teaching material which

is a supportive capacity for increasing the quality standard of learning content by including the elements of KKNi.

Phase second of the research is to develop a product design that is developed teaching materials that will be presented to students through the Sports Sociology Study Program in Physical Health and Recreation Education (PJKR). Products include assignment content according to the University KKNi curriculum which includes: critical book review (CBR), critical journal review (CJR), mini research, routine tasks, engineering ideas, and project tasks

Phase third is the validation of the product design of Sport Sociology teaching materials carried out by sports sociology experts in aspects of physical education, sports science, sports training, and traditional and contemporary sports. The validation technique is carried out with a focus gorup discussion (FDG) in order to obtain the design feasibility to be developed into a product.

Phase fourth is the design revision activity by the research team through the Forum Group Discussion (FGD) process and establishes a product design that is fit for use as a teaching material in sports sociology at the Faculty of Sport Sciences, State University of Medan. The revision stage is carried out on the book cover and revised the composition of the contents so that the preparation of the book can be concluded in the following order: cover, publisher information, preface, table of contents, contents, and bibliography.

Stage fifth is the stage of making teaching material book products after a design revision. The making of the product is done by the division of tasks of the research team to be able to complete the entire contents of the book. The book content created includes:

- 1) Bab I : Pengantar Konsep Sosiologi
- 2) Bab II : Olahraga sebagai Objek Studi
- 3) Bab III : Bermain, Permainan, dan Sport
- 4) Bab IV : Sosiologi Olahraga sebagai Ilmu
- 5) Bab V : Perspektif dan Teori dalam Sosiologi Olahraga
- 6) Bab VI : Dinamika Sosial Budaya
- 7) Bab VII : Peran dan Fungsi Olahraag dalam Budaya
- 8) Bab VIII : Tinjauan Olahraga pada Aspek Etika

The product manufacturing phase is carried out with references in the form of related journals and sports sosiology, sociology books before development, product support books about sports, physical education, culture, and the latest sports developments. The completion of the initial stage of the product was carried out from 10 August 2019 to 27 August 2019, and on 28 August 2019

the FGD of the research team conducted the materials involved.

The sequential stage after making the product is the sixth stage, which is conducting a limited trial conducted on 30 students. The trial technique that was carried out was by giving the book *Sociology of Sports* to students to study for 1 week from 3 September 2019 to 10 September 2019, and then students as respondents were given an instrument of assessment of the books being studied. Product test data obtained 45% with the category Less.

Stage seventh is the product revision stage based on the results of limited product tests. The revised technique used is the division of tasks into in-depth discussions and in accordance with the results of the calculation of research instruments. The initial product revision is known as product revision 1, the results of which will be trialled again in the main trial.

Stage eighth is the main trial phase is product trials in the group of subjects more when compared with small groups. The main trial or large group trial was carried out by 60 people who carried out using an instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The main trial is the second stage of testing the use of the product to find out the weaknesses that arise due to the use of the product. The trial technique used was to give the book *Sociology of Sports* to students to study for 1 week, starting October 16, 2019 to October 23, 2019, and then students as respondents were given an instrument of assessment of the books studied. Product test data obtained by 75% with the category Good.

Stage ninth is the product revision stage based on the results of limited product tests. The revised technique used was to conduct FGDs of the results obtained from the instrument in depth and improvements in accordance with the results of the calculation of the research instrument. The initial product revision is known as product revision 2, the results of which will be trialled again in an operational trial.

The tenth stage is the operational trial phase is product trials in the group of subjects more when compared with the main trial group. Operational trials conducted by 90 people conducted using instruments in the form of questionnaires. The operational trial is the third trial phase with a trial technique which is carried out by giving the book *Sociology of Sport* to respondents to be re-studied for 1 week from 16 November 2019 to November 23, 2019, and then the respondent is given an instrument of assessment of the book being studied. The product test data obtained by 75% with a category of 92% and is the final stage of the series of development so that the results obtained will be returned in the FGD and continued at the Product Implementation and Dissemination stage.

The product development stage related to the final results of research activities is to publish an International Standart Book Number (ISBN), which is an international standard book number issued by the National Library through a publisher process. The ISBN publishing stage is carried out by providing a book script consisting of a cover, book introduction, table of contents of the book, and the book's overall contents as a condition for filing an ISBN.

Book of Sport Sociology teaching materials are compiled based on the Implementation Plan for the Health and Recreation Physical Education Study Program (PJKR) and competence courses in Sport Sociology. Application of Sports Sociology teaching materials with ISBN can be used as a guideline on other teaching materials regarding the development process undertaken.

IV. CONCLUSION

An interim conclusion obtained based on the research process carried out is the development of Sports Sociology teaching materials based on the Indonesian National Qualification Framework (KKNI) conducted with a study on the procedure for developing the Richey and Klein method used is level 3, namely researching and testing to develop existing products, so that the results obtained can be believed to meet the needs of the Sport Sociology course. The development of the Sociology of Sport module can be applied to the excellent test results category, and is suitable for use in the KKNI curriculum lectures at Medan State University.

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