

# Assessment of Social Values for Sport: Innovative Assessment in Higher Education

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## ABSTRACT

Sport does not only play a role as a competition or achievement. Mark has a much more significant role in social life, such as increasing social value for the perpetrators. The research objective is to develop and validate an assessment instrument related to social values. The experts used in this study were twelve experts: three linguists, three social scientists, three psychometric experts, and three professors in sports. The number of test items developed is derived from 5 dimensions, lowered to indicators, and formed a test item. From the making of the instruments carried out, 72 test instruments were born.

Furthermore, from the number then validated by twelve experts. The results of the validation carried out stated that: 63 test items were declared valid or at least obtained a value greater than the CVRCritical Exact Values (0.667) or critical (Minimum Number of Experts Required to Agree on Item Essential) (10). The conclusion from the research results that have been carried out is that the instruments that have been developed and validated have met the criteria and can then be used for the next stage of research. Researchers highly recommend being able to use this instrument in researching social values in sports.

**Keywords:** *Social values, Measurement, Validation.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Humans do not escape the values that must be obeyed as forms/guidance in everyday life. The language of values is ubiquitous in contemporary society [1]. Everyone is considered to have values and has a competent view of those values. Attitudes and beliefs, and the values they uphold or maintain, can be discerned by observing people's behavior. Values are considered knowing and articulate and can provide us with rich insights into our behavior, interactions with others, and the framework we make decisions. [2]. Values are universal because they are the root and support all aspects of life [3]. The value problem is a complex one, and we need more distinctions and concepts [4]. Furthermore, talking about values from the philosophical side can distinguish between (a) intrinsic values, what is valuable in itself, which is intrinsically good, autotelic, and (b) extrinsic values, what is valuable as a means to an end. Other, extrinsically good, heterotelic [4].

Social values become a key and the main thing for someone to be accepted in social life. Social values are considered the primary key in social life. Social values show the ideal way of thinking and acting in a society [5]. Social values and their implementation in the scope of life cannot be carried out as an objective function. It is these limited arrangements and performances that make social values not function properly. Until now, social value issues in life are still a significant concern and have become the subject of research ideas by intellectuals [6]. Social values are considered essential and greatly influenced by other fields (economics, religion, politics, and others) [7]. Social values reflect the complex individual responses that people experience in a given place [8]. Self-interest is often used to simplify assumptions when studying people who make decisions in social contexts [9]. The process of forming social values can be understood as normative, insofar as those involved participate in attributing values to others [10].

Social values are considered to be very influential in human life in the future. Social values must still exist as a rule that must be followed by someone. Social values consider their influence on theoretical traditions in mainstream and heterodox economics; positive, social, and environmental psychology; human geography; anthropology; sociology; religious and customary studies and business management [11]. Social values that involve collaborative interactions require considerable risk but provide the basis for building and maintaining relationships between people [12]. Social matters related to humanity and life significantly influence other aspects such as religion, education [6], and sports [4]. Sport plays a vital role in enhancing social values. In sport, there are interactions, and processes, changes, and exchanges [4].

Social values—relationships between individuals with each other and with society [14]. Theoretically, the concept of a social value orientation extends the postulate of "rational self-interest" by assuming that individuals systematically differ in their interpersonal preferences. Some seek to promote mutual outcomes and equality in outcomes (prosocial orientation), and others strive to improve outcomes. They. Own results in absolute terms (individualistic orientation) or comparative terms (competitive orientation) [13]. Further explained that social value consists of two elements: (a) how individuals in the team move from less understanding to more about the concepts they are working on; and (b) how they went from having many concepts to focusing on fewer ideas that they deem worthy of further attention.

Strong evidence surrounding the social impact of sport on global strategic imperatives, such as the social role of sport in national government priorities in South Africa, showcases phenomena related to nation-building, cohesion, and social transformation relevant to the sport. [15]. In the 21st era, sport does not only play a function as an achievement of its primary goal; more importantly, sport as Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) sports is a form of development, funding to policy implementation in its functions [15], [16].

Social values in various countries have become an important research context to be carried out, given the influence and importance of the research. Research on social values in the context of low- and middle-income countries is rare (and produced mainly by authors in high-income countries), especially in the limited empirical studies on the subject [17]. As with any newly developed instrument, any instrument applied in a new cultural context needs to go through a process of content validity testing [18], [19]. The

accuracy of every detail of the contents of the instrument is essential to know by looking at the suitability and suitability of the items, indicators, and factors involved.

Values are universal because they are the axis that supports all aspects of life. Thus, it can be said that participation in sports activities is also based on the value axis. Sport seeks principles of honesty and morals [3]. The values contained in sports and social values are a combination of values that are inseparable in life, which is realized through moral principles, honesty, life values, and better behavior. Social and ethical norms facilitate the acceptance of social norms, attitudes, and values, primarily according to material, cultural, and spiritual personality needs.

To date, there is still no instrument for social assessment related to sport. Therefore, the aim to be obtained from this research is to create a new device that can assess social aspects, especially for college students.

## **2. METHODS**

### **2.1. *Desain Penelitian***

The research design used is descriptive qualitative concerning the preparation of a psychological scale [20]

### **2.2. *Participants***

This instrument was evaluated by twelve experts (n=12) in expertise and related experience at both national and international levels. They consist of: three are Indonesian language experts with Masters degrees and Ph.D. with jobs as Indonesian language lecturers. Three experts are from the social sciences (sociology and politics and sociology of education) with Masters degrees. Three experts come from lecturers of psychometrics with Masters's and Ph.D. degrees. And lastly, three lecturers with professorships in sports as content experts.

### **2.3. *Procedures***

Validating instruments is carried out from making conceptual definitions, operational definitions, developing indicators, and finally making instrument items [20]. Based on the results of the meta-analysis, social values are divided into five dimensions, namely 1) Cooperation, 2) Communication, 3) Connecting in other (relationships with others), 4) Teamwork, 5) Trust [21]–[30].

Procedure for implementing validation detail in

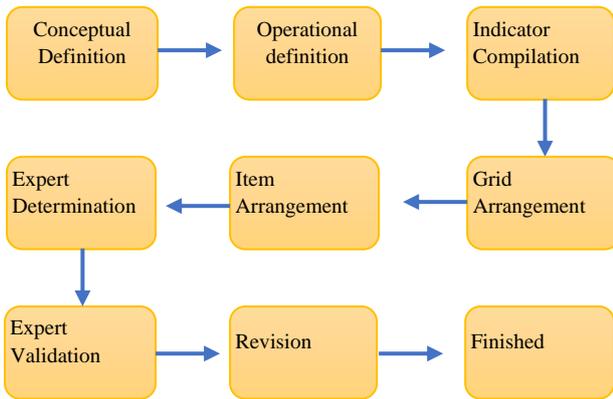


Figure 1.

**Figure 1.** Method for validation social values for sport  
**2.4. Data Analysis**

The assessment format given to the twelve experts uses a form with a dichotomous assessment of 1 (if appropriate) 0 (if not applicable). After the data is obtained, the content validity test analysis will then be carried out using the calculation of the content validity ratio from Lawshe with the help of the Microsoft Excel computer program. Calculating content validity with this ratio calculation is often called CVR or Content Validity Ratio [20], [21]. In this case, the analysis from Lawshe is based on the match ratio of experts, where the item is declared to have fulfilled content validity if there is a match between raters above 0.50 [22] with a ratio index ranging from  $-1 \leq CVR \leq +1$  [21], [22] with the following criteria:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mp < \frac{1}{2} M & \quad CVR < 0 \\
 Mp = \frac{1}{2} M & \quad CVR = 0 \\
 Mp > \frac{1}{2} M & \quad CVR > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

The formula used in Lawshe's calculation is:

$$CVR = \frac{2 Mp}{M} - 1$$

**Table 1.** Results of Instrument Validation

No	No. of Items Appropriate	CVR	Description	No	No. of Items Appropriate	CVR	Description	No	No. of Items Appropriate	CVR	Description
1	11	0,833	Valid	25	10	0,667	Valid	49	12	1	Valid
2	11	0,833	Valid	26	11	0,833	Valid	50	10	0,667	Valid
3	9	0,5	Invalid	27	9	0,5	Invalid	51	12	1	Valid
4	10	0,667	Valid	28	10	0,667	Valid	52	9	0,5	Invalid
5	10	0,667	Valid	29	12	1	Valid	53	12	1	Valid

Information:

Mp: the number of experts who stated it was necessary,

M: number of experts who validate,

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The number of validated instruments from the five dimensions of social values is 73 test instruments. Then from this number, validation was carried out to 12 experts (3 languages, three social, three psychometrics, and three sports professors). Based on the CVR or Content Validity Ratio analysis results, nine items are not valid because they are not by the indicators and cannot be understood in language. The five items are items no. 3, 6, 11, 12, 27, 36, 52, 56, 65. Then after the results of the content validity test were obtained, the nine invalid items were removed.

In the calculation of the CVR, the comparison of valid or invalid items can be seen from the CVRC Critical Exact Value with 12 validators; it is obtained 0.667 [23]. This means that if the acquisition or assessment result of the item is less than 0.667, then the thing is said to be invalid. Meanwhile, if the acquisition or assessment result of the article is greater than or equal to 0.667, then the object is valid and can be used.

In addition to comparing the calculation results with the CVR Critical Exact Value, it can also be compared with critical [23], namely the minimum number of validators who answered the item. The minimum number of those who respond to the article according to (agree) by N critical from 12 panels (validators) is ten panels (validators). This means that if less than ten validators obtain one item of the questions, the result is invalid, and vice versa; if it is more than or equal to 10, the result is valid, or the item can be used.

6	9	0,5	Invalid	30	11	0,833	Valid	54	11	0,833	Valid
7	12	1	Valid	31	10	0,667	Valid	55	10	0,667	Valid
8	11	0,833	Valid	32	11	0,833	Valid	56	9	0,5	Invalid
9	12	1	Valid	33	11	0,833	Valid	57	11	0,833	Valid
10	10	0,667	Valid	34	12	1	Valid	58	11	0,833	Valid
11	9	0,5	Invalid	35	10	0,667	Valid	59	11	0,833	Valid
12	9	0,5	Invalid	36	8	0,333	Invalid	60	10	0,667	Valid
13	10	0,667	Valid	37	12	1	Valid	61	12	1	Valid
14	10	0,667	Valid	38	12	1	Valid	62	12	1	Valid
15	10	0,667	Valid	39	11	0,833	Valid	63	10	0,667	Valid
16	10	0,667	Valid	40	11	0,833	Valid	64	10	0,667	Valid
17	11	0,833	Valid	41	12	1	Valid	65	8	0,333	Invalid
18	11	0,833	Valid	42	12	1	Valid	66	12	1	Valid
19	11	0,833	Valid	43	11	0,833	Valid	67	10	0,667	Valid
20	10	0,667	Valid	44	11	0,833	Valid	68	11	0,833	Valid
21	12	1	Valid	45	12	1	Valid	69	12	1	Valid
22	12	1	Valid	46	11	0,833	Valid	70	12	1	Valid
23	10	0,667	Valid	47	11	0,833	Valid	71	11	0,833	Valid
24	12	1	Valid	48	11	0,833	Valid	72	11	0,833	Valid

The research that has been done aims to create a new instrument to assess social values in sports; furthermore, from the research results obtained from the initial 72 test items that have been made, received valid items as many as 63 test items. This means that there are 9 test items declared invalid according to calculations and comparisons with the CVR table [23].

These results offer an excellent way to measure social value in sport in a limited area (Indonesia). Furthermore, for the use and implementation of broader research, it is necessary to test the instrument to determine the reliability and consistency of the device that has been made. So that the resulting process can produce a new version of the tool, namely "Social Value for Sport," which is valid and suitable for use locally (Indonesia) and offers additional benefits for wider (global) use.

Social values are considered an essential value in human life because they have the role and function of values as (1) showing an ideal way of thinking and behaving; (2) value is used as a means of assessing; (3) make people focus on valuable and important cultural objects; (4) serve as guidelines for adopting and realizing social roles; (5) act as a means of social control and restraint (6) provide solidarity [5].

On the other hand, research related to social values in sports also experienced a significant increase in interest. With the increasing social significance of sport, there has been a shift focused on sports management and development processes and

associated outcomes. This shift is about emphasizing a more strategic approach to developing social benefits by recognizing and leveraging the resources that can be harnessed related to the sport as a means to drive social change [24]. This study implies a new instrument that assesses social values that can be carried out on college students.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

This research has created a new form of assessment about social values for sport. The results of the study that has been carried out starting from the conceptual definition, the preparation of 72 test items, and up to the expert validation conducted to twelve experts stated that: 63 test items were declared valid or at least obtained a value greater than the CVR Critical Exact Values (0.667) or critical (Minimum Number of Experts Required to Agree on Item Essential) (10). This new form of the instrument can be appropriately used by considering the similarity and identity of the sample or participant in future research. At least this instrument is possible and recommended for research related to social values carried out in Indonesia. The results of this study are limited to expert assessments, not yet included in the validity and reliability. So that it is possible for research on field trials to determine the validity and reliability. In addition, field effectiveness tests (dissemination) can also be carried out to determine the usefulness in the field.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments are given to Sports Education, Graduate School, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. In addition, we would like to thank the experts in our study who provided written informed consent.

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