



Students Sports Talent Profile of Elementary School Students Utilizing the Sports Search Method

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the sports talent profile of public elementary school students in Surakarta City. The research method used a survey test. The method also used in this study was a descriptive method with quantitative analysis, with a population of public elementary school students totaling 100 students in the fifth and sixth grades. The research instrument employed the sport search method, while the data analysis utilized the descriptive percentage. The results revealed the potential of public elementary school students in Surakarta City in sports talent using the sport search method that 14 male students (30%) had a soccer talent, and ten female students (33.3%) had volleyball talent. Based on the research results, the active role of the government, teachers, trainers, or all those involved in the world of education is suggested to optimize the potential and talents of students. In addition, schools and education offices can work together with the Surakarta City Youth and Sports Office to guide elementary school students so that their potential can be developed through coaching or clubs according to their sports talents.

Keywords: sport search, sport talent, elementary school

1 Introduction

Sports education is one of the subjects taught in elementary schools. Sports education is also a discipline dominated by practice over theory. The nature of sports education includes all elements of fitness, physical movement skills, health, games, sports, dance, and recreation (Qomarrullah 2014). The primary purpose of sports is to help students develop positive attitudes towards physical activity. The key is to build a positive attitude towards sports at an early stage of development because the older individuals get, the harder it is to build strong exercise habits (Sekot, 2009). According to Krafčik and Görner (2013), regular physical activity boosts the immune system, improves blood circulation, helps strengthen muscles, reduces the amount of fat in the body (loss of excess weight), and brightens the mood. According to Ružička et al. (2013), sport also

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has a beneficial influence on students' personality development and quality, such as self-control, goals, initiative, activeness, tenacity, responsibility, and cooperation.

In this case, the influence of teachers and schools on students is undeniable. Students spend most of their day at school. For this reason, schools should provide students with the necessary information and engage them in activities that will effectively shape their attitudes and develop a healthy lifestyle (Fox, 2004; Sharma, 2006; Marttinen et al., 2018). Aside from physical development, participation in sports activities also contributes to a person's personal development. Personality can be defined as an individual's awareness of his state of mind, goals, and status/reputation in his social environment (Yilidrim & Cagdas, 2018). Further, sports activities are also expected to increase experience and achievement for elementary school students

According to Gabler and Ruoff (Révész, 2008), individuals can be considered gifted in a particular sport if they have different physical and psychological conditions at different stages of life and have a higher level of future sporting achievement than they should be. Harsányi (1992) considered sports talent to be individual, involving physical, psychological, anthropometric, motor, social, and abilities (assuming proper development processes), which are likely to ensure a high level of achievement in the future.

On the other hand, the development of sports achievements results from a combination of athletes' physical, technical, tactical, and mental abilities obtained through the right coaching process. The success of achievement in sports is also determined by the training level according to the child's age. To achieve optimal performance, a continuous, gradual, and sustainable training process is needed through coaching. Sports coaching is a vital factor in advancing because the development of the world of sports depends on the coaching of the sport itself, both coaching in the school community and coaching at the local, national, and international levels. All of those require a better mechanism for fostering sports. In Indonesia particularly, the sport has gradually begun to enter a stage of development towards better achievements. Here, sports development is influenced by the coaching system; if the coaching system implemented goes well, sports development will also develop well.

Coaching is an active effort carried out efficiently and successfully to improve or obtain better results. However, before conducting coaching, it is necessary to identify talent first. Talent search can be done through sports search. According to M. Furqon (2002: 2), sports search is a method of identifying potential sports talent, aiming to help children determine their potential in sports tailored to their characteristics and potential.

Moreover, the search for regional potentials for early childhood sports development is offered as a sports achievement development program in schools adjusted to the characteristics, talents, and interests of school-age children. In connection with this, the authors have the desire to research designed to develop the sports potential of public elementary school students in Surakarta City. Surakarta is a city with less-than-optimal sports performance; not all the existing sports can be developed properly, and only a few sports can show satisfactory performance. Therefore, talent search can identify children's potential as a sports achievement coaching program in schools.

Further, the authors hope that this research can be a reference for a physical education teacher or coach in seeing the ability of students or athletes to develop their talents and as a means of information on efforts to improve early sports coaching for schools,

clubs, and the Surakarta City government. Based on the description above, the authors are interested in investigating "Sports Talent Profile of Elementary School Students Utilizing the Sports Search Method."

2 Research Method

This type of qualitative research applied an explanatory approach, examining the factual conditions of the research subject and using the authors' analysis as a comparison (Hardani et al. 2020). The population in this study was public elementary school students in Surakarta City in the fifth and sixth grades. The population in this study included all public elementary school students in Surakarta City, consisting of five sub-districts: Banjarsari Sub-district, Jebres Sub-district, Laweyan Sub-district, Serengan Sub-district, and Pasar Kliwon Sub-district. Meanwhile, the sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling. The samples were taken from representatives of each sub-district totaling 20 public elementary schools. The samples in this study amounted to 100 elementary school students, consisting of 62 male and 38 female students. In this study, there was only one variable, i.e., the potential for sports talent. The method employed in this research was a survey test. The instrument used in this study was the sport search method, with ten kinds of tests: height, arm length, weight, sitting height, throwing and catching tennis balls, throwing basketballs, jumping upright, running agility, sprinting 40 meters, and multi-stage running. The analytical technique in this research then utilized descriptive analysis.

3 Research Results and Discussion

Based on the test results using the sports search method, the male students' talent data were obtained in the following table.

Table 1. Sport Search Test Results for Male Students

No.	Category	Frequency	%
1.	Fencing	7	11.3
2.	Swimming	12	19.3
3.	Archery	7	11.3
4.	Volleyball	9	14.6
5.	Karate	13	21.0
6.	Soccer	14	22.5
Total		62	100

Based on the research results on the potential for sports talent in public elementary school students in Surakarta City in 2022, it was found that the most talent for male students was in the category of soccer sports, as many as 14 (22.5%), karate as many as 13 students (21%), and swimming as many as 12 students (19.3%), while the lowest was in the fencing and archery categories amounting to seven students (11.3%).

The highest percentage of sports is soccer. It is in accordance with the research results stating that soccer is the most popular and prominent sport today (Shittu, 2021). If students who have soccer talent are nurtured, they can achieve local and even national achievements. In addition, the development of soccer talent also has an essential role in recreation, health promotion, and community development, so the approach applied in soccer talent development is crucial. A possible goal of soccer talent development is to nurture physically and mentally successful soccer players who will represent socially useful values (Orosz & Ferenc, 2015).

Table 2. Sport Search Test Results for Female Students

No.	Category	Frequency	%
1.	Fencing	4	10.6
2.	Swimming	8	21.1
3.	Archery	7	18.4
4.	volleyball	12	31.6
5.	Karate	3	7.8
6.	Taekwondo	4	10.5
	Total	38	100

Based on the research results on the potential for sports talent in public elementary school students in Surakarta City in 2022, it was revealed that the most talent for female students was in the volleyball category with a total of 12 students (31.6%), and the least was in the karate sport with a total of three students or 7.8%. The results of this study support previous research that volleyball is a sport with the potential to be developed by female students. In 2014-2015, competitive volleyball became a top team sport for girls (Johnson, 2015).

The talent identification results must be followed up with collaborative coaching between schools, the Education Office, and the Youth and Sports Office. However, several factors influence the success of talent development: the existence of motivation, both external and internal. Harsányi (1992) identified several factors behind sporting talent, and, in his opinion, the interaction of hereditary characteristics and environmental influences determines talent. The environment has a role in developing students' talents. In this case, as the spearhead of the implementation of sports education, the teacher holds the main key to motivating students. Conversely, failure in a sport tends to trigger a loss of interest. Therefore, teachers and related parties should encourage children from an early age to participate in sports activities according to their talents and interests (Yilidrim & Cagdas, 2018). Governments should also invest in sports programs to raise healthy, strong, social, and high-achieving children and youth. In addition, talents who can manage well and have better planning will impact career development in the future (Lo et al., 2014).

Nevertheless, Fintor (2013) argued that students involved in sports activities during school years tend to experience many difficulties. Thus, maintaining this requires both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. The two concepts are most striking for assimilating motivational processes in sport as intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation (Deci and Ryan, 2002; Vallerand and Rousseau, 2001). Ryan and Deci (2000) suggested that

students who engage in an activity for pleasure and fulfillment and not for some particular consequences are referred to as intrinsic motivation. Meanwhile, extrinsic motivation underlies the idea of carrying out an activity not only because of natural talent and thoroughness but also to achieve certain goals and objectives. Here, sports teachers need to recommend the talents possessed by elementary school students to bring out the two motivations. Hence, they can work with the Education and Youth and Sports Office to get coaching through programs or clubs according to sports in Surakarta City.

4 Conclusion

Based on the research results and discussion, it was concluded that regarding the number of public elementary school students in Surakarta City using the sport search method, 14 male students (30%) had soccer talent, and 10 female students (33.3%) had volleyball talent. These results indicate that public elementary school students had seven sports talents from 12 sports in Surakarta City. Furthermore, sports teachers must recommend the talents elementary school students possess to bring up these two motivations. Thus, they can work with the Education and Youth and Sports Office to get coaching through programs or clubs in accordance with sports in Surakarta City.

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