




Sports Infrastructure and Leadership Support on Sport Participation Frequency

 <https://doi.org/10.53905/inspiree.v3i01.70>

*Utami Yerikania^{1abcde}

¹Civil and Environmental Engineering, National University of Singapore, Singapore.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study. The goal of this research was to see how leadership support for sports infrastructure affected the frequency with which people participated in sports.

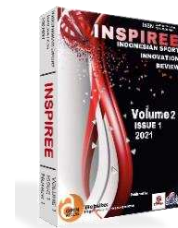
Materials and methods. Tests and observations were used as data collecting strategies. The data was descriptively and qualitatively examined.

Results. The study's findings demonstrate that while Pahlawan University's infrastructure does not meet all of the requirements, it is already usable.

Conclusions. Although there is leadership support, it is still insufficient, causing current participants to underutilize existing infrastructure owing to the civitas' hectic working hours.

Keywords: *participation in sports; infrastructure; leader support.*

ARTICLE INFO



Article History:

Received: November 03, 2021

Accepted: December 02, 2021

Published: January 27, 2021

INTRODUCTION

In human life, they will carry out various activities that can support them to survive and improve their welfare (Marzusi, 2010). To be able to carry out these activities, people need services or facilities that can support them in their activities. Various services that can facilitate the community in this activity are also known as infrastructure. (Purwono & Irsyada, 2019).

Physical and social infrastructure can be defined as the basic needs of the physical organization of the structural system needed for the economic guarantee of the public sector and the private sector as the services and facilities needed for the economy to function properly (Prakoso et al., 2020). Meanwhile, another definition of infrastructure

* Corresponding Author: Utami Yerikania, e-mail: utami.yerikania@unus.edu

Authors' Contribution: a-Study design; b-Data collection; c-Statistical analysis; d-Manuscript preparation; e-Funds collection.



© 2022 The Author. This article is licensed CC BY SA 4.0. visit [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

is a physical infrastructure that provides transportation, irrigation, buildings and other public facilities needed to fulfill basic human needs in the social and economic scope. (Ramadhan, 2021).

Mustafa & Dwiyoogo (2020) stated that physical education, sports and health are an integral part of overall education which aims to develop aspects of physical fitness, movement skills, critical thinking skills, social skills, reasoning, emotional stability, moral action, aspects of a healthy lifestyle and introduction of a clean environment through activities physical, sport and health that are planned systematically in order to achieve the goals of national educational. The success of teaching and learning in physical education, sports and health as expected is determined by many factors, both internal and external. Internal factors include educators, students and infrastructure, while external factors include the community environment, family support and support from leaders in a university.

According to the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 20 of 2003 CHAPTER XII Article 45 each formal and non-formal education unit provides infrastructure that meets educational needs in accordance with the growth and development of the physical potential, intellectual, social, emotional and psychological intelligence of students. (Sistem Pendidikan Nasional, 2003). Educational facilities and infrastructure can be defined as the whole process of procurement and utilization of components that directly or indirectly run the educational process to achieve educational goals effectively and efficiently. (Santosa et al., 2014).

It is only natural that the need for sports infrastructure needs to exist and be improved so that sports activities can be carried out. It should be realized that sports infrastructure as well as support from the leadership in facilitating it are needed to carry out sports activities and are also expected to increase the frequency of sports participation, because without sports facilities and infrastructure it cannot develop in accordance with the development of sports in other countries. Thus, in schools and also in a university, the widest possible sports infrastructure should be provided so that the implementation of physical education, sports and health can run well. Based on this, a problem arises that needs to be addressed in a study related to the correlation



of the availability of sports infrastructure and the support from the leadership of the Universitas Pahlawan on the frequency of sports participation..

Adequate sports infrastructure usually makes students, lecturers and staff on a campus tempted to use the facilities starting from wanting to try, then becoming accustomed (Asis, 2017). In a sports college, there must be facilities to do sports. Whether or not the facilities are adequate, can affect the frequency of participation in sports. Support from the leadership is very important to encourage and motivate students, lecturers and staff in doing sports activities (Solissa, 2017). The provision of sports facilities is also one of the supports from the leadership to motivate and attract students, lecturers and staff to participate in the field of sports. There are a lot of sports facilities at the college, such as a football field, basketball court, gymnasium and equipment. If the leadership provides support by completing sports facilities, it will allow students, lecturers and campus staff to be more interested in participating in using sports infrastructure on the Universitas Pahlawan, because it is fully and well facilitated (Komaludin, 2020).

According Kustiawan (2018) sport should be present in our daily life, just like the hobbies and activities we do for our health, and it is also very important that it should appear as a social and economic force in people's mind. It is fair to say that sport is an important factor in shaping society, whether considering the features of the recreational industry or the activities of sport. The ideology of healthy society education seems to be a rather complex and complicated issue, in which many individual, societal, economic and social factors play a role. Hutchins (2014) claims that there is an important link between sport and the economy, which is why it requires much deeper economic skills. Research of Masanori & et. al (2004) shows that people who participate in sports regularly perform better at work. According to Budavári, the impact of regular physical activity on the body and soul is manifold (Riyanto & Mudian, 2019).

Participation is a person's mental and emotional involvement in achieving goals and taking responsibility for them. In that definition the key to thinking is mental and emotional involvement. Actually, participation is a symptom of democracy where



people are included in a plan and in the implementation and also take responsibility according to their level of maturity and level of obligation. That participation becomes both in the physical and mental fields and in determining wisdom (Wirawan et al., 2015).

Participation in sports does not automatically have a positive effect on character building. The experience gained through sport can shape character, but this can only happen if the sporting environment is created and is aimed at developing character. Sport can form a positive character only if the conditions that favor a positive direction are met, for example good leadership and coaching behavior. (Onny Siagian, 2021). Support from coaches, parents, spectators, administrators, as well as from the players themselves are needed to get the positive benefits of participating in sports (Hamidi, 2021).

The provision of sports facilities is more important for men, which may indicate the male-oriented nature of men's sports, for example the gym (Trisandi et al., 2017). However, the number of adults and the number of children in the household reduces the likelihood of women participating in sports. Therefore, higher provision of child care may be important if women's participation is to be increased.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study, the authors used qualitative research methods. This method was used to describe the availability of sports infrastructure and the support from the leadership of the Universitas Pahlawan on the frequency of sports participation. In research methods and procedures, researchers describe what the researcher will do in the implementation and what steps will be taken. The following is the implementation process and the steps taken by the researcher: 1) At the beginning of the study, the researcher observed what facilities were available on the Universitas Pahlawan and then the researcher took pictures of the existing infrastructure. 2) After having an overview of the state of the infrastructure on the Universitas Pahlawan, the researcher conducted interviews with the subjects. Subjects interviewed were campus leaders, lecturers and staff. Previously, the researcher prepared several questions that the researcher would ask the subject, 3) After conducting observations and interviews related to the research



that was being made, the researcher collected all the materials and processed the material into data that would issue the results of the study.

The purpose of this research is to find out how the influence of leadership support on sports infrastructure in increasing the frequency of sports participation. The subject used by the researcher is a leader, lecturer and staff of the sports education department, especially by interviewing to obtain data and another subject is sports infrastructure on the Universitas Pahlawan. The source of infrastructure data is obtained from observations. The existing population is all academic activities on the Universitas Pahlawan. The samples used are leaders, lecturers and staff. To obtain the desired data in accordance with the problems in this thesis, the authors use observation and interview methods.

RESULTS DISCUSSION

In this study using observation techniques, the researchers observed the environmental conditions around the Hero University campus, the researchers observed the state of the sports infrastructure available on the premises and also observed the use of sports facilities on campus by the leadership, lecturers and staff. Researchers get data during observations. The following data and documents obtained by researchers in the implementation of field observations: a. Sports infrastructure owned by the Universitas Pahlawan.

Table 1. Infrastructure Formats

Infrastructure	Available		quantity	Description/statement
	exist	Nothing		
Basketball court			1	The large semi-indoor field is surrounded by a wall and partly an iron fence.
Volleyball court			2	Spring field.
Futsal field			1	This indoor field can be said to be a multifunctional field, because in this one area there are 3 fields, namely basketball court, volleyball court and futsal court. In order not to be confused, the lines of each court are distinguished by their color to distinguish which are the volleyball court lines, basketball and football.
gym center			1	A room in which there are weightlifting and treadmill facilities.
sport Centre			1	The indoor gor on the 2nd floor above the Gym room, the gor is usually used for meetings, seminars and martial arts such as pencak silat and judo/wrestling and is also used for gymnastic courses.



Sports Infrastructure and Leadership Support on Sport Participation Frequency.

swimming pool	1	There are 2 swimming pools, 1 for adults and 1 for children, surrounded by a waiting area far enough from the pool. There are sufficient dressing room and bathroom facilities. But its location is outside the campus area.
Badminton court	-	
Jogging Tracks	1	Behind the campus there is a field that is surrounded by a jogging track and beside it there is a facility for athletics.
athletics field	1	And there are spectator stands facilities and also 2 small rooms.

The information I provide in the table above is taken from the actual situation in the field and the benchmarks given are taken from the descriptions of the discussion of national and international standards that the researcher reads from various readings and theories about appropriate sports field standards. This observation was carried out directly by the researcher by way of going directly to the field. a) Universitas Pahlawan Leadership Support, Interviews were conducted directly with informants aimed at recording perceptions or opinions about the object of research directly from the words and actions obtained from the interviews. This interview technique was carried out using an interview guide instrument which contained several questions that had to be answered by the leadership, lecturers and staff.

Based on the results of the identification of answers given by the interviewees, it turned out that in interviews with several sources, it was said that they were sufficient in supporting and using infrastructure on campus. In this case, there are two conjectures that might give an idea of the factors causing it, namely: 1) There are some members of the Universitas Pahlawan academic community who like to exercise but do not take advantage of the existing infrastructure because they have the right to use it, there are also some members of the community who feel they have to exercise because of the demands of work as a sports lecturer. But not all of the community uses it, only a few are seen using the infrastructure at Universitas Pahlawan. 2) From several resource persons who use the infrastructure at Hero University, they feel quite facilitated, so sometimes there are some members of the community who use it for reasons that they are close to work and don't have to go far to the gym outside, because on campus it is already available. Also while waiting for the time to teach and while waiting for them to do sports using the existing infrastructure on campus, therefore they use it to exercise on campus. Although there are still deficiencies in the existing infrastructure.



Sports Infrastructure and Leadership Support on Sport Participation Frequency.

From the data obtained from all the different informants based on age and profession with provisions that have been considered by the researchers, it has been found how their interest in sports uses infrastructure on campus. The purposes of participating on campus, especially in the field of sports, vary, some are due to the schedule of sports courses, because they really like sports, because of the demands of work and some are curious to use the sports infrastructure on campus. However, the focus of this research is the support from the leadership in improving the infrastructure to increase the number of participants. Referring to the results of the data presentation that the researcher presented in the previous sub-chapter. Currently, in detail and systematically, the researcher can convey what findings were obtained from the results of the presentation of the data, with a research focus.

Sports Infrastructure

In a sports college, there must be facilities to do sports. Whether or not the facilities are adequate, can affect the frequency of participation in sports. At Universitas Pahlawan itself, the infrastructure already exists, but for the community who like to exercise and have their own sports field, Hero University is still lacking in infrastructure, you could say it's lacking because of the state of the infrastructure at the Universitas Pahlawan is still in a multifunctional field. Then the care that looks also still not well maintained. Researchers made observations and it is true that the state of infrastructure at the Universitas Pahlawan still needs improvement. As for the community who are not in the sports field, they feel that they are well facilitated, because for them the condition of the Universitas Pahlawan infrastructure is adequate and they do not know firsthand the situation because they do not go directly to the field.

Leadership Support

Support from the leadership is very important to encourage and motivate the academic community to participate in sports activities that use the infrastructure of the Universitas Pahlawan. The provision of sports infrastructure is also one of the supports from the leadership to motivate, attract the interest of the academic community and to increase the frequency of participation in sports at the Universitas Pahlawan. In addition, the leader also provides an example in participating in the field of sports.



Sports Infrastructure and Leadership Support on Sport Participation Frequency.

Leaders also take part in sports activities on the Universitas Pahlawan. But unfortunately, the leader is not firm in giving orders or regulations that require the community to participate in sports that use sports infrastructure on campus.

Sport Infrastructure Availability

The region definitely wants the participation of the campus community itself. Apart from the need to provide infrastructure on the Universitas Pahlawan, especially in the sports field. Good infrastructure can also be used as an attraction for other members of the community who want to do sports. The infrastructure at the Universitas Pahlawan is indeed used, but only during lectures and student activity unit, the rest is not used much. This field can be said to be a multifunctional field, because in this one field several sports can be used, which distinguishes each sport from the color of the lines. There is a gym indoor on the 2nd floor above the gym. This sports hall is commonly used for meetings, seminars, gymnastics and martial arts. There is also a tennis table and is usually used for table tennis lectures. Behind the campus there is a field that is surrounded by a running track and there are facilities for athletics, there is a spectator stands and 2 restrooms / toilets.

Sports Activities At Universitas Pahlawan

As for the activities held on the Universitas Pahlawan in the field of sports, one of which is joint gymnastics for the civitas. Not only providing, but also organizing activities, so the availability of infrastructure is used for activities held on campus. In Friday's gymnastics activities on the Universitas Pahlawan which are routinely carried out by the academic community, there are no special rules that oblige to do this activity. Leaders only hold activities and only give verbal orders to their subordinates. As explained by the chairman of the Hero University, the community usually likes to do sports/gymnastics in the Universitas Pahlawan field every Friday and it is true that it is carried out. Apart from observations, I also learned from one of the lecturers who routinely does gymnastics on campus, as well as from several staff who knew that at the Universitas Pahlawan there was a gymnastics schedule. Every Friday there are only a few lecturers and staff, it's also uncertain sometimes the lecturers and staff who are waiting are present but next week they won't be there.



CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion of research findings, some conclusions can be drawn as follows: 1) The availability of infrastructure on campus does exist, but not all of them meet the standards, but they are suitable for use. The situation can also be said to be poorly maintained, because there are still discomforts felt by users. There are also not many participants who use it, because most of it is used for lectures and UKM activities, apart from that, the participants can be said to be less. 2) From the results of interviews associated with observations, it can be concluded that the leader has facilitated and gave orders. According to the lecturers and staff, there were verbal orders, but this was not confirmed by the leadership by means of an official letter of order. So the results seen in the field were even less participant. 3) In the field, the results of interviews with lecturers and staff as well as the results of observations show that the results have not been maximized in the use of sports infrastructure because according to the results of interviews with lecturers and staff, they rarely use them because of work and do not have much free time.

REFERENCES

- Asis, A. (2017). Upaya Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pengembangan Infrastruktur Olahraga (Studi Kasus Kawasan Sport Centre Kabupaten Polewali Mandar). *MITZAL, Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan & Ilmu Komunikasi*, 2(2), 12–26. <https://journal.lppm-unasman.ac.id/index.php/mitzal/article/viewFile/275/263>
- Hamidi, A. (2021). Penerapan Nilai-Nilai Positif Olahraga pada Kehidupan Sosial Siswa. *INSPIREE: Indonesian Sport Innovation Review*, 2(1), 29–41. <https://doi.org/10.53905/inspiree.v2i1.30>
- Hutchins, B. (2014). Sport on the Move: The Unfolding Impact of Mobile Communications on the Media Sport Content Economy. *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 38(6), 509–527. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0193723512458933>
- Komaludin, D. (2020). Model Manajemen Pengelolaan Pusat Olahraga Dan Rekreasi Melalui Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Berbasis Pengetahuan (Knowledge Based Worker). *Jurnal Fakultas Keguruan & Ilmu Pendidikan*, 1(1), 34–43. <https://jurnal.unisa.ac.id/index.php/jfkip/article/view/20>



- Kustiawan, A. A. (2018). Memajukan olahraga rekreasi dan event olahraga sebagai upaya meningkatkan penjualan produk industri olahraga. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 1(1), 74–82. <http://prosiding.unipma.ac.id/index.php/snik/article/view/476/451>
- Marzusi, D. (2010). *Kinerja Kantor Dinas Pendidikan Pemuda Dan Olah Raga Dalam Pemberantasan Buta Aksara Di Kabupaten Karanganyar* [Universitas Sebelas Maret]. <https://digilib.uns.ac.id/dokumen/detail/13673>
- Masanori, O., & Al, E. (2004). The Effect of Lifestyle Modification on Physical Fitness and Work Ability in Different Work styles. *J UOEH*, 26(4), 411–421. https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/juoeh/26/4/26_KJ00002497259/_pdf
- Mustafa, P. S., & Dwiyoogo, W. D. (2020). Kurikulum Pendidikan Jasmani, Olahraga, dan Kesehatan di Indonesia Abad 21. *JARTIKA Jurnal Riset Teknologi Dan Inovasi Pendidikan*, 3(2), 422–438. <https://doi.org/10.36765/jartika.v3i2.268>
- Onny Siagian, A. (2021). Hasil Belajar Pada Mahasiswa Pendidikan Olahraga Dan Kesehatan: Study Korelasional antara Persepsi, Sikap Mahasiswa Dan Motivasi Belajar. *INSPIREE: Indonesian Sport Innovation Review*, 2(1), 72–84. <https://doi.org/10.53905/inspiree.v2i1.32>
- Prakoso, R. Y., Rahayu, T., Hartono, M., Wira, D., & Kusuma, Y. (2020). Analisis Dampak Pembangunan Arena Olahraga Terhadap Lingkungan di Kompleks Olahraga Manunggal Jati Semarang. *Indonesian Journal for Physical Education and Sport*, 1(1), 1–11. <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/inapes/article/view/38684>
- Purwono, E. P., & Irsyada, R. (2019). Kemajuan Pembangunan Pendidikan Jasmani Dan Olahraga Dalam Upaya Penguatan Karakter Masyarakat Berwawasan Konservasi Di Jawa Tengah. *Kemajuan Pembangunan Pendidikan Jasmani Dan Olahraga Dalam Upaya Penguatan Karakter Masyarakat Berwawasan Konservasi Di Jawa Tengah*, 8–13. <https://ejournal.unibabwi.ac.id/index.php/semnassenalog/article/view/600>
- Ramadhan, M. F. P. (2021). Gelanggang Olahraga Kota Depok. *E-Proceeding Institut*



Teknologi Nasional-Bandung, 1(1), 1–14.

<https://eproceeding.itenas.ac.id/index.php/fad/article/view/264>

Riyanto, P., & Mudian, D. (2019). Pengaruh Aktivitas Fisik Terhadap Peningkatan Kecerdasan Emosi Siswa. *Journal Sport Area*, 4(2), 339–347. [https://doi.org/10.25299/sportarea.2019.vol4\(2\).3801](https://doi.org/10.25299/sportarea.2019.vol4(2).3801)

Santosa, I., Sugiyanto, & Kristiyanto, A. (2014). Kebijakan Pemerintah Tentang Penyediaan Sarana Dan Prasarana Olahraga Publik Di Kabupaten Kudus. *Indonesian Journal of Sports Science*, 1–11. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/218326-kebijakan-pemerintah-tentang-penyediaan.pdf>

Solissa, J. (2017). Hubungan Fasilitas Dan Motivasi Belajar Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Taewondo. *Jurnal MensSana*, 2(2), 57. <https://doi.org/10.24036/jm.v2i2.24>

Trisandi, D., Fitrianto, E. J., & Setiakarnawijaya, Y. (2017). Efek Kerja HIIT (High Intensity Interval Training) Treadmill selama 30 Menit terhadap Kehilangan Cairan Tubuh pada Member Pria MAG (Muscle Academy Gym). *Jurnal Segar*, 4(2), 38–47. <https://doi.org/10.21009/segar.0402.01>

Sistem Pendidikan Nasional, (2003). <https://pusdiklat.perpusnas.go.id>

Wirawan, R., Mardiyono, & Nurpratiwi, R. (2015). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah. *JISIP: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 4(2), 1–87. <http://jurnal.uniyap.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/Hukum/article/viewFile/506/434>



APPENDIX

Information About The Authors:

Utami Yerikania

Email: utami.yerikania@unus.edu;

<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57004934500>; PhD Candidate of Civil and Environmental Engineering, National University of Singapore (NUS); Address: 21 Lower Kent Ridge Rd, Singapore 119077.

