



## Collaboration between the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Youth and Sports in Successful National Sports Grand Design (DBON) Through Early Identification of Student Talents

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### Abstract

This study aims to map the relationship between certification of Physical Education, Sports and Health (PJOK) educators and the development of students' sports talent in Indonesia, along with the implementation of the National Sports Grand Design (DBON). This study used a descriptive survey method with an instrument in the form of a questionnaire distributed online to 5034 PJOK teacher respondents from a total population of 200,150 teachers throughout Indonesia. The survey results show that there is no clear correlation between the number of certified PJOK teachers and the number of sports talented students. On the contrary, the data also showed that some areas with uncertified PJOK teachers had gifted students. These findings indicate that the certification of physical education teachers does not always affect the quality of sports education in schools, although the presence of certified teachers can improve the management of learning and the development of students' sporting talents. Therefore, there is a need for increased cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Youth and Sports to create a more holistic and valid data-based sports talent identification system, as well as ensuring equitable distribution of adequate facilities and support to support the development of sports talent in all regions of Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Sport talent, physical education teachers, teacher certification, DBON, physical education

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## **A. Introduction**

In the context of physical education, Indonesia has not utilized all its potential in sports (Sari et al., 2024). There is no structured system used to discover and develop sporting talent early on. This is one of the problems for the Indonesian sporting community. Many potential talents are not seen or not given the opportunity to develop. (Arisqa et al., 2024). Therefore, the Grand Design of National Sports (DBON) has been developed by the Presidential Regulation No. 86 of 2021, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (MoEC) and the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora) of the government to improve the sports coaching system in Indonesia with an emphasis on talent recognition from an early age.

The purpose of DBON is to build an integrated sports coaching system from basic education to athlete development. The identification of student talent is an important part of DBON because it can help determine the potential of athletes in the future. (Panggabean et al., 2024).. It is hoped that the cooperation between MoEC and Kemenpora will be more effective in identifying students who are talented in sports and provide opportunities for students who have outstanding potential to develop.

While this cooperation has a lot of potential, there are still some issues to be

addressed. One of them is the lack of a thorough understanding of effective methods for identifying talent (Nida & Abidin, 2024). In addition, there is a lack of resources and facilities at the school level that can support the talent search process (Nago et al., 2024). (Nago et al., 2024). In addition, the methods that have been used so far are often focused on technical aspects, which are considered inappropriate in finding a student's sports talent (Komara et al., 2023). (Komara et al., 2023). Therefore, the process of identifying sports talent must be more targeted and effective.

In making DBON a success, the cooperation between MoEC and Kemenpora is not only limited to talent scouting, but also to the construction of adequate infrastructure and facilities to support training and talent development. It is hoped that a more comprehensive system and approach will enable Indonesia to produce high-quality athletes capable of competing at the international level, boosting sporting achievements in the country.

Based on the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia (Perpres) Number 86 of 2021 concerning the Grand Design of National Sports (DBON) with the vision of Realizing Indonesia Fit, Superior Character, and World Achievement, a special message for the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and

Technology (Kemendikbud Ristek) which in the future will handle a special curriculum for athletes in sports schools, especially for PJOK teachers. (President, 2021). This special curriculum plays an important role in building human resources (HR), building community fitness, and at the same time building advanced student achievements in the field of sports. In order to achieve these goals, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, through the Directorate General of Teachers and Education Personnel, Directorate of Secondary Education Teachers and Special Education collected data through a survey in the form of a questionnaire distributed online to physical education and sports teachers throughout Indonesia. This survey activity was carried out in the context of Material Preparation and Mapping of the Physical Education, Sports and Health (PJOK) Teacher Transformation Program, the results of which will be used to provide input or recommendations in the transformation of teacher performance and PJOK talent.

In recent years, research related to the identification of students' sporting talents has become interesting to study. Several studies in Indonesia have shown that discovering sporting talent at an early age is the first step towards the formation of

outstanding athletes. (Islahuzzaman, 2020).

Then, a study conducted by (Permata, 2024) on "Development of a 14-15 Year Old Football Athlete Talent Identification Test Instrument" found that timely talent identification can accelerate athlete development. They emphasized the importance of cooperation between schools, education offices, and sports organizations to create a more integrated athlete development program.

Furthermore, a study by (Islahuzzaman, 2020) on "Early Age Talent Identification of Surakarta Elementary - Junior High School Students" found that many sports programs in elementary schools do not have a clear system to identify students who have high sports talent. Although many students have outstanding physical abilities, there is not enough system to identify them systematically.

Outside of Indonesia, a more holistic sports talent identification system was inspired by the research of (Al Ardha et al., 2024) on "Long-Term Athlete Development: A Review of the Research and a Model for the Future". The long-term athlete development (LTAD) model, which emphasizes the importance of early talent identification and continuous coaching based on various aspects, such as psychology, Many outstanding athletes at

the international level have used this model in various countries.

According to another study written by (Xiang et al., 2022)"Exploring the Multidisciplinary Factors Affecting Sports Talent Identification", there is a multidisciplinary approach that can be used to find sports talent in children. They say that combined physical, psychological and cognitive evaluations can provide a more accurate picture of a child's potential as an athlete. This study ties in with the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Youth and Sports' efforts to create a more holistic and comprehensive system for identifying sports talent in Indonesia.

Most studies also emphasize that social factors are very important in developing great athletes. According to research conducted by (Henriksen & Stambulova, 2023)"The social environment of talent development in youth sport", Family, school and social environment play an important role in developing sports talent. Collaboration between the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Youth and Sports in this case is very important because it involves various fields that directly affect the development of student talent.

Based on the results of these studies, it shows that to succeed the Great Design of National Sport (DBON) in Indonesia, not

only a good system for identifying sports talent at the school level is needed, but also strong collaboration between various parties in the education and sports sectors to provide sustainable and valid data-based coaching. The successful implementation of DBON depends on how the system is implemented by involving all relevant parties to create a supportive environment for sports talent development in Indonesia. Referring to the background and relevant research results that have been described, this research will conduct an initial data survey study to support the mapping of the relationship between PJOK teacher educator certification and students who have talents in sports. Sports branches are more focused on sports according to DBON and added with soccer. Survey activities are carried out with the aim and objectives (1) As a material for mapping the transformation of PJOK teachers; (2) As initial supporting data for talented students; (3) As data for evaluating the profile of PJOK Teachers and Student Talents.

## **B. Methods**

**Objective** This survey was conducted to find and analyze opinions, perceptions, and information about sports talent development among students. To analyze the data obtained from this study, a descriptive approach was used. This survey method was chosen as it allows data

collection from a large number of respondents in an effective and efficient manner. The focus of the collaboration between the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Youth and Sports is to succeed the National Sports Grand Design (DBON). The population of this study was conducted on PJOK teachers throughout Indonesia, totaling 200,150. Data collection was done through distributing questionnaires that could be accessed online to respondents. As this platform is easy to use and effective, Google Form was the main tool for questionnaire completion. The platform also allows for the collection of large amounts of data in an organized and structured manner. The various questions in the survey covered students' knowledge of the DBON program, their opinions on the system for identifying talent, and the factors that support or hinder the coaching of talent athletes in schools. Descriptive analysis was then used to analyze the data collected from the questionnaire. The purpose of this analysis is to provide a systematic, factual, and accurate description of the characteristics of the data collected from the respondents. This analysis also processes the data to identify certain patterns or trends, as well as provide an

overview of the respondents' understanding and experience of the subject under study.

## **C. Result and Discussion**

### **Result**

Based on the results of the survey that has been conducted, the initial stage of mapping data on Physical Education, Sports and Health (PJOK) Teachers and talented students in sports in accordance with DBON, namely (1) The survey was conducted for 25 days, from January 5, 2022 to January 30, 2022; (2) The number of respondents who filled out the survey was 5034 respondents who had filled out the questionnaire from a total population of 200,150 PJOK Teachers throughout Indonesia; (3) The results of data analysis show that per Province there is no visible relationship between the number of talented students and PJOK Teachers who already have teaching certificates. Conversely, the data obtained shows that many teachers who are not certified educators have talented students; (4) Of the 34 Provinces, 1 Province did not fill out the survey, namely, North Maluku Province; (5) There are special areas that do not yet have PJOK teachers; (6) Student talent in the sport of

Football is the most common followed by athletics and pencak silat.

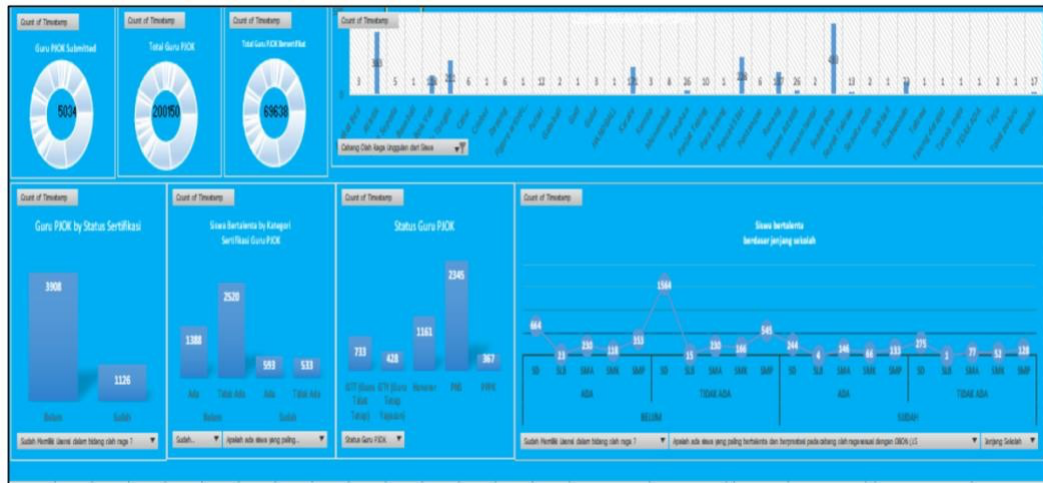


Figure 1: Graph of National Physical Education Teacher Profile Survey Results

Based on Figure 1 above, the results of the national survey on the profile of Physical Education, Sports and Health (PJOK) teachers provide an overview of the state of the PJOK teaching force in Indonesia and to assess strengths and weaknesses in the field of physical education and sports. This can include several important aspects, such as the

number of teachers by the level of education they teach, their level of education or qualifications, and the distribution of age and teaching experience. However, this is a general interpretation of the type of information usually shown in these kinds of survey charts without looking at the data directly.

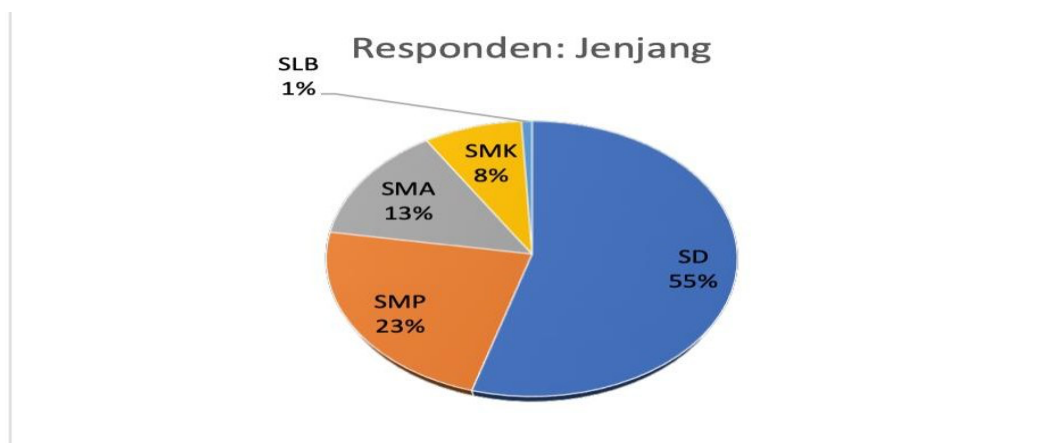


Figure 2: Proportion of Respondents by Level

Figure 2 shows the proportion of respondents based on their level of education. Based on this data, it shows how large the percentage of teachers who teach at various levels of education, ranging from elementary, junior high, to high school. The number or proportion of respondents involved in the survey is shown for each education level, giving an idea of the

distribution of PJOK teachers across education levels. It is possible to use this graph to evaluate whether there are significant differences in the number of teachers teaching at lower or higher levels. In addition, this graph can also help determine whether the distribution of physical education teachers is even across the levels of education currently available.

Table 1. Student Talent Areas

Cabang Olah Raga	Jumlah Siswa	Cabang Olah Raga	Jumlah Siswa
Sepak Bola	431	Petanque	6
Atletik	384	Balap Sepeda	5
Pencak Silat	228	Angkat Besi	3
Bulu Tangkis	212	Gulat	3
Renang	138	Kempo	3
Bola Voli	117	Sepatu Roda	3
Taekwondo	72	Gateball	2
Karate	71	Senam Lantai	2
Tenis Meja	31	Tennis Lapangan	2
Panahan	26	Tinju	2
Senam Artistik	26	Baseball	1
Bola Basket	18	Cricket	1
Wushu	17	Golf	1
Sepak Takraw	14	Handball	1
Futsal	13	Para layang	1
Tenis Lapangan	11	Softball	1
Panjat Tebing	10	Tarung derajat	1
Menembak	8	Tolak Peluru	1
Catur	7	Voli Pasir	1
Dayung	6	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,528</b>

Based on table 1 above, it shows data about students' talent areas, which can include various types of abilities or skills that students have. Each column in the table can categorize the type of talent or aptitude that students have, such as academic, artistic, sporting, or musical abilities. The table also describes the proportion or

number of students who have excelled in a particular area, giving an idea of the potential talent that exists in students at that level of education. With this data, it can be seen which areas are dominant among students, and schools or educators can use it as a basis to concentrate more on developing these talents.





## **Discussion**

This study used data from a survey conducted over 25 days, from January 5 to January 30, 2022, to produce an overview of the state of Physical Education, Sports and Health (PJOK) teachers in Indonesia and students' performance in various sports. The survey involved 5034 people, which is a subset of the 200,150 PE teachers in Indonesia. The data shows that there is no clear correlation between the number of gifted students and the number of certified physical education teachers. In fact, the data showed that uncertified teachers were able to have talented students in some places. Football is the most popular sport among students, followed by athletics and pencak silat. In addition, some regions do not have physical education teachers, and North Maluku did not complete the survey. Physical education and sports should emphasize the importance of PJOK teachers in developing students' talents and interests in sports. (Pujasmara et al., 2024).. Physical education is conducted not only for health purposes, but also to help develop students' specific talents. This research shows that the presence of non-certified teachers can also produce talented students, but the certification of PJOK teachers is one of the components that can affect the

quality of teaching and the development of students' talents.

Previous studies have also shown that teacher certification affects the quality of sports education (Putri, 2022). Some studies show that teachers with education certificates tend to be better at managing classes and discovering students' talents, while other studies have found that the lack of teacher certification does not always have an impact on student learning outcomes. (Agusnilawati, 2021). These results are in line with the findings of this study which show that teacher certification does not always affect the quality of sports education.

This study found that there is no balance between the certification of PJOK teachers and the development of students' talents in sports. This suggests that uncertified physical education teachers do not develop sporting talents well. However, the study lacked sufficient data on local government facilities and support, as well as uneven data distribution across provinces.

## **D. Conclusion**

Based on the survey results and data analysis that has been described, the conclusions obtained are that it takes the involvement of all parties in the success of the National Sports Grand Design, where the role of Ministries / Institutions, Local

Governments, Teachers to awaken the community and improve student sports achievements. Competitions are needed that can hone talent and produce sports achievers. Lack of physical education teachers in special areas. Lack of understanding of the function of PJOK teachers in the Grand Design of National Sports to produce physically fit people or talented students in achieving achievements.

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### F. Conflict of Interest

This research is declared to have no conflict of interest.

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