

# Identification of Sports Talent and Socioeconomic Status of Higher Class Students of State Primary School 1 Kuala Batee, Indonesia

Eva Sahraini<sup>1</sup>, Mansur<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Iqbal<sup>1</sup>, Yeni Marlina<sup>1</sup>, Miskalena<sup>1</sup>, Jul Fajrial<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Syiah Kuala University*

Jln. Teuku Nyak Arief, Darussalam, Banda Aceh, Aceh, 23111, Indonesia

DOI: [10.22178/pos.109-13](https://doi.org/10.22178/pos.109-13)

LCC Subject Category: L7-991

Received 25.09.2024

Accepted 28.10.2024

Published online 31.10.2024

Corresponding Author:

Eva Sahraini

[evasahrainimpo@gmail.com](mailto:evasahrainimpo@gmail.com)

© 2024 The Authors. This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License 

**Abstract.** Identifying sports talent is a search for outstanding athlete seeds that can be done early. Talent is innate and needs to be known early so that the direction of distribution is right on target. The socioeconomic status of parents provides greater opportunities for obtaining the needs of the child's growth and development process so that children have the potential to develop optimally. Socioeconomic status describes a person's level, social status, standard of living, or condition seen from an economic perspective. This study aims to identify parents' talents and socioeconomic status in high-class students of State Elementary School 1 Kuala Batee, Southwest Aceh Regency. This study uses a quantitative approach with a descriptive type of research. The research population is 60 students of the high class of State Elementary School 1 Kuala Batee, and the sampling technique used is total sampling, or the entire population is sampled. Data collection was carried out using a talent identification test using a sports talent calculator consisting of measurements of height, weight, sitting height, arm span, tennis ball throw, basketball throw, agility run, upright jump, 40-meter run, and multi-stage run (MFT).

Furthermore, data on parents' socioeconomic status was obtained through the distribution of questionnaires/questionnaires regarding the socioeconomic condition of parents. The study results were obtained: 28 students, or 47%, did not have sports talent, and 32 students or 53%, had sports talent in athletics, pétanque and weightlifting. The talent in the most dominant athletic branch is as many as 20 students or 62.5%, while in second place, namely the pétanque sports branch, as many as 10 students or 31.3%, weightlifting is in third place with two students or 6.2%. Parents' education, for both fathers and mothers, is on average the same as high school graduation, so it impacts work; namely, the average father is a farmer, and the mother does not work or is a housewife. Likewise, related to the average income/income ranging from 500-1,500 rupiah per month without additional income and directly related to property ownership, it can be concluded that the socioeconomic status of the student's parents is very low.

**Keywords:** identification; sports talent; socioeconomic status of parents.

## INTRODUCTION

Sports involve the physical and have become a part of life and a necessity for everyone. Sports is an effort to train the body or human body to be healthy and strong. In addition to getting a healthy body, exercise is also used as a hobby or fun and a suggestion for achieving sports achievements. In achieving sports achievements,

in addition to training programs and coaching processes that are well implemented, the potential or talent possessed by the athlete himself can also be one of the factors for success in achieving achievements in sports.

In the development of the sports world today, sports coaching is a very important factor in advancing because the development of the sports

world depends on the development of sports itself, both coaching in the community schools and coaching at the local, national and international levels where all of them require a better mechanism in fostering sports. In Indonesia, in particular, sports are gradually starting to enter the stage of development towards better achievements.

One of the developments in the world of sports is influenced by the coaching system, if the coaching system runs with a strong and sustainable foundation. The sports system is based on two interrelated parts, namely:

1) Physical education and organization, which includes educational programs in schools, recreation and sports clubs and sports structures and organizations in school education, recreation and sports clubs education in schools, recreation and sports clubs and sports structures and organizational structures in government;

2) Sports training systems.

Sports nursery is an important stage in developing sports achievement, which is the foundation of building the sports achievement coaching system. The sports achievement coaching system followed by the sports coaching system in Indonesia is narrowed down to the bottom, with early childhood coaching above specialists and continuing to achieve. So, a good nursery system is needed to achieve a high level of achievement. Without a well-organized nursery, the stage of achievement will not be achieved properly. A good nursery system is a nursery system that can provide a strong foundation to move to the next stage, namely specialization, which is then continuously fostered into high-level achievements.

Coaching and development of sports from an early age, namely the period of children's age of approximately 6 years up to 14 years (6 to 14 years), is part of national policy. Hopefully, this is no longer negotiable. Suppose you want superior athletes with physical anthropometric measurements and psychological characteristics. This can be obtained through identification using methods and science and technology (Science and Technology) that mark.

Talent is defined as an innate ability that has the potential to be further developed so that the talent can develop. A person is said to be talented if there are characteristics in him that can be developed and trained to achieve success in sports.

According to [1], two paradigms emerge in guiding talent. "First, certain students have sports talents, so only certain students have the potential to be fostered and developed. Second, each student has a certain sports talent to identify their sports talent. So that later prospective talented athletes will be fostered according to the characteristics and abilities in a certain sport".

Sports coaching and training is the first step to success in improving achievements. To get talented seeds, it is necessary to identify sports talents to discover students' potential. According to [2], "Talent identification can be done by natural and scientific selection methods". Natural selection is selection with a natural approach, and scientific selection is by scientific application (science and technology). Identifying sports talent can be done easily, one of which is in the school environment and does not require large costs. School is an ideal place for children because, in addition to sports activities in physical education learning, children can explore their talents while playing and doing Penjas. Talent identification includes efforts to find athlete seeds, which is the task of school teachers and sports coaches. One of the sciences that has developed in sports talent guidance is using a sports talent calculator.

Students' sports talents can be known through the sports talent calculator from the Ministry of Youth and Sports developed by Dwipa Indra Atmaja, which makes it easier to direct students to sports that must be pursued according to their talents. Efforts to get talented athletes must be made early. High and elementary school children are the right and strategic target for sports talent guidance.

According to [3], "Sports coaching should start early so that there is no delay and is always continuous, but must consider the child's condition or be adjusted to the world of children".

The condition of children's growth and development is one of the factors that must be considered; the family is the first place children are in their development [4]. The family provides all needs in the process of growing and developing children. In fulfilling these needs, the socioeconomic status of parents is very decisive. Children can develop their potential to the maximum if there are facilities that facilitate the process. The high socioeconomic status of the parents will provide greater opportunities to acquire needs, which distinguishes them from the parents with

low socioeconomic status [5]. Thus, with the needs met, it will be easier to develop children's talents to have a greater opportunity to achieve achievements during the learning process.

This field test is easy to carry out, requires simple equipment, and is easy to prepare. The process of processing the measurement results or data analysis is carried out using a computer and needs to be equipped with trainers or physical education teachers. Many trainers or physical education teachers still cannot operate computers properly. Therefore, it is necessary to seek efforts to overcome these problems so the test can be carried out properly.

The potential of sports talent of elementary school students based on the observation results shows the potential of elementary school students who are talented in gymnastics based on the observation of the learning results carried out is to show female students who have talent for gymnastics. Schools can be the basis for coaching and developing sports that are carried out by paying attention to the potential and interests of students. As mentioned in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No 16 of 2007 Regarding the Implementation of Sports, "the coaching and development of educational sports is carried out through extracurricular and extracurricular activities". Then in Law of the Republic of Indonesia, No 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System, "the coaching and development of educational sports is carried out by paying attention to students' potential, ability, interest, and talent comprehensively, both through intracurricular and extracurricular activities".

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, talents (intelligence, traits and inheritance) are brought from birth, such as painting, singing and others. The author [5] states that talent is an ability that is a potential that still needs to be developed or trained to achieve a special skill, knowledge, and skill. Based on some of these definitions of talent, it can be concluded that talent is a special ability that a child has since birth to something, whether in the fields of sports, music, or painting, so if fostered and trained continuously and maximally, it will develop which can lead to achievement in the future.

The development of sports achievements, especially at the school level, needs special attention

from educators and coaches. The coaching process carried out so far in schools or early childhood development centres is done without identifying children's talents. Hence, the coaching process and the final goal are wrong and do not reach the target. The steps that need to be taken are developing students' talents to find potential and talented athletes in sports. Currently, a sports talent guidance model has not been implemented in the environment of State Elementary School 1 Kuala Batei. Both educators and coaches still do not know the talent identification method using a sports talent calculator, so they do not pay attention to the sports talent possessed by students, especially high-class students.

To get talented athletes, it is necessary to take the right steps, as educators and coaches must understand the right methods to increase student achievement.

## METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach with a descriptive type of research. According to [6], the quantitative descriptive research method is a method that aims to make an objective description or description of an event using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, as well as its appearance and results.

*The purpose of this study* is to identify the sports talents of students at Sekolah Elementary Negeri 1 Kuala Batee using a talent calculator and collect data related to the economic status of parents obtained from school administration, then explain the situation and phenomena that occur, display the results and conclude.

The sample in this study is 60 students aged 11-12 years old at SD Negeri 1 Kuala Batee. The sample was obtained by taking students aged 11-12 at State Elementary School 1 Kuala Batee.

The research instrument used tests and measurements, and then a questionnaire was used to test parents' socioeconomic status.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the researcher's analysis of the findings of the above research, it was found that the development of the coaching pattern was as follows:

Table 1 – Percentage of Talent Score of Students of SD Negeri Kuala Batee

No	Category	Frequency	%
1	Talented	32	53
2	Not Talented	28	47
Total		60	100

Based on the results of talent identification obtained from the calculation of the talent calculator, it can be identified that the talents owned by high-class students of State Elementary School 1 Kuala Batee, Southwest Aceh Regency are as follows:

Table 2 – Students' Sports Talent

No	Branch Sport	Frequency	%
1	Athletics	20	62,5
2	Petanque	10	31,3
3	Weightlifting	2	6,2
Total		32	100

Based on the research results obtained from 60 students, only 32 people have sports talent. Their sports talent leads to three sports, namely athletics in the first place with 20 students or 62.5%, in the second position they are talented in petanque sports with 10 students or 31.3%, and the third sport is weightlifting with 2 students or 6.2%.

Table 3 – Socioeconomic level of parents for 60 students

Information	Sum	%
<i>Father's Last Formal Education</i>		
Elementary School	15	25
Junior / Senior High School	9	15
Senior High / Middle School / Vocational School	20	33
D3	7	12
S1/D4	9	15
<i>Father's Non-Formal Education</i>		
Get a Formal Education	10	17
Unable to Obtain Formal Education	50	83
<i>Mother's Last Formal Education</i>		
Elementary/Middle School	10	17
Junior/Senior High School	14	23
Senior High/Middle School/Vocational School	18	30
D3	9	15
S1/D4	9	15
<i>Mother's End Non-Formal Education</i>		
Get a Formal Education	8	13
Unable Formal Education	52	87

Information	Sum	%
<i>Father's Work</i>		
Employee	7	12
Farmer	30	50
Entrepreneurship	14	23
Military / Police / Civil Servant	9	15
Not Working	0	0
<i>Father's Status</i>		
Live	59	98
Divorce	0	0
Die	1	2
<i>Mother's Work</i>		
Employee	0	0
Farmer	4	6,7
Entrepreneurship	0	0
Military / Police / Civil Servant	16	26,7
Not Working / Housewives	40	66,7
<i>Mother's Status</i>		
Live	60	100
Divorce	0	0
Die	0	0
<i>Dad's Basic Income</i>		
0-500.000	14	23
500.000-1.500.000	29	48
1.500.000-3.000.000	10	17
> 3.000.000	7	12
<i>Dad's Supplementary Income</i>		
Earn Extra Income	6	10
No Additional Income	54	90
<i>Mother's Basic Income</i>		
0-500.000	40	67
500.000-1.500.000	10	17
1.500.000-3.000.000	5	8
> 3.000.000	5	8
<i>Mother's Supplementary Income</i>		
Earn Extra Income	5	8
No Additional Income	55	92
<i>Land Ownership Status</i>		
Rent/Contract	10	17
Own	39	65
Parent/Family Owned	11	18
Owned by the Agency	0	0
Other	0	0
<i>Building Ownership Status</i>		
Rent/Contract	2	3
Own	49	82
Parent/Family Owned	9	15
Owned by the Agency	0	0
Other	0	0
<i>Ownership Status of Valuables</i>		
Land/Garden/Land	2	3
Gold/Jewelry	3	5

Information	Sum	%
Motorbike	52	87
Car	3	5
Shop	0	0
<i>Types of Vehicles Used Everyday</i>		
Official Motorcycles	0	0
Private Motorcycle	52	86,7
Official Car	0	0
Private Car	3	5
Public Transportation	0	0
Pedicab	5	8,3
<i>Your Social Status in Society</i>		
High Society	1	2
Middle-Class Society	35	58
Lower class society	24	40
<i>Status in the Organizational Structure of Society</i>		
Traditional chief	1	2
Leader	0	0
Lorong Leader	0	0
Mukim Head	0	0
Tuha 4/Tuha 8	0	0
Youth Leader	0	0
Ordinary People	59	98

The socioeconomic status of students' parents is at the point when viewed from various indicators studied, such as income, education, position and ownership. When viewed from the 2 main indicators, namely education and income, because these 2 indicators affect each other, it can be concluded that the socio-economy is at a very low level.

## REFERENCES

- Hidayatullah, M. F., & Purnama, S. K. (2008). *Olahraga Usia Dini Dan Pemanduan Bakat* [Early Years Sport and Talent Scouting]. Jakarta: Kementrian Negara Pemuda dan Olahraga Republik Indonesia (in Indonesian).
- Bompa, T. O. (1990). *Theory and Methodology of Training*. Debaque: Hunt Publishing Company.
- Hidayatullah, M. F. (2001). *Pembinaan Olahraga Usia Dini* [Early Years Sports Coaching]. Surakarta: Puslitbang (in Indonesian).
- Utami, Y., Purnomo, A., & Salam, R. (2019). Penanaman Sikap Sosial Melalui Pembelajaran Ipspada Siswa Smp Islam Sudirman Ambarawakabupaten Semarang [Cultivating Social Attitudes Through Learning Ipspada Students of Sudirman Islamic High School Ambarawakabupaten Semarang]. *Sosiolum: Jurnal Pembelajaran IPS*, 1(1), 40–52. doi: [10.15294/sosiolum.v1i1.30446](https://doi.org/10.15294/sosiolum.v1i1.30446) (in Indonesian).

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out and the discussion of the research results, it can be concluded that the talent in the high-class elementary school students of the State Elementary School 1 Kuala Batee is in the category of "sports talent of 53% and 47% do not have sports talent from 60 high-class students". The socioeconomic saturation of parents is at a low level. Based on the results of the research that has been carried out and the discussion of the research results, it can be concluded that the talent in the high-class elementary school students of the State Elementary School 1 Kuala Batee is in the category of "sports talent of 53% and 47% do not have sports talent from 60 high-class students". The socioeconomic saturation of parents is at a low level.

Based on the results of the research and the conclusions of this study, the following suggestions can be put forward:

Because it has the highest talent identification results, talent development in athletics is necessary for SD Negeri 1 Kuala to organize, select, coach, and develop students in athletics.

It is necessary to hold sports coaching by teachers and support from parents by paying attention to and providing adequate facilities that can influence talent and potential factors that affect sports achievements.

Hopefully, this test can be applied in PJOK learning at school so that students do not make mistakes in the sports they choose for the future and can participate in competitions.

5. Sugeng Widodo, A. (2013). Harga Diri Dan Interaksi Sosial Ditinjau Dari Status Sosial Ekonomi Orang Tua [Self-esteem and social interaction in relation to parents' socioeconomic status]. *Persona: Jurnal Psikologi Indonesia*, 2(2). doi: [10.30996/persona.v2i2.100](https://doi.org/10.30996/persona.v2i2.100) (in Indonesian).
6. Arikunto. (2006). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* [Research Procedure A Practical Approach]. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta (in Indonesian).