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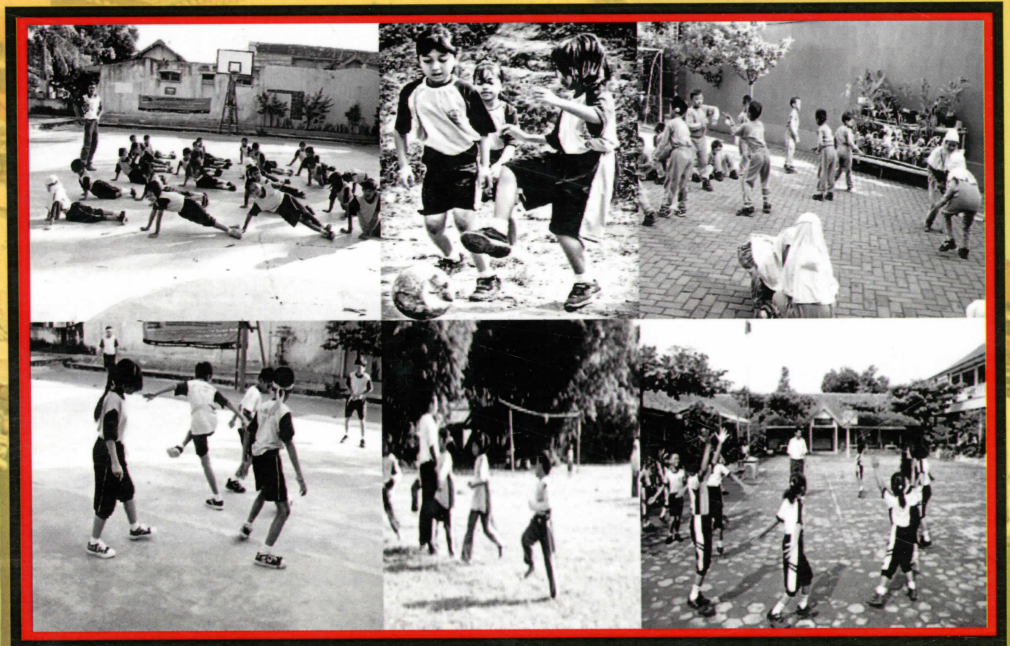
OF

THE 3rd INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

"Striving For World Sport Achievements Through Sport and Physical Education"

Faculty of Sport Science, Yogyakarta State University

Yogyakarta, May 24, 2011



In Cooperation :



Dies Natalis ke-47
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
"Pendidikan Karakter untuk Semua"

Yogyakarta State University



ISORI DIY



Ministry of Youth and Sports
Indonesia

PREFACE

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

May first we made our highest praise and thank to the Mighty God, Allah SWT, for His bless for all of Us. The 3rd International Seminar on Sport and Physical Education can be held in the Faculty of Sport Science in line with the 47th Yogyakarta State University Anniversary in 2011 by many solidarity, harmony and high enthusiasm among participants.

Through this International seminar with the general theme "striving for world achievements through sport and physical education", I would like to deliver our highest respect and appreciation to our honorable guests, especially to the key speakers from Northern Colorado University, Prof. Melissa Anne Parker, P.hD., and Prof. Dr. Mohd Salleh Aman, P.hD., from University of Malaya Malaysia. Let me also give my highest gratitude to Prof. Dr. Djoko Pekik Irianto, M.Kes., as the Deputy of Improvements of Sport Achievement from The Ministry of Youth and Sports, The Republic of Indonesia. In the end, I would like to convey my deep appreciation to all participants from all around the nation and foreign countries.

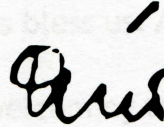
Listed by the importance of bringing more educated and civilize for better future, let's join and blend together in this International seminar on sport and physical education.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Yogyakarta, May 24, 2011

Faculty of Sport Science

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**OPENING SPEECH FOR
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
ON 24 MAY 2011, AT THE FACULTI OF SPORT SCIENCES, YSU**

Assalaamu'alaikum wr wb.

Good Morning,

The honorable speakers,

1. Prof. Melissa Parker, Ph.D

2. Prof. Moh Aman Shaleh, Ph.D

3. Mr. Agus Mahendra, MA as an Asdep, Iptkor,

Mr/Mrs. Vice Rectors, Deans, Director, and Head of Research and Community Svices Institute.

Mr. Vice Dean and Head of Department,

The distinguished guests and Journalists

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, on behalf of the president of Yogyakarta State University (YSU), I would like to express my great thank to God (Allah swt) who gives us very good opportunities and health, so that we can join this very important international Seminar on Sport and Physical Education. I do hope that this international seminar can inspire us, especially in developing sports science and practices and may Allah swt always bless us. Amien.

Secondly, it is my great honor to express may warm welcoming to all audience, especially the distinguished speakers, Prof. Melissa Parker, Ph.D. (UNC, USA), Prof. Moh Aman Shaleh, Ph.D. (UM, Malaysia), and Mr. Agus Mahendra, MA as an Asdep, Iptkor, Ministry of Youth and Sports, who will share with us up to date knowledge and valuable experiences.

Thirdly, I also want to thank so much to also all presenters for pararell session who are joining this international seminar for sharing all issues we are concern. I absolutely expect that this forum will be beneficial for all of us, not only as experts, educator/trainers, but also as practitioners.

Finally, I would like to thank to the audiences who are interested in participating this very important meeting. I do hope that all audiences can take more advantages, then implement some related ideas in improving the quality of sport and physical education. Beside that I am also witting to thank to all member organizing committee, who spent much time in preparing, organizing, and controlling this event. I absolutely hope that they are able to gain more academic and managerial advantages.

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VOLLEYBALL TRAINING AS A MEDIA TO SHAPE CHILDREN'S LEADERSHIP SKILL

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ABSTRACT

Character is a crucial component and need for the life of a human being. Shaping a person's character happens as long as that person is alive. The interaction in which a person is involved will give many colours to his or her character. One of many ways in shaping a person's character can be controlled by giving some stimuli and controlled treatment as early as possible and for a long- life time.

One of controlled media and environment to give some stimuli in shaping one's character is volley ball training in a club. The training materials and tasks given to young children in an association or in a sport club will help them in shaping their character. One part of character meant here is leadership. Leadership skill is needed as something crucial for their lives in the future. Human beings as social creatures (*homo homini socius*) cannot separated themselves from other human beings. This strong relationship with other human beings needs good coordination. Coordinating with many persons will make leadership process appear. Someone having good leadership skill has better ability to coordinate many people for the sake of reaching the collective goals.

Keywords: training, leadership

Introduction

The march of time that happens nowadays brings many fundamental changes in people's mindsets. The segments related to life will be influenced by this phenomenon. Concerning with deciding one's behaviour, a kind of filter is needed to give some limits or to select from the bad impacts of the era's advancements. The entire levels or strata in society will be influenced by those advancements, including children. Children are in the lowest place of the level of society who are affected by the bad impacts of the era's advancements. It is tragic because actually children are the future human resources who will become the next figures of the nation. What step should we take to solve this problem?

Children's world is a playground; they will express their thoughts and do physical activity by this game or something to play. What kind of game can be taken to maximize the children's development? One of children's activity media is a sport club or association. Children are given some training materials based on their sport choices. One of those favourite choices is volleyball. The volleyball training management is done in various levels. They are early age level, teenage level, junior level, and senior level. The early age level or the basic level is the important main key for the children's success in the future. The success can be proven by the achievement they got or by the shaping of their character.

Children's development and growth will be stimulated by their physical activities. The development goes in line with their maturity, and thus it can shape the children's character. The character meant here can be in the form of leadership skill. The children's leadership skill can be indirectly shaped by the training activities in the sport club. The children will try to lead their friends so that their leadership skill can appear and they will get used to that. One of the examples can be taken here is when the children lead the warming- up activity or when they lead a cooling- down activity in every training session. By those activities, the children can indirectly learn to lead

and thus learn to be leaders. They can also apply their skills in leading those activities to the same activities in their schools. Together with their development and growth, hopefully the children's leadership skills can be increased, managed, and shaped. So, later when they have become mature persons, their leadership skills in other fields will also become excellent.

Discussion

The Definitions of Leadership

There are some experts who define leadership (<http://www.scribd.com/doc/22456149/Pengertian-Kepemimpinan>) such as:

1. Ralph Mogdill (1950), Leadership is a process of influencing the activities of an organized group in its task of goal setting and goal achievement.
2. Fred E. Fiedler (1967), Leadership is the process of influencing group activities toward goal setting and goal achievement.
3. Martin J. Gannon (1982), Leadership is the ability of a superior to influence the behavior of subordinates; one of the behavioral in organization.
4. Paul Hersey, Kenneth H. Blanchard (1982), Leadership is the process of influencing the activities of an individual or a group in efforts toward goal achievement in a given situation.
5. George R. Terry (1972), Leadership is the relationship in which one person, or the leader, influences others to work together willingly on related tasks to attain that which the leader desires.
6. Robert Tannenbaum, Irving R. Weschler dan Fred Massarik (1961), We define leadership as interpersonal influence, exercise in situation and directed through the communication process, toward the attainment of a specific goal or goals.
7. Richard N. Osborn, James G. Hunt dan Lawrence R Jauch (1980), Leadership all ways in which one person exert influence over others.
8. R.D. Agarwal (1982), Leadership is the art of influencing others to direct their will, abilities and efforts to the achievement of leader's goals. In the context of organization, leadership lies in influencing individual and group effort toward the optimum achievement of organizational objectives.
9. Harold Korntz & Cirill O'Donnell (1976), Leadership is the art of inducing subordinates to accomplish their assignment with zeal and confidence.

From those definitions of leadership, it can be seen that leadership is closely related with the leader's ability and will, the leader's position and behaviour, and the interaction process involving the leader and the subordinates in many situations. The leadership needs the collective efforts to reach the established collective goals.

Garry Yuki (1994: 2) quoted by Ahmad Kurnia El Qorni (2007) concludes that the definition that clearly represents leadership is a social influence process which is in this case, the influence which is intentionally taken by someone upon others to construct the activities and relationships inside a group or organization.

Indonesia's state foundation also brings some perspectives about leadership; they are reflected in Pancasila, the five basic principles of the Republic of Indonesia. Pancasila reveals that leadership can contain some elements; they are:

1. *Ing Ngarsa Sung Tuladha*: a leader, by his behaviour and deed, should be able to make himself someone whom his subordinates can follow; he should make himself a figure or a model who can be taken as a good example by his subordinates.
2. *Ing Madya Mangun Karsa*: a leader should be able to raise the spirit of his subordinates to voice their own will and to be creative. A leader should be able to become a motivator for his subordinates to maximally optimize the efforts for reaching the collective goals.
3. *Tut Wuri Handayani*: a leader should be able to push his subordinates forward and he should be able to take responsibility.

From those three leadership principles based on Pancasila, it can be concluded that a leader should behave as a guardian who push, guide, and lead his subordinates.

Leadership theory

Parks, Janet B., Quarterman, Jerome & Tibault, Lucie (ed.). (2007: 339-340) divides leadership theory into three sections. They are:

1. Trait theory

This theory reveals that a leader is someone born with specific character. According to this theory, a leader tends to have good charisma, intelligence, influence, enthusiasm, empathy, courage or spirit, creativity, and loyalty. This theory emphasizes on the behaviours owned by a leader. It is based on an assumption that some people are by- nature leaders given some characteristics which others do not have.

The trait theory was developed for the first time in Ancient Greece and Rome and states that leaders are born, not created. Therefore, this theory is also called as "The Greatma Theory". In its development, this theory was influenced by the stream of some Psychology thinkers who assume that not all of characteristics of leadership are born, but some can be achieved from education and experience. Those characteristics are physycal, mental, and personality. Keith David formulates four general characteristics which may influence the success in leading an organization.

a. Intelligence

Based on some research results, a leader higher intellegence level than the average intelligence level of his subordinates will als have higher opportunity to be successful.

b. Maturity and wide social relation

Generally, in doing a social interaction in both internal and external environment, a successful leader has mature and stable emotion. This hinders him from easily being panic and hesitant in defending the things he believes in. A child who have been used to various conditions since his early age may have strong *leadership skill in the future*.

c. Self motivation and achievement spirit

A successful leader usually has high self motivation and spirit to get the achievements. This strong spirit is later reflected in his optimum, effective, and efficient performance.

d. Humanity attitude

The acknowledgement to his pride and honour makes his subordinates stand up for him.

2. Behavior theory

Leadership is a habit that can be learnt. According to Prof. Lekert quoted by Harsuki, there are two kinds of leadership; they are employee oriented and production oriented. Employee oriented is more effective as it produces higher productivity with also higher employee's satisfaction level. Production oriented results vice versa. A child who is often stimulated by tasks and assignments as a leader will have better and maximally-*shaped leadership skill*.

3. Contingency theory

A leader can adapt to a situation by doing interference and making decision based on different situations experienced previously. Every decision is made by the leader by paying no attention to others' input or suggestion.

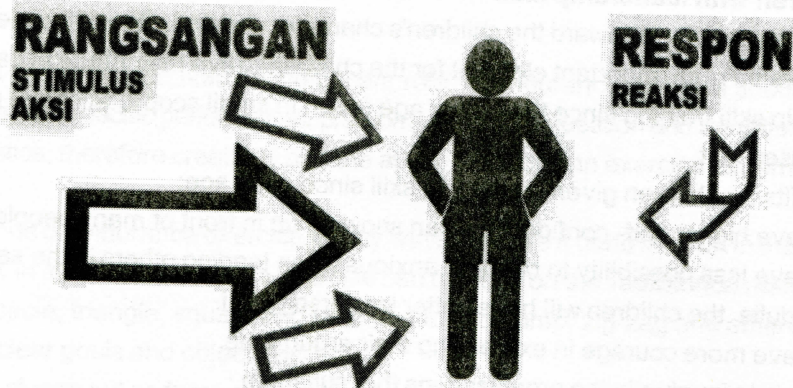
Leadership skill shaping process by volleyball training

The shaping of human's character is done through one's life since his early age until his mature age, even as long as he is alive. His interaction as a social being will influence his character shaping process. Human's character is closely related with leadership skill, so it can be divided into two kinds. The first is the kind of human being who has leadership skill and the second is the one who does not have leadership skill. This shaping

process can be started from even the smallest part of a human's life, for example, through the sport training activity in a sport club.

The training process done in a sport club involves physical, technical, tactical, and mental state. The training materials are given in line with the athletes' level and inside those materials are inserted the leadership element. Early age athletes who are aware about the meaning implied other than physical, technical, tactical, and mental meaning will get more plus value in the training process. One of the plus value is leadership value.

Stephen Covey states that the process in shaping one's character can be seen by adopting Action and Reaction Law or Stimulus and Respond Law.



<http://wapannuri.com/a.karakter/proses-pembentukan-karakter.html>

The habits done in the training session will give some influences in shaping the child's character when he is practicing. If an athlete often shows up in front of his friends, his leadership skill will indirectly appear. That athlete will try to regulate, to give commands, and to lead the warming-up and cooling-down sessions. The stimuli or action which are often done by the athlete when practicing will give him nuance and will bear that child's character model.

Some ways to train the children's leadership skill through volleyball training are:

1. The task in leading warming-up and cooling-down sessions in the training process. The children, by turns, are given the task as the leader for those two sessions.
2. Regulating his group in a kind of regulation that the children can do toward his own groups such as picket schedule, taking and returning the ball, net, and other equipments, cleaning the training area, installing the equipments like net setting and un-setting.
3. Discussion when evaluating the training process. In this session, children will learn on how they speak their voices and make decisions. This is related with the need as a leader who should have courage in having arguments and making decisions.
4. Teaching the children to think creatively. The children are given tasks to manage their own training autonomously in their homes. The children should act as leaders and manage the training in their own house.
5. Giving tasks to the children so that they can organize themselves at home. The tasks regulation given is for example, regulating his own study schedule, playing time, and interacting time with his surrounding environment. The process in shaping the leadership skill is started from the earliest level, which is the ability to regulate and organize himself.
6. In the middle of the training process, the children are taught to always remind their friends who break the rules or ethics. This is done in order to ask the children to obey the rule and dare to remind others (based on the rules applied). A leader does need courage to give reprimands and commands to other people.
7. In turns, give the chance and time for all the children to be players who pass the ball to other players (pitchers).

A pitcher is the center of the team. Therefore, as a pitcher, a child will learn to be a leader who organize and coordinate his team members to attack the opponent.

8. In turns, give the chance to a child as a captain in the volleyball game. This task will make him learn to lead his friends. He will learn to be the connector between the referee, the opponent, and the coach of his team.
9. In turns, give a chance to a child to be the referee who leads the volleyball game. The children will learn about self- confidence, courage, and ability to make decisions.
10. Give the tasks to the children as the linesmen and score boarding to train self- confidence and courage.

The benefits of children with leadership skill

Volleyball training can contribute toward the children's character shaping. One of the element of character is leadership skill. Leadership is an important element for the children to live their future lives. Children who have been used to leadership skill training since their early age (even in small scope) will have more ability than the children who are not used to it.

There are some benefits for children given leadership skill since early age:

1. The children will have higher self- confidence when showing up in front of many people.
2. The children will have less possibility to become anxious when leading others in the same age.
3. When becoming adults, the children will have better leadership skill.
4. The children will have more courage in expressing their arguments.
5. The children will love to involve in the organizations that suit them.
6. The children will be pushed forward to show up in front of their friends.
7. The children will be able to make the decision fast.
8. The children will be more active in their schools.
9. The children's creativity will develop.

CONCLUSION

Character is one of some important elements need in nowadays life. The shaping of children's character should be started as early as possible. One of the ways to shape one's character is through training in a sport club or association (especially volleyball club or association). The coach's role in this training process is crucial. The related training tasks or assignments hopefully can help early age children to maximize their leadership skill shaping and development. Children having good leadership will be excellent in doing their activities such as studying, playing, or interacting in their society. In the future hopefully they will have better leadership skill so that they will not be engulfed in this advanced era and hopefully they will always be able to show up and compete with the challenges.

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