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Analysis of Sport Values Based on Gender at SMPN 50 Kota Bandung

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to find out the difference between sport values and gender in SMP Negeri 50 Kota Bandung. The survey was conducted on 330 students in the eighth grade of Public Junior High School 50 Bandung City. There were 203 samples with 85 (42%) male respondents and 118 (58%) female respondents. The research method used in this study is a quantitative method with a descriptive survey type of research. The instrument used in this research is a questionnaire or questionnaire. The test instruments are surveys and questionnaires consisting of 30 questions, which were developed by Whitehead. The results obtained show that there are differences in sport values for gender at SMPN 50 Kota Bandung

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1. INTRODUCTION

Creative One of the core values of national character is sports. However, sports also have undesired effects, where responsibility, care, honesty, fair play, discipline, and cooperation are noble indicators that can lead to success, aligning with good attitudes and mindsets. When these values are upheld, athletes become role models, capable of winning with sportsmanship, integrity, excellence, and losing with honor. All these sports values should be implemented by athletes, but in reality, they are still far from expectations (Meo, 2019).

According to Marsheilla Aguss et al. (2022), sports grow and develop in various forms and ways of implementation, organization, and goals, each according to its direction. Sports activities have four achievable goals: (1) Recreational sports, emphasizing physical and mental health; (2) Performance games (competitions), emphasizing competitive activities and performance; (3) Physical education classes, focusing on teaching aspects that incorporate sports as a subject, thus achieving educational objectives set by the government through sports; and (4) Physical training, oriented towards improving physical fitness, ensuring individuals are well-prepared for daily activities. In this study, from the several sports values discussed in the previous paragraph, the researcher focuses on two sports values: fair play and sportsmanship.

Sports are a natural human activity, aligned with divine nature, to develop and nurture the physical, mental, and spiritual potentials of individuals for personal and communal happiness and well-being. The aim is to maintain and improve health and fitness, performance, human quality, instill moral and noble values, sportsmanship, discipline, strengthen and foster national unity and cohesion, reinforce national resilience, and elevate the nation's dignity, honor, and esteem (Setyawan, 2016).

According to Marsheilla Aguss et al. (2022), fair play means all participants have a fair chance to achieve victory in competitive sports, possibly through sportsmanship and grace (Armando, 2010). Fair play requires that all opponents understand and adhere not only to the official rules of the game but also to the unwritten rules (Shields & Bredemeier, 1995 in Robert S. Weinberg, Daniel Gould, 2007). According to Amansyah (2010), fair play is a mental attitude that demonstrates chivalry in sports.

In the sports world, fair play can be understood as true sportsmanship or warrior sportsmanship and can also be understood as the best athlete. An athlete is considered to have acted fairly when performing commendable acts, including adhering to more than 100 percent of the written rules (Bola et al., 2010). Sportsmanship is the second component of morality in sports. Weinberg & Gould (in Sucipto, 2010) argue that sportsmanship involves intensely striving for success, commitment to the spirit of play, prioritizing ethical standards over strategic advantages during conflicts. The main issue in sports today at all levels is the increasing unsportsmanlike behavior, cheating, and negative character, all just to achieve victory.

According to recent epidemiological studies, boys prefer team sports and contact sports more than girls. Boys are injured twice as often as girls. Boys are more likely to suffer traumatic injuries, while girls are more likely to suffer injuries from overuse (Finamore et al., 2021). It was found that men and women are more interested in sports because of same-gender friends. However, some women are also interested in sports due to the influence of male friends. The results of the above studies emphasize the importance of sports participation by gender. The relationship between young women and physical education is complex and involves negotiating gender roles.

The hypothesis in this study is that there are differences in sports values according to gender at SMPN 50 Bandung City.

2. METHODS

The research employed in this study is a descriptive quantitative study conducted through field surveys. Essentially, educational research methods can be categorized into three types based on their objectives: descriptive methods, historical methods, and experimental methods. This study utilizes a descriptive quantitative approach. Descriptive quantitative research aims to produce preliminary information or an objective depiction of the field conditions using numerical data, beginning with data collection, data interpretation, and presentation of results (Devtio et al., 2023). The research will be conducted on eighth-grade students at SMPN 50 Bandung City. The population of this study includes all eighth-grade students at SMPN 50 Bandung City.

The population in this study consists of 330 eighth-grade students at SMPN 50 Bandung City, with a total sample size of 203 students, comprising 118 females (58%) and 85 males (42%).

This study uses a "post-test only control design" and a descriptive research method with a quantitative approach. The population of this study includes all eighth-grade students at SMPN 50 Bandung City. The author employed a random sampling technique to select samples from the eighth grade.

The instrument used in this study is a questionnaire. The test instrument is a survey and questionnaire consisting of 30 questions, developed by Whitehead et al. (2013), related to attitudes and values in sports among adolescents. The validity and reliability of the instrument, as well as the quality of data collection and the appropriateness of the methods used for data collection, are maintained in this study. The questionnaire used is a closed-form questionnaire, where respondents choose the appropriate answers without providing free responses. This questionnaire consists of 30 questions using a Likert scale. The Likert scale measures the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of individuals or groups regarding social phenomena. The Likert scale used includes options such as "Strongly Agree," "Agree," "Neutral," "Disagree," and "Strongly Disagree" to indicate the level of agreement. To test the hypothesis of this study, an ANOVA test using the SPSS application was conducted.

3. RESULTS

This study aims to determine the differences in sport values based on gender at SMPN 50 Bandung City. The data on the differences in sport values were collected using a questionnaire consisting of 30 questions developed by Whitehead et al. (2013). Students were required to complete the questionnaire, and the data obtained will be collected and analyzed accordingly.

Tabel 1. Normality test results

No	Variable	Sig.	Information
1	Laki-laki	.055	Normal
2	Perempuan	.557	Normal

The calculation of the normality test aims to determine whether the sample originates from a normally distributed population. If the p-value is greater than 0.005, the data is

normally distributed. If the p-value is less than 0.005, the data is not normally distributed. The results of the normality test in the table above indicate that the data is normally distributed.

Tabel 2. Normality test results

No	Variabel	Sig.	Information
1	Jenis kelamin	.081	Normal

The homogeneity test is conducted to determine whether the research data is homogeneous or not. In this test, if the p-value > 0.05, the data is considered homogeneous, whereas if the p-value < 0.05, the data is considered non-homogeneous. The data above shows a significance value of 0.81 > 0.05, indicating that the data is homogeneous.

Based on the ANOVA test with a significance level of 5%, a significance value of 0.918 was obtained, leading to the conclusion that there is a difference in the average sport values between male and female students at SMPN 50 Kota Bandung.

4. DISCUSSION

The results of the questionnaire distributed to 203 respondents at SMPN 50 Kota Bandung suggest that there is no statistically significant difference between male and female students regarding their beliefs about sport values. This conclusion was drawn from a statistical analysis, likely involving a t-test or similar method, which indicated that the differences observed in responses to questions about sport values were not significant. In simpler terms, both male and female students at SMPN 50 Kota Bandung generally share similar views on the importance of upholding and applying sport values for the advancement of physical education. Despite the lack of statistical significance in the differences between genders regarding sport values, an ANOVA test revealed that there is a measurable difference in the average ratings or scores given by male and female students on questions related to sport values. ANOVA tests whether there are significant differences between the means of three or more groups, in this case, male and female students. The results of this test indicated that while there is a numerical difference in average sport values between male and female students, this difference did not reach the level of statistical significance.

Interpreting these findings requires careful consideration of both statistical and practical significance. Statistically, the observed difference in average sport values between male and female students was not deemed large enough, relative to the variability within each group, to confidently conclude that there is a true difference in the population. Practically, this suggests that while there may be a slight numerical difference in how male and female students perceive sport values, this difference is not meaningful in a broader context or in terms of influencing policy or educational practices related to physical education at SMPN 50 Kota Bandung. Furthermore, it's essential to recognize that perceptions of sport values can be influenced by various factors including cultural norms, educational backgrounds, and personal experiences. Future studies could explore these factors further to gain a deeper understanding of how and why perceptions of sport values may vary among different demographic groups within the school.

In conclusion, while there is a measurable difference in average sport values between male and female students at SMPN 50 Kota Bandung, this difference was not statistically significant. Therefore, both male and female students generally agree on the importance of sport values in physical education, despite minor variations in their average ratings or scores on specific aspects of sport values.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, data analysis, and preceding discussion, a more comprehensive conclusion can be drawn regarding the differences in sport values between male and female students at SMPN 50 Kota Bandung: The research findings indicate a notable difference in how sport values are perceived between male and female students at SMPN 50 Kota Bandung. Despite earlier indications that there was no significant difference between genders in their beliefs about sport values, further analysis using methods such as ANOVA has revealed a statistically significant difference in the average ratings or scores given by male and female students on aspects related to sport values. This significant difference suggests that gender plays a role in shaping the attitudes and perceptions towards sport values within the student population at SMPN 50 Kota Bandung. While both male and female students generally acknowledge the importance of sport values for the advancement of physical education, the specific aspects or priorities within sport values may vary significantly between genders.

Such findings can have implications for educational strategies and policies aimed at promoting sport values among students. Understanding these gender-based differences can help educators tailor programs and interventions that resonate more effectively with the diverse perspectives within the student body. It also underscores the importance of fostering inclusive and equitable practices in physical education that cater to the unique needs and perceptions of both male and female students. Furthermore, this research highlights the complexity of social and cultural factors that influence perceptions of sport values. Future studies could delve deeper into the underlying reasons behind these gender differences, exploring factors such as societal expectations, cultural norms, and personal experiences that shape individuals' attitudes towards sport values.

In conclusion, while there is a significant difference in how sport values are perceived between male and female students at SMPN 50 Kota Bandung, both groups recognize the importance of sport values in physical education. Acknowledging and addressing these differences can contribute to creating a more inclusive and effective educational environment that promotes the holistic development of all students.

6. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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