

The Role of Parent for Their Children's Confidence in Soccer Activity U-11 Players

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Abstract— The purpose of the study was to find information about how much the role of parent for their children's confidence who train in Ragunan soccer school. There has been much literature and anecdotal accounts reporting poor parental behaviours in the youth sporting context. Pre-existing studies on parental involvement in youth sports focus mainly on the parental point of view. There have been many factors that have been uncovered from these studies given to parents as to why they become more involved in their children's sports. Material and methods. The method used in this study is descriptive method by using the technique of incidental sampling in determining the sample. Results. From validity test instrument of researcher there are 30 valid statement from 35 statement by using Product Moment correlation formula. This instrument has been validated by the expert. Data analysis technique used to interpret each answer of statement and calculating the average answer. Conclusions. Based on data analysis the results show that the role of parents for their children confidence in soccer activity are 47% very good category, 48% in the good category and 5% in the poor category.

Keywords— *Parents, Self Confidence, Ragunan Soccer School.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Sports is a planned physical activity, structured and involves body movements repeatedly and is intended to improve physical and spiritual fitness as well as the means of developing talent. In this modern age, sports are developing so rapidly, people have made sports a lifestyle and a necessity that must be met to maintain fitness and health of the body to be fit in carrying out daily activities. This has become a trend for everyone in the world, from children to adults. Many people who exercise only to maintain health and fitness, but not a few people exercise with the aim to achieve achievement. Sports branches that are much in demand by the public are usually sports that are easy to do, the facilities and infrastructure are cheap and can be done in an easily accessible place, one of which is football. Football is one of the sports favored by the entire world community from children to adults. Until now, it might be said that football has become a new kind of 'religion' or theology for the world community.

The development of football in Indonesia itself is currently very rapidly developing, with the emergence of football schools

in every area from the village to every city in Indonesia, there are almost all football schools. The impact of the many soccer schools in each region in Indonesia is that there are football competitions at an early age ranging from 7 years to 12 years old of age, and 13 years to 16 years of age in junior high age or often we call senior in the official competition namely the Indonesian league competition which later many players will be called to enter the Indonesian national team squad.

The rise of early age competitions is packaged as well as possible professionally so that many children want to enter their football schools because they can represent the region, making parents proud to bridge them to achieve their goals, because according to the wider community that football in the current era with coaching Through soccer school, it is expected to become a skilled soccer player so that he can raise individual achievements and can also elevate the achievements of a region at the national level and even raise Indonesia in the eyes of the international community.

The confidence of a football player of an early age is very important and must be built, it aims to achieve a training process so that players are able to show the best performance in the match. Other than that, another important factor that is also very important to achieve this, is the role of parents in supporting children, parental support is influential in supporting the process of training and competing in football games. Achieving a good self-confidence can also be influenced by the support of parents.

Ragunan Soccer School Soccer School has many national players in the future, in the Ragunan Soccer School soccer school there are several age groups including 6 to 8 years, 9 to 10 years, and 11 to 13 years, with 60 active players take part in the training session. The trainers at the Ragunan Soccer School soccer school are also coaches who are competent in the field of soccer, especially early age and have had coaching licenses and some of them are from the Faculty of Sports Science, Jakarta State University.

In this study the focus of attention is the role of parents in the confidence of players, the role of parental support is an external factor, namely social support given by parents to children, which is reviewed based on the sport confidence model identifying three components or dimensions, namely :

Exercise and physical skills (physical skills and training, cognitive efficiency (cognitive efficiency), resilience. On the basis of this understanding the researcher wanted to try to study and examine the role that parents made in the self-confidence of the U-11 Ragunan Soccer School players in a study. This study aims to find out how the personal role of themselves is U-11 Ragunan Soccer School.

II. METHOD

In this study, researchers discussed data on the role of U-11 players in Ragunan Soccer School, especially the role of self-U-11 players. Based on data from students enrolled in Ragunan Soccer School. According to Sugiyono [2] the population is the entire research subject. Population is the totality of all possible values, the results of calculating or measuring, qualitative and quantitative about certain characteristics of all complete and clear members of the group whose characteristics they want to study. the population in this study were parents of Ragunan Soccer School U-11 players totaling 116 parents.

In this study the sampling technique uses "incidental sampling" technique, incidental sampling is a technique of sampling by chance, that anyone who accidentally / incidentally meets the researcher can be used as a sample, if viewed as someone who happens to be found suitable as a data source. That is as many as 65 parents of U-11 Ragunan Soccer School players.

The instrument lattice to facilitate the formulation of the instrument. The instrument used to obtain data in this study is a closed questionnaire. The closed questionnaire is a questionnaire that has been provided with answers so that the respondent just chooses, research instruments using supporting tools or writing facilities such as pencils and writing boards.

Data analysis techniques used in this study consist of the following steps : Calculate the answer score of each respondent from each question item in each dimension. In calculating the contribution of the role of parents to the confidence of players in the U-11 Year of Ragunan Soccer School, researchers used the average formula (mean).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Description

Description of the data from this study is intended to present a general description of the place of research and research results. The score presented is an interpretation of the characteristics of respondents from the results of a survey of the role of parents on the confidence of players in the U-11 Ragunan Soccer School. Data from the questionnaire results were filled with 65 respondents conducted in the hall of Ragunan GOR complex, South Jakarta, Sunday market district.

B. Description of Characteristics of Respondents

Respondents who were successfully met and were willing to fill out the questionnaire had different characteristics between respondents to one another. Based on the results of processing data from 65 respondents, researchers classify into 3

categories, namely, parents of young adults (20-40 years), middle-aged parents (aged 40-55 years), and elderly parents (55-70 years). The results obtained were 26 respondents from parents of young adults, 38 respondents from middle-aged parents, and 1 respondent from elderly parents. This can be seen from the table and diagram below.

Based on the respondents in this study, the differences in the level of education of each respondent are grouped into 3 groups, namely, elementary - junior high school (basic education), high school / vocational school (secondary education), and Colleague (higher education). The number of respondents with elementary school - junior high school (basic education) was 6 respondents (9%), respondents with high school / vocational school (secondary education) were 29 respondents (44%), while respondents with Colleague (higher education) education were 30 respondents (46%).

Parents are a family component consisting of father and mother, and are the result of a legal marriage bond that can form a family. Parents have the responsibility to educate, nurture and guide their children to reach certain stages that deliver children to be ready in community life. While the understanding of parents above, cannot be separated from the understanding of the family, because parents are part of a large family that has largely been replaced by a nuclear family consisting of father, mother and children, parents have a strong influence on the development of their children.

In further development, the community knows the term biological parents, step parents and adoptive parents. sometimes the teacher's school environment is a parent at school, in a non-formal school environment such as a football coach school is a parent at the time of the field. The education world recognizes the term parents and guardians of students. Parents are understood as biological parents of students, while guardians of students are understood as those who assume responsibility or are authorized to take care of all the needs of students or students, usually relatives or other families besides biological parents.

Parents' attitudes influence the way they treat children, and their treatment of children in turn affects the child's attitude towards them and their behavior. Basically the relationship between parents and children depends on the attitude of parents. If the attitude of parents' benefits, the relationship between parents and children will be much better than if the parents' attitude is not positive.

In educating children, basically there are many roles from parents, which will affect the mindset and behavior of a child. Some typical parental attitudes are as follows: (1) Protect heavily, (2) permissive, (3) pamper, (4) rejection, (5) acceptance, (6) domination, (7) subject to children, (8) favoritism, (9) ambition of parents. The confidence model in sports is designed to provide a meaningful framework in order to expand the study of self-confidence in sports, especially to increase athletes' confidence in sports achievement. Self confidence in sports is explained by [22] that: "Sport confidence is defined as the degree of certainty individuals possess about their ability to be successful in sport. Sport confidence is a more general conceptualization of self-confidence." Related to self-confidence in sports. The picture

shows that the dimensions of organizational culture include cultural forces affecting human behavior, such as the level of competition, the state of the athlete's motivation, the expected goals and sports structure, and the influence of other sources, and the athlete's self-confidence. Self-confidence is a determining factor in appearance, because it is a determining factor, confidence must be optimal. Excessive confidence (over confidence) occurs when an athlete assesses his ability to exceed that of an opponent.

As children grow, they go through several stages of development. They are not developing at all, children have different needs and behaviors. for this reason it is important to realize the specific character and priorities of each stage from childhood and adolescence, pay attention to physical, physiological and psychological aspects [22].



Fig. 1. Grass root Indonesian Junior League

In the physiological development of the player, it does not always take place in a precise manner, where there are always similarities in the period and acceleration of physical development. The trainer also needs to pay attention to special cases in the player's physiological development.

C. Development of physical abilities

The development of physical abilities occurs in line with good growth. The better the physical growth, the more likely it is to improve its physical abilities. Physical abilities whose development is quite large are strength, balance, and flexibility. The development of mastery of motion in doing basic movements will be better if you get enough opportunities to do it. Basic motion development occurs in line with physical growth and development. Increased mastery of basic movements can be identified as follows; Better movement in body mechanics, Increase in control and fine motor skills, Movement patterns are getting better.

The following is a table of the stages of the development of soccer players originating from the license trainer's curriculum syllabus and course D. Basic training includes an age group of 6 to 10 years. At this age children usually start the era of formal education by going to school. This means that psychologically children only know the world outside the home. Physiologically, the fundamental motor movements are usually still rough and untrained. In this phase included in the category of the stage of playing fun and this phase is referred to as junior E - F. Ragunan Soccer School soccer school is a soccer school located in the capital city of Jakarta, located on the street Harsono RM, GOR Ragunan, South Jakarta. Ragunan Soccer school was established in 1992, since the

Ragunan Soccer School soccer school was committed to developing and participating in advancing Indonesian football through coaching at an early age.

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IV. CONCLUSION

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