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SPORT AND SPORTSCIENCES

**“The Role And Contribution Of Sport
And Sportsciences In Enhancing
A Better Quality Of Life”**



**Kerjasama antara
Universitas Negeri Padang dan
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia**

Pangeran Beach Hotel
Padang, 12 – 13 September 2013

PROCEEDING

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR ON SPORT AND SPORTSCIENCES

The Role and Contribution of Sport and Sportscience in Enchancing A Better Quality of Life

Dr. Norlena Salamuddin
Dr. Mohd Taib Harun
Prof. Dr.Sayuti Syahara, MS, AIFO
Dr. Syahril B, M.Pd
Drs. Arsil, M.Pd
Drs. Syafrizar, M.Pd

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KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur kehadirat Allah SWT karena atas perkenan-Nya telah dapat menyusun Prosiding Seminar Internasional dengan tema ***“The Role and Contribution of Sport and Sportscience in Enchancing a Better Quality of Life”***.

Seminar Internasional ini merupakan bagian dari kontribusi Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Padang yang bekerjasama dengan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia untuk melakukan diseminasi dan mengkomunikasikan serta bertukar fikiran mengenai topik-topik terbaru dari olahraga dan ilmu keolahragaan dan untuk selanjutnya mencari jalan keluar terbaik dari masalah-masalah yang aktual melalui pendekatan inter-disipliner.

Untuk itu, kami menghaturkan terima kasih kepada Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) yang sudah dapat melakukan kerjasama dengan Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP), dalam hal ide pelaksanaan kegiatan seminar ini, pemerintah provinsi Sumatera Barat, pemerintah kabupaten/kota se-Sumatera Barat, DPRD provinsi Sumatera Barat, pimpinan Universitas Negeri Padang, pimpinan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, pimpinan Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan UNP, Bank Nagari Cabang UNP, para penyaji makalah, dan peserta seminar. Semoga amal baik Bapak/Ibu memperoleh balasan baik yang berlipat ganda dari Allah SWT.

Padang, September 2013
Dekan FIK UNP,

Drs. Arsil, M.Pd
NIP. 19600317 198602 1 002

KATA SAMBUTAN KETUA PANITIA PELAKSANA

Walaupun bukan segala-galanya, kebermanfaatan olahraga tidak hanya dapat difahami dan dirasakan secara teoretik semata tetapi harus dapat diaplikasikan ke dalam kehidupan yang nyata. Bagaimanapun juga kajian-kajian secara teoretik masih diperlukan untuk hal-hal yang dapat diterima, secara rasional sehingga olahraga dapat diterima tidak saja secara empirik tetapi juga secara teoretik.

Perkembangan dunia yang begitu sangat pesat, memaksa kita mempersiapkan sumber daya yang memiliki daya saing yang tidak saja secara local tetapi juga harus bersifat universal. Era Globalisasi dan persaingan pasar bebas, telah menjadi ancaman dan sekaligus tantangan untuk bisa bersaing dengan bangsa-bangsa di belahan dunia lainnya. Seluruh aspek kehidupan akan terkena imbasnya tidak terkecuali dalam aspek pendidikan mulai dari tingkat pendidikan paling rendah sampai ke tingkat yang paling tinggi.

Seiring dengan perkembangan dunia saat ini, perkembangan olahraga sangatlah pesat. Perkembangan ini diiringi dengan bermunculan *issue* dan pengetahuan di bidang olahraga. Informasi-informasi yang aktual seputar olahraga bermunculan. Diharapkan forum seminar ini mampu memberikan wadah untuk dapat mengkomunikasikan serta bertukar fikiran mengenai topik-olahraga dan ilmu keolahragaan dan untuk selanjutnya mencari pemecahan masalah.

Perguruan Tinggi khususnya Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Padang (FIK UNP), juga ikut bertanggungjawab dan terjun langsung dalam rangka mempersiapkan SDM di atas melalui penyiapan generasi menghadapi *issue-issue* yang muncul dalam dunia olahraga. Sehingga out come yang dihasilkan bisa disejajarkan dan memiliki daya saing yang handal dalam menjawab tantangan era globalisasi dan persaingan pasar bebas.

Untuk tujuan itulah, FIK UNP melakukan perintisan awal melalui kegiatan seminar internasional yang bertemakan “***The Role and Contribution of Sport and Sportscience in Enchancing a Better Quality of Life***”. Tujuan Seminar adalah untuk mengkomunikasikan dan bertukar pengalaman topik-topik terbaru dari olahraga dan ilmu keolahragaan dan mencari jalan keluar terbaik untuk masalah-masalah yang aktual melalui pendekatan interdisipliner .

Seminar ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 12 dan 13 September 2013. Seminar ini bertempat di Pangeran Beach Hotel Kota Padang Provinsi Sumatera Barat. Sebagai Ketua Pelaksana kegiatan ini, saya ingin menyampaikan penghargaan yang setinggi-tingginya kepada FIK UNP Padang, serta kepada Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia dan semua anggota panitia yang telah berupaya sekuat tenaga, menyisihkan waktu dan tenaganya dalam rangka mensukseskan acara ini. Terima kasih atas kerjasama dan komitmennya.

Terakhir saya menyampaikan rasa terima kasih yang paling dalam khususnya kepada para pembicara kunci yaitu Dr. Ir. Roy Suryo, Menteri Pemuda dan Olahraga, Prof. Dr. Phil Yanuar Kiram Rektor UNP Padang, Prof. Dr. Hemut Digel Universitas Tübingen, Prof. Dr. Jackueline D. Goodway, OHIO State University USA, Dr. Mohd. Taib Harun, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Dr. Michael Koh, Republic Polytechnic Singapore, Dr. Norlena Salamuddin, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Prof. Dr. Joko Pekik Irianto, Deputi Peningkatan Olahraga Prestasi Kemenpora, Dr. Ian Harris Sujae, Republic Polytechnic Singapore, Robert Jhon Ballard Australian Strength and Conditioning Assosiation dan khususnya kepada para pembicara kunci yang datang dari luar negeri, saya berharap semoga selama keberadaan di kota Padang, memperoleh pengalaman yang baik dan menyenangkan dan diiringi doa semoga selamat kembali pulang menuju rumah dan keluarga masing-masing. Semoga hasil seminar ini akan membawa pencerahan bagi kita semua, bagaimana upaya yang harus dilakukan oleh Perguruan Tinggi khususnya FIK UNP Padang dalam membentuk manusia Indonesia yang berdaya saing tidak saja secara local tetapi juga internasional. Semoga amal baik Bapak/Ibu memperoleh balasan baik yang berlipat ganda dari Allah SWT.

Ketua Pelaksana,

Prof. Dr. Sayuti Syahara, M.S., AIFO

KATA PENGANTAR EDITOR

Pertama dan yang paling utama, kami panjatkan puji syukur kehadirat Allah SWT, atas petunjuk dan karunia-Nya, sehingga Prosiding Seminar Internasional Olahraga dan Ilmu Keolahragaan dengan tema ***“The Role and Contribution of Sport and Sport Science in Enchancing a Better Quality of Life”*** yang akan dilaksanakan pada tanggal 12 s/d 13 September 2013 dapat diselesaikan dan diterbitkan.

Seminar tersebut terselenggara berkat kerjasama antara Universitas Negeri Padang dengan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia yang mengundang keynote speaker sebanyak 8 (delapan) orang yang berasal dari Jerman, Amerika, Australia, Malaysia, Singapura dan Indonesia serta didukung oleh 62 makalah teknis yang disampaikan dalam sidang paralel. Di dalam prosiding ini berisi 4 makalah keynote speaker dan hasil karya tulis ilmiah lainnya yang berasal dari berbagai institusi yaitu; 1) University of Tübingen, 2) The Ohio State University, 3) Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 4) Universitas Padjadjaran, 5) Universitas Negeri Medan, 6) Universitas Negeri Jakarta, 7) Universitas Negeri Padang, 8) Universitas Negeri Manado, 9) Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, 10) Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 11) Universitas Negeri Semarang, 12) Universitas Cendrawasih, 13) Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Singaraja, 14) Universitas Bina Darma Palembang, 15) KONI Provinsi Sumatera Barat, 16) KONI DKI, 17) Sekolah Dasar Negeri 7 Keliat Ogan Ilir Palembang.

Prosiding ini telah melalui proses editing oleh dewan editor/penilai karya tulis ilmiah serta dilengkapi dengan diskusi dan tanya jawab pada saat seminar berlangsung. Semoga penerbitan prosiding ini dapat memberi manfaat dan dapat dijadikan acuan dalam pengembangan penelitian yang terkait dengan perkembangan dunia keolahragaan. Kami mengucapkan terima kasih yang sebesar-besarnya kepada semua pihak yang terlibat dalam penyelesaian penyusunan prosiding ini dan mohon maaf atas ketidaksempurnaan dalam penerbitan prosiding ini.

Editor

1. Dr. Norlena Salamuddin
2. Dr. Mohd Taib Harun
3. Prof.Dr.Sayuti Syahara, MS, AIFO
4. Dr. Syahril B, M.Pd
5. Drs. Arsil, M.Pd
6. Drs. Syafrizar, M.Pd

**JADWAL KEGIATAN SEMINAR INTERNATIONAL
PADANG, 12 - 13 SEPTEMBER 2013**

HARI/ TANGGAL	WAKTU	KEGIATAN	KETERANGAN	PENANGGUNG JAWAB	
HARI KE 1					
Kamis, 12 September 2013	08.00 - 09.00	PENDAFTARAN/REGISTRASI		Seksi Acara	
		PEMBUKAAN/PERESMIAN		Seksi Acara	
		Laporan Ketua Panitia	Prof. Dr. Sayuti Syahara, MS.,AIFO		
		Sambutan	Prof. Dr. Phil. Yanuar Kiram (Rektor UNP)		
		Sambutan	Prof. Dr. Irwan Prayitno, M,Sc (Gubernur Sumbar		
		Sambutan dan Pembukaan Seminar	Dr. Ir. Roy Suryo (Menpora)		
	10.00 - 10.30	ISTIRAHAT/ TEA BREACK			
	10.30 - 12.30	PLENARI I/ PLENO I			Ruri Famelia
		1. Prof. Dr. Helmut Digel	Universitat Tubingan - Germany		
		2. Prof. Dr. Jackie Goodway	OHIO State University - USA		
		3. Prof. Dr. Joko Pekik Irianto, M.Kes.,AIFO	Deputi Peningkatan Olahraga Prestasi Kemenpora - INA		
		4. Dr. Michael Koh	Republic Polytecnic Singapore		
	12.30 - 14.00	ISTIRAHAT/ LUNCH BREAK			

	14.00 - 17.00	PARALLEL SESSION I :			
		RUANG 1.	Physical Education	Bafirman	
		RUANG 2.	Physical Education	Khairuddin	
		RUANG 3.	Psychologi	Wilda Welis	
	RUANG 4.	Psychologi	Umar		
	17.00 - Selesai	ISTIRAHAT/MINUM PETANG			
HARI KE 2					
Jum'at, 13 september 2013	09.00 - 11.30	PARALLEL SESSION II :			
		RUANG 1.	Management	Bafirman	
		RUANG 2.	Physical Education	Khairuddin	
		RUANG 3.	Psychologi & Recreation Sport	Wilda Welis	
	RUANG 4.	Training Theory	Umar		
		12.00 - 14.00	ISTIRAHAT / LUNCH BREAK		
	14.00 - 16.00	PLENARI II/ PELNO II			
		1. Dr. Taib Harun	Universitas Kebangsaan Malaysia	Rina Ambarwati	
		2. Mr. Robert John Ballard	Australian Strenght Conditioning Assoconiation		
		3. Dr. Noerlena Salamuddin	Universitas Kebangsaan Malaysia		
4. Prof. Dr. A. Purba, MS.,AIFO	Universitas Padjajaran				
	16.00 - Selesai	PENUTUPAN			

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INFLUENCE OF TEACHER PROFESSIONALISM OF SPORTS PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HEALTH IN THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS' CHARACTER

Bafirman
Padang State University, Indonesia

Abstract: Character education through a variety of subjects including the 'Penjasorkes' (Sports Physical Education and Health) learning at school for recent period starts to touch the level of introduction of norms or values, and yet it does not touch at the level of internalization and action in everyday life. Professionalism of 'Penjasorkes' teachers is crucial to run the effective and efficient learning activity, because it has required a series of professions to become 'Penjasorkes' teachers, who will produce students who are smart, critical, innovative, democratic, have good character, dignified, and provide an example for the formation of high quality of human resources. The research is objective to see the effect of 'Penjasorkes' teacher's professionalism toward the formation of students' character. This research was designed by using qualitative and quantitative approaches and was designed descriptively, in the form of "cross-sectional" study. The population in this research were the certified 'Penjasorkes' teachers, the students and the principals of public school in Junior High Schools in Padang city. The samples were determined by purposive sampling. Data was collected by questionnaire, observation and interview. The analysis results found that (1) Professionalism of 'Penjasorkes' teachers affects very significantly to the formation of students' character in Junior High School in Padang city. (2) Professionalism of 'Penjasorkes' teachers is significantly associated with the state of students' character.

Introduction

Teachers become spearhead in improving the quality of human resources. To be a professional teacher and dignified one is a dream of all of us, because it will give birth to the nation who are intelligent, critical, innovative, democratic, moral, dignified, and provide role models for students. Professionalism of 'Penjasorkes' teachers is crucial to the effective and efficient learning activity, because it has a set of requirements for the profession of 'Penjasorkes' teacher.

There are many factors to be considered in the study, both internal and external. Among many external factors, one that greatly affect the students is the teacher. Success or failure of students in learning at school is one of the causes depending on the teacher. When students are at home, the students are in the parent's responsibility; but the responsibility

is taken by the school teachers when they are at school. Meanwhile, people have high expectations that their children experienced positive-constructive changes due to their interaction with the teacher.

The success of a teacher can be seen from the process and results. In terms of process, the teacher is able to engage successfully when the majority of learners are physically active both mentally and socially in the learning process. In terms of results, the teacher is said successful when learning that was taught provides learners are able change behavior for the better. In contrast, from the students side, the learning will be successful if it fulfills two requirements: (1) learning is a student's needs, and (2) there is readiness for learning, namely readiness to gain new experiences both knowledge and skills.

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 in 2003 about National Education System (Education), chapter IX Article 39 paragraph (2): "Educators are professionals in charge of planning and implementing the learning process, assessing learning outcomes, coaching and training, as well as perform research and community service, particularly for educators in higher education".

Teacher's professionalism is at stake when it becomes a demand towards democratic learning, because the demands reflects an increasingly complex needs of the students, not only the ability of teachers to master the learning process but also other skills that are psychological, strategic and productive. These demands can only be answered by a professional teacher. Therefore, as an educator, a teacher should be professional as defined in the the law of National Education System. The presence of a professional teacher is never subsided, because it comes as the most reliable subject.

Character education in schools has been touched on the introduction of new norms, and yet the internalization and action in everyday life. The formation of character is generally only used as the accompaniment effect (nurturant effect) or a *hidden curriculum*, which is inserted in the cognitive and psychomotor domains. Competent educational institutions find an effective educational tool in shaping the character of students. Education or educating is not only limited to transfer knowledge, but more important thing is to establish the character of students to be kind, courteous, ethical and aesthetic in everyday life.

Next in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 in 2003 on National Education System, argued that the curriculum in primary and secondary education shall include, these items: *Education of Physical Sport and Health* ('Penjasorkes'). 'Penjasorkes', is a discipline which is a sub-system of national education which is prosecuted to appear as a key in the development of human resources, namely the man who has the ability, skills and personality to suit the demands of development.

'Penjasorkes' utilizes the physical to develop integrity of human beings. Through the physical activity the mental and emotional aspects leads to develop that contribute to the improvements in mind and body that affects

all aspects of a person's daily life. Holistic approach to body and soul includes the emphasis on the three educational domains: psychomotor, cognitivity and affectivity. Robert Gensemer (in Freeman, 2001) expresses that 'Penjasorkes' is termed as the process of creating "a good body as a good place for the mind or soul". The importance of sport as one of the necessities of life is like being floated in the Indonesia national anthem lyrics "*Rise up his soul rise up his body for Indonesia Raya*".

Baron Piere de Coubertin in Lutan (2001) says, "the ultimate goal of sport and physical education lies in its role as a unique container of perfecting character, and as a vehicle to own and form a strong personality, good character and noble qualities; just people who has the moral virtues such as these characters will be useful citizens ". Sports does not only mean it is able to support the quality of human resources, but it is also able to foster a culture of social religius culture based on the values of sportsmanship, creativity, discipline and responsibility.

Message from the Minister of National Education on the occasion of National Education Day 2011 expressed the theme "character education as a pillar of national revival with subthemes achieve accomplishments and uphold morality". Character education has actually been done in schools for a long time, especially in learning 'Penjasorkes'. 'Penjasorkes' is an educational program through motion or *play* and *sport*. It contains the sense that movement, games, or certain sports are chosen merely as a means of educating. 'Penjasorkes' which is well-directed, is able to make participants engage in conducive activities to develop a healthy lifestyle, to develop socially, and to contribute to physical and mental health.

The role 'Penjasorkes' teachers on the formation of students' character expressed generally by some practitioners that it has not demonstrated professional. Their performance is considered weak, not fully able to perform the role and function optimally for the development of students' character education. Most teachers are less prepared the 'Penjasorkes' learning device which is able to analized values in each material for the formation of student character. A professional 'Penjasorkes' teacher is expected to address the question of the students' character that is needed to establish the quality of human resources.

Method

This type of research is qualitative and quantitative, with the draft "cross-sectional", which analyze the characteristic of a population at a specific time or certain subsequent stage. The population of the study was 'Penjasorkes' teachers who have a certificate of certification, who spread at 37 Junior High Schools; and the population includes 27.596 Junior High School Students in Padang city, as well as the associated principal as the main informan. The research sample is determined in stages: *first*, to determine the research area of Padang; *second* and *third*, to determine purposive sampling, schools, teachers and students of class VIII 'Penjasorkes'. The study was set at four Junior High Schools, namely;

SMP Negeri 1 Padang by the number of 40 students, 2 SMP Negeri Padang by the number of 40 students, SMP Negeri 8 Padang with 35 students and SMP Negeri 30 Padang with 40 students.

Techniques of data collection was done through questionnaire, interviews, and direct observation of teacher's professionalism which refers to the formation of students' character. Questionnaire was prepared by the grille and then was developed into the form of a statement about the influence of professionalism of teachers of *Physical Sports and Health Education* ('Penjasorkes teacher) to the formation of students' character. Data and information were analyzed descriptively, and the research uses a simple correlation, that is, using *Spearman Brown* correlation and *t-test*.

Results

Before testing the hypotheses, firstly, the data were obtained; then, they were analyzed descriptively. The following step is conducting tests of normality and homogeneity of variance test. The research hypothesis testing using correlation techniques and t-test, with a confidence level $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Hypothesis testing is done to see: (1) the influence of professionalism of 'Penjasorkes' teacher to the formation of students' character, and (2) the relationship between professionalism of 'Penjasorkes' teacher with state of students' character.

Results of testing hypotheses: (1) Professionalism of 'Penjasorkes' teacher has very significant influence on the formation of student character with the calculation of $p = 0.00$ ($p < 0,01$). (2) professionalism 'Penjasorkes' teacher correlates significantly ($\alpha = 0.01$) with the the state of the learners' character ($0.392 > r$ table 0.206). (2)

Discussion

In accordance with the findings that professionalism of 'Penjasorkes' teacher is very significantly influence on the formation of students' character, and professionalism of 'Penjasorkes' teachers correlates significantly with the state of the students' character. A professional 'Penjasorkes' teacher has such these competence: (a) able to make lesson planning, (b) able to educate students through physical activity in order to develop the ability of organic, neuromuscular, intellectual, emotional, cultural and spiritual, (c) able to evaluate the process and outcomes of learning, (d) able to use the evaluation results for remedial, and (e) use the results of research to improve the quality of learning.

Being a professional teacher according Daradjat Zakiah et al (1992: 41) is not arbitrary, but must meet some requirements such as: (1) piety to Allah SWT. It is not possible to educate children to be obedient to God, if he did not fear Him. He is a role model for the students. (2) Knowledgeable, a diploma certificate is not merely a piece of paper, but the proof that the owner has to have a certain knowledge and abilities which are needed for

a position. (3) Healthy body, body health greatly affects the spirit of working. (4) Behave well, teachers' manner is very important in the students' character education.

When 'Penjasorkes' teachers consider teaching merely convey the subject matter they will be different from the teachers who think teaching is a process of providing assistance to students. These differences ultimately affect the ability of teachers to implement instructional strategies. The professional 'Penjasorkes' teachers thought that the aim of teaching is to change the attitude of students towards a better and character.

Teachers who have a material oriented view tends to apply learning with one-way pattern, less giving freedom to the students to be creative in learning. The condition will affect the quality of learning. The process of learning activities is successful when learners are actively engaged both physically and mentally in the learning process.

According to the Minister of National Education Regulation No. 41 of 2007 on the Standard Process of Education, include: Planning the learning process, doing implementation of the learning process and learning the outcome assessment. Implementation of learning is done in an interactive way, inspiring, having fun, challenging, and motivating the students to actively participate and provide enough space for innovation, creativity, and independence which fit to their talents, interests, as well as physical and psychological development of the students.

Professional 'Penjasorkes' teachers who have responsibility for increasing physical fitness of students, lead the activity in which play or practice along with learning, as a motivator and disciplinarian. For achievement of learning goals in each meeting is often encountered that some students have difficulty in mastering *skills* motion. Under these conditions as Penjasorkes teachers, they are required to have professionalism in service to the achievement of learning objectives.

Professionalism of 'Penjasorkes' teachers are able to give the best service (*to serve the common good*) which is accompanied by the dedication of *human welfare*. This means that the teachers prioritizes the human values rather than the material values. So even if a teacher has a high ability but does not have the self-motivation to perform these tasks he will not be able to carry out his duties in a professional manner (Ibrahim Bafadal, 2009:5).

Professionalism as a Penjasorkes teacher means that he is able to master the field finely and deeply. 'Penjasorkes' teachers not only convey knowledge by words or writing, but also have practiced the skills directly in front of the students. So that a 'Penjasorkes' teacher must be skilled in practicing certain activities in the learning process, although he is not an expert on the sport. He has previously analyzed the values contained in any learning material in designing the learning process for the formation of learners' character.

According Wiranto (1997: 4), emotional intelligence can be developed through 'Penjasorkes'. Understanding the essence of emotional

intelligence by Lutan (1997), includes four aspects: self-control, diligence, perseverance and the ability to motivate yourself. The conclusion is that emotional intelligence is one internal factor in determining student success. If the achievement motivation is enhanced, the learning outcomes of 'Penjasorkes' will increase as well. Conversely, if the students' achievement motivation is declining achievement of 'Penjasorkes' learning outcomes will be low.

According to Singer (1980), achievement motivation is a motif for pacing with someone's own advantages and benefits of others. Achievement motivation is Beneficial to draw the best predictor for students' achievement. Thus, 'Penjasorkes' teachers should consider intervene to improve students' achievement motivation in order to assist the students in carrying out their duties with spiritfully and seriously.

Weinberg and Gould (2003:533) states that participation in an exercise program is able to build character, improve one's moral reasoning and educate him to apply sportsmanship. Sports activities in learning 'Penjasorkes' contain ethical values of *fair play*. *Fair play* is an awareness that is always attached, that opponent / friend compete or play sports fraternity are tied though.

According Lutan (2001) *fair play* is a form of self-esteem as reflected in: (1) honesty and sense of justice, (2) respect for the opponent, either in defeat or victory, (3) attitude and selfless actions, (4) assertiveness and authority in the event of an opponent or spectators do not *play fair*, and (5) humility in victory, and peace / self-control in defeat.

Successful implementation of the application of the character values of the students, relates to the quality of professionalism owned 'Penjasorkes' teacher. According Sudarsono (2009.139) character is a trait that will manifest themselves in the ability to push out (inside out), which leads the person to perform a commendable display. Education which is building character oriented will produce students who will display a virtue or display commendable with appropriate levels of their knowledge.

Suharjana (2011, 25) suggests that 'Penjasorkes' is an efficacy unquestionable media to build the nation's character. Development of ethics, positive values, discipline, sportsmanship, and fast in making a decision are product 'Penjasorkes' encountered during a long process. Penjasorkes can also be used as an arena to develop honesty, promote integrity, and develop a sense of respect for other people's social environment.

According to the Journal *Education Leadership* in Ruspindi (2008), it states that there are five sizes of a teacher stated professional: (1) Have a commitment to students and the learning process, (2) Master the instructional materials and the techniques how to teach, (3) Have responsibility for monitoring the students' ability to learn through variety of evaluation techniques, (4) have ability to think systematically in doing the task, and (5) should be part of a learning community within their profession.

Professional 'Penjasorkes' teachers will carry out their duties well if they have the ability and motivation to carry out this task to change the attitude of students towards a better behaviour and character. Although a teacher has high ability but does not have the motivation to carry out the task himself, the teacher will not be able to carry out their duties in a professional manner (Ibrahim Bafadal, 2009:5).

Conclusions And Recommendations

1. Professionalism of 'Penjasorkes' teacher has very significant influence on the formation of students' character. Therefore, 'Penjasorkes' teachers need to develop their professionalism to have competencies related to their duties as an educator in various ways, such as training, professional education of teachers (PPG), attending seminars and so on.
2. Professionalism 'Penjasorkes' teacher correlates significantly with the state of the students' character. It is recommended that teachers of 'Penjasorkes' be always creative in implementing the curriculum, analyzing the materials and the values contained in any learning material, and then design a learning process for the formation of character and improve the quality of physical fitness of the students, so that every content of the curriculum can be achieved better, and students become competent learners as expected.

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