

INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH

**MAPPING AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF INSTITUTIONAL
COOPERATION OF HEALTH AND RECREATION EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
WITH RELATED INSTITUTION**



HEALTH AND RECREATION EDUCATION DEPARTMENT TEAM

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MAPPING AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION OF HEALTH AND RECREATION EDUCATION DEPARTMENT WITH RELATED INSTITUTIONS

By: Health and Recreation Education Department Team

Abstract

This study aims at (1) investigating and understanding the cooperation opportunities (cooperation mapping) of Sport Science Study Program and related agencies (2) discovering and understanding the forms of cooperation opportunities of Sport Science Study Program with related institutions (3) investigating and understanding the obstacles and barriers faced and the potential to be faced in study program cooperation and related agencies (4) providing recommendations regarding the strategic plans that can be arranged to optimize study program cooperations with related institutions.

The research uses qualitative research approach. The first analysis process was data reduction where the results of FGD data and interview transcripts and field notes of observations were reduced and then sorted based on the initial list of themes and the themes that emerged during data collection. The next process was the reconstruction of data and thematic analysis. Thematic analysis was performed by repeatedly reading the transcripts, comparing and contrasting the data obtained from all respondents on a single theme and across themes by using bubbling technique. The last step is concluding the relationship between one theme to another theme on the overall respondents and inventory of all important findings are.

The research shows that the sport science Study Program Department has a need and an opportunity to cooperate with other various institutions. The form of developed cooperation is by intra curricular, extracurricular, public service, and the use of Sport Science graduates. Some institutions that can be developed to work with Sport Science Studies Program Department of Health Education and Recreation Faculty of Sport Science YSU are the Department of Tourism and Public Health.

A. Background

In 1999, the Health and Recreation Education Department was given a mandate by Faculty of Sport Science to organize bachelor degree study program of non-educational Sport Science in Faculty of Sport Science YSU. This study program aims at producing professional graduates (i) who have academic competence in health sport and with body fitness expertise, physique therapy and rehabilitation, and adaptive body activity, (ii) producing research which support education development and teaching in health sport, (iii) producing and implementing public service activity program by applying and (iv) disseminating research results and development of health sport.

To accomplish those objectives, there are some basic needs in Sport Science in Health and Recreation Education Department of which the need of (i) the development of human resource quality improvement, (ii) improvement of infrastructures of instructional media, (iii) the establishment and development of the concentration of rehabilitation therapy expertise, adaptive and physical fitness, and (iv) development of support facilities in the teaching-learning process.

Broadly, several programs planned cover those programs are; 1) improvement of education provider quality, 2) improvement of administrative service quality consisting of; and 3) improvement of planning quality. The proposed programs on each explained activity in the department development plan lead to the creation of a conducive Teaching Learning Process, effective and efficient so that students get a high GPA, the shorter time period of study and work waiting period is relatively short. The graduates are ready to compete in facing global market and to provide academic and professional skill provisions.

Meanwhile, relationships with the Sport Science Study program with stakeholders, including relationships with fitness centres at several hotels and non-hotels, medical rehabilitation centres, adaptive services schools which until now are only limited by teaching-learning process activities, namely the practice of field work, yet until the distribution of graduates.

Since 1999 until now, the Faculty of Sport Science YSU has not had a Special Job Market (BKK), although some graduates have been channelled into a hotel and non hotel, professional sport clubs as rehabilitation workers. Cooperation with other associations such as YAKKUM Bethesda and PRSBG Temanggung is still to be incidental, such as the associations were invited to provide input on creating new curriculum, seminars /department workshops, etc.

This research is a qualitative research that focuses on mapping institutional cooperation opportunity efforts of Sport Science Study Program with related institutions. In this research, opportunities, obstacles and strategies will be explored that aim for making Sport Science Study Program to have a network that can provide maximum benefit for the graduates. These pieces of information are also needed as materials for preparing the curriculum and learning strategies related to market needs.

B. Formulation of the Problem

From the background above, it can be formulated as follows:

1. How far is the cooperation opportunity (Cooperation Mapping) of Sport Science Study Program with other agencies?
2. In what form is the cooperation opportunity of Sport Science Study Program to its related agencies?
3. How are the potential obstacles and barriers faced by the study program with related agencies in the cooperation?
4. How are the strategic plans that can be organized to optimize the cooperation of the study program and related agencies?

C. Research Objectives

1. Discovering and understanding the cooperation opportunities (cooperation mapping) of Sport Science Study Program and related agencies.
2. Discovering and understanding the forms of cooperation opportunities of Sport Science Study Program with related institutions.
3. Investigating and understanding the obstacles and barriers faced and the potential to be faced in study program cooperation and related agencies.
4. Providing recommendations regarding the strategic plans that can be arranged to optimize study program cooperations with related institutions.

D. Research Significance

1. Institution

This research is expected to contribute to the institutions in pioneering the opportunities of cooperation with related institutions.

2. Lecturers

It aims at providing information about opportunities for cooperation with other institutions so that institutions can provide context during teaching-learning process.

3. Students

For students, this study is expected to give supports to enhance the easiness of the graduates to have jobs and to minimize the waiting period of employment for graduates.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Department Information

In accordance with the General Director of University Education of Culture and Education Department of Indonesia Republic, Number 171/DIKTI/Kep/1999, the Health Education and Recreation Department (PKR) was asked to run non-educational bachelor degree study program of Sport Science (IKORA) that is in exact science branch under the Faculty of Sport Science (FIK) UNY. The new study program managed by the department is expected to produce professional scientists in sport science, specifically in health sport.

1. Vision and Mission of Department

The vision of the department is to realize Sport Science Study Program which is responsive, creative, innovative, fair, peaceful, and polite in implementing *Tri Dharma* (three objectives) of University, to be able producing non-educational Sport Science graduates who are excellent, professional, devoted to God, having knowledge, personality, and understanding of sport science skill and behaviour. The mission of this department is to strengthen the study program's existence systematically, efficiently, and synergically as a study program that has specialty of sport to support sport science in order to provide education and teaching, research, and public service in synergy to realize a conducive academic atmosphere among students, lecturers, and administrative staffs in performing the *Tri Dharma* of University.

2. Purpose and Function of Department

The intended purposes of the department are:

- a. Producing professional bachelor degree graduates that have health sport academic ability with body fitness skill, physique therapy and rehabilitation, and adaptive body activity.
- b. Producing researches that support the development of education and teaching health sports.
- c. Producing and performing programs of public service activity by applying and spreading the results of research and health sport development.

There are still many functions of the department in facing struggles that need to be solved together. To overcome the obstacles faced, it is required a synergistic performance among faculties, departments with study program, lecturers, administrative staffs, and students. The awareness to work synergistically has been owned by all elements that are in the department of Sport Science.

With this awareness, the work of student admissions (input), learning process, and assessment are always improved in order to produce graduates that are relevant with curriculum objectives (outputs). Qualified graduates will positively impact (outcomes) for the academic community and society. One of the difficult problems solved by the majors is the number of major development program to improve the quality of human resources, improving infrastructure, instructional media and the laboratory to replace and add facilities and infrastructure that have been out of date are compiled in a program called the improvement of academic services Administration, and planning an effective

and efficient, but the reality on the ground can not be implemented due to budget constraints the delivery of education.

Qualified graduates will positively affect (outcomes) to the academic community and society. One of the difficult problems solved by the department is that there are a lot numbers of department development program to improve the quality of human resources, improvement of infrastructure, improvement of instructional media and the laboratory to replace and add facilities and infrastructure that have been out of date which are compiled in a program called the improvement of academic services of effective and efficient administration and planning, but in fact, it cannot be implemented due to budget constraints of education management.

B. Department Development Plan

The function transformation of IKIP (Teacher Training Education College) to become University and the opening of Sport Science Study Program encompass some consequences in many ways including in designing the development. This kind of development program of course will be adjusted to the demands which are quite urgent to be implemented. The department development plan is set in form of vision, mission and goal.

1. Department Development Purpose

To realize the vision, mission, and objectives of the study program, it is influenced by many components, which include: governance, management of the institution, students and consulting services, human resources, finance, infrastructure, curriculum, academic atmosphere, learning, research and publications, community

service, improvement and quality control systems, information systems, and sustainability (sustainability).

Supports from leaders of faculty and university to achieve the vision, mission and objectives of the study program can be management and program funding on a regular basis. The management support is by hierarchy formulation of vision, planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting periodically each semester. The support of funding is by commitment of additional grant fund supply and regular funding programs in accordance with the program that has been planned.

Each of those components has strength, weakness, chance/opportunity, and challenge (threat) of its own. Each component will affect and inter-related one another. To achieve the vision, mission, and reach the goal, the study program tries to reduce weaknesses, optimize the power, and use the opportunity to see the challenge.

The effect of globalization emerges competitive job vacancy. This is a challenge for world education in Indonesia. To anticipate the challenges of the global era, high education develops the education plan intention randomly to strategic education design, and from the solution of the comparative approach to the competitive approach. The Long-Term Program of Higher Education in 2003 - 2010 is to develop institutional capacity that focuses on effectiveness, the spirit of autonomy and a healthy organization in higher education institutions.

To improve the quality of education, one effort of higher education is in form of implementation of competency-based curriculum approach. Competency-based curriculum development policy was set in National Minister of Education Decree No. 232/U/2000 and Number 045/U/2002. In addition, the Act No. 20 of 2003 indicates the need for planned and periodic improvement on content standards, processes,

competence of graduates, facilities and infrastructure, management, financing, and educational assessment. National educational standards are used as curriculum development reference, educational personnel, infrastructure, management, and financing.

The purpose of Sport Science Department/ Study Program (IKORA) refers to the Higher Education Development Framework (KPPTJP) 2003-2010 from Directorate General of Higher Education, 2001-2005 YSU strategic plan with the emphasize on 7 (seven) principal work outcomes that are called the *Sapta Karya*. It is described in the program / strategic planning and Coordinative Program Memo 2003 YSU Rector. Meanwhile, in the development department, it is always based on the vision, mission and goals which have been set.

2. Department Development Strategy

Strategies to achieve these goals are through institutional development, program development, resource development, and development guarantee with Sport Science Study Program quality. Health and Recreation Education Study program consistently develops institutional capacity through strategic planning, entrepreneurship development, and strengthening partnerships with other institutions. Development program to improve the competitiveness of the flagship prioritizes excellent program areas of expertise and competency life skills.

The superior program of expertise remains consistent with the mission of the institution that produces graduates as fitness consultants and staff professional therapists, especially in the ability to practice. To reach the program, competency-based curriculum is developed. The implementation of competency-based curriculum requires

support staffs, equipments, and resources that are adequate; therefore, the development of resource is in priority on the development of learning support staff and equipment.

Staff development has been carried out since 5 years ago with further studies and training programs at institutions of training and medical rehabilitation hospitals. The development of treatment facilities is still limited to laboratory and instructional media facilities that already exist, while for the laboratory and instructional media facilities are still without sufficient telecommunications equipment stocks.

Quality assurance is conducted internally and externally. Internal quality assurance is carried out at the department level and faculty level, while the external quality assurance accreditation process is conducted by the BAN. Internal quality assurance in the department will be developed more intensively since the audit results can be directly utilized. It uses performance indicators and HELT LRAISE issue described in additional performance indicators. Results achieved in 1999-2004 of Sport Science Study Program are: improvement of graduates' GPA from 2.5 to 3.0 in 2003/2004 for 1 person, in 2004/2005 to 14 people, while the GPA > 3.0 in 2003/2004 of 10 people and in 2004/2005 for 22 people. It is just that the period of study, in fact each year experience gets a longer period, for example in 2002/2003 period of study average of 4.1; in 2003/2004 average of 4.5, and in 2004/2005 the average becomes 5.3. This becomes the main issue for the department and study program to alter, so that it needs new strategies to overcome them.

3. Institutional Cooperation

The relationship between study programs and stakeholders, the fitness centres at several hotels and non-hotels, medical rehabilitation centres, schools adaptive service until now only limited by TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS activities, namely the practice of field work, yet up to the distribution of graduates. Since 1999 until now, the Faculty of Sport Science YSU has not had a Special Employment Exchange (BKK), although some graduates have been channelled into a hotel and non hotel, professional sports clubs as rehabilitation workers. Cooperation with other associations such as Bethesda and PRSBG YAKKUM Waterford is still to be incidental, such as the associations were invited to provide input on creating a new curriculum, seminars / workshops majors, and so forth.

Sport Science Studies Program in Teaching-Learning Process activities also cooperates with the departments and other faculties at YSU environment, such as the Department of Sport Education, the Department of Sport Coaching Education FIK, Faculty of Education, and Faculty of Technique. The cooperation is usually associated with the task of thesis writing.

CHAPETR III RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Method and Design

This research uses qualitative approach. This qualitative research is expected to give ideas of the opportunities, constraints, and strategies for developing institutional cooperation of Sport Science Study Program with related institutions.

Qualitative data collection technique used is data triangulation consisting of:

- (1) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) internal department officers and institutional cooperation development team.
- (2) Focus group discussion (FGD) internal department officers with related institutions.
- (3) Document Analysis

B. Population and Sample

The population of this study is all relevant agencies in Yogyakarta that are considered likely to be working with Sports Science Study Program.

C. Research Instrument

In qualitative research, the instrument is the researcher's himself or herself, in this case, that is helped by a list of themes (theme list) which has been prepared. The list of themes is prepared by the research team before FGD implementation. Document analysis was conducted to related documents according to labour needs on related institutions.

D. Data Analysis

The first analysis process is data reduction where the results of FGD data and interview transcripts and field notes of observations were reduced and then sorted based on the initial list of themes and the themes that emerged during data collection. The next process is the reconstruction of data and thematic analysis. Thematic analysis was performed by repeatedly reading the transcripts, comparing and contrasting the data obtained from all respondents on a single theme and across themes by using bubbling technique. In the last stage, the final conclusion about how the relationship between one theme to another theme on the overall respondents and inventory of all important findings are.

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. The Finding of Focus Group Discussion Researcher Team with Faculty Management

Focus Group Discussion was done on September 10th 2009 that involved research teams with faculty managers; they are the Dean, Vice Dean I, Vice Dean II, and Vice Dean III. On this occasion, Sport Science Study Program SWOT Analysis was performed related to the graduates and the readiness of the institution. Furthermore, the mapping opportunities for cooperation with relevant institutions involving either in the form of teaching and learning process (intra-curricular), extracurricular, research, community service or the use of graduates Sport Science Study Program was done.

1. Sport Science Study Program (IKORA) SWOT Analysis Related to the Sport Science Study Program Graduates (Output)

The result of the analysis can be seen in the table below

Aspect	Explanation
Strength :	IKORA graduates have basic skills in the field of adaptive, therapeutic, fitness and sports management. Furthermore, they are conditioned to master one of these fields so that it can be used as asset to work.
Weakness:	IKORA graduates lack the spirit of entrepreneurship, lack the spirit of self-development maximally
Opportunity :	IKORA student employment opportunities are contained in the formal and informal sectors. Today, the chance to be sport teachers seems to be open and balanced with other departments within the Faculty of Sport Science through Professional Teacher Education Program.
Threat :	IKORA graduates compete with other majors such as exceptional child education, education of sports and coaching education in various fields.

Based on the SWOT analysis above, it can be inferred that the IKORA graduates have sufficient asset in the world of work, that should be encouraged is

the passion and creativity to develop themselves in order to be productive in work field.

2. Sport Science Study Program (IKORA) SWOT Analysis Related to the Readiness of Sport Science Study Program

The result of the analysis can be seen in the table below:

Aspect	Explanation
Strength:	IKORA Study Program is supported by competent lecturers and study program with A Accreditation and ISO Standards.
Weakness:	Lecturer participation in study program management is relatively still low. Lecturers. Lecturers concentrate more on aspects of teaching, research, and public service.
Opportunity:	IKORA Study Program has opportunities to cooperate with other institutions in the development of teaching quality or graduate placement.
Threat:	IKORA Study Program competes with other study programs such as Special Education, Sport Education and PKL so that IKORA Study Program should be able to have the advantage (Additional Value)

3. Mapping and Opportunity of Cooperation of IKORA Study Program with Related Institutions

In Focus Group Discussion, potential institution identification is done to be able to work with IKORA Study Program. Some identified institutions can be seen in the table below:

Cooperation Area	Institution	Cooperation Form
Intra-curricular Activity	Tourism Department	Teaching-Learning Process, Field Work Practicum
	Health Department	Teaching-Learning Process, Field Work Practicum
	Sport and Education Department	Teaching-Learning Process, Field Work Practicum
	Hospital and Health Centre	Teaching-Learning Process, Field Work Practicum
Extracurricular Activity	Tourism Department	Sports holiday event management
	Health Department	Therapy Workshop Event management
Research	Tourism Department	Institutional research or independent lecturer research
	Health Department	Institutional research or independent lecturer research
	Sport and Education Department	Institutional research or independent lecturer research
PPM (Public Service Program)	Tourism Department	Institutional Public Service Program (PPM) or Independent Lecturer Public Service Program
	Health Department	Institutional Public Service Program (PPM) or Independent Lecturer Public Service Program
	Sport and Education Department	Institutional Public Service Program (PPM) or Independent Lecturer Public Service Program
Graduate Use	Tourism Department	Sport Tour Specialist
	Health Department	Sport Specialist of Therapy and Rehabilitation
	Sport and Education Department	Adaptive Sport Education Specialist, Sport Management Specialist

B. Focus Group Discussion Results of Research Team and Faculty Management with the Head of the Department of Tourism and Department of Sports.

The form of Focus Group Discussion begins with the presentation of the objectives and the profile of IKORA Study Program by the chairman of the Department of Health and Recreation Education in this case is the chairman of the research team.

1. Explanation of Sport Science (IKORA) Chairperson/ Recreation and Health Education

IKORA Study Program aims to produce graduates who have adaptive competence in sport, therapy, fitness and sports management. Structurally science of Faculty of Sport Science students is equipped with several courses related to the work of Tourism and Public Health Service, among other subjects of Recreational Sports, Sports Therapy and Rehabilitation.

2. Explanation of the Head of Yogyakarta Tourism Department

The head says that YSU has made some innovations such as the building of YSU Sport Venue (GOR) and the museum of education. Furthermore, the Head of Tourism says that sport events and tourism are potential for a synergistic protective empowerment. Several things that need to be implemented in sort time are the identification of sport tourism events held in Yogyakarta region which can then be followed up to be developed and followed up by the Department of Tourism and Faculty of Sport Science YSU.

3. Explanation of Vice Head of Yogyakarta Health Department

The vice head states that sport is part of the pillars of health management. Sport plays a role in aspects of promotive, preventive, and rehabilitative therapy,

so there should be cooperation with the Health Department and Sport Institution like Faculty of Sport Science YSU. Department of Health requires sport consultants that master sports that can be applied in health.

C. Discussion

In the Focus Group Discussion, it can be concluded that the IKORA Study Program has several advantages in management and curriculum based on the team of faculty researchers and managers opinions, however it still needs to be encouraged the spirit and creativity of students to develop themselves in order to be productive in the world of work. To develop those factors, it can be done by giving good entrepreneurship program for students that is integrated in the curriculum and in extracurricular programs.

By having wider job network, IKORA Study Program is more supported in improving the process of education, research, and community service. Furthermore, with an extensive network of IKORA graduates, it is expected that the absorption for the study program will be better. In this research, two potential institutions are the Department of Tourism and the Department of Health.

Tourism and health are much related as regards elements of mental and physical health are also determined by the quality of life that in this case is the quality in the use of leisure time activities in daily life. Tourism can improve the quality of mental health. Physical and mental health also affect the quality of tourism that can be done because a lot of tourist activities that require excellent physical endurance.

Sports are very supportive for health maintenance and promotion. Sports also play a role in preventive actions, treatment, and rehabilitation of health

problems. By doing sports, the use of pharmacological substances can be minimized so that it also minimizes side effects. IKORA Study Program is a study program which produces graduates who are competent in setting methods, duration, frequency, and intensity of exercise in accordance with the circumstances under certain circumstances.

Health and tourism also have a close relationship. Today there are trends that lead to medical tourism, where health centres can build a comfortable health centre to attract tourists which aim to improve the health and want to get treatment for health problems experienced. With sports, the use of pharmacological substances can be minimized so that it also minimizes side effects.

Conclusions that can be drawn in the focus group discussion between the team of faculty researchers and managers with the Head of Tourism and Deputy Chief Medical Officer are an understanding to work together and to progress together.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

1. Sport Science Study Program of Recreation and Health Education Department have a need and an opportunity to cooperate with various agencies of other agencies.
2. The forms of the cooperation that can be developed are intra-curricular, extracurricular, research, public service and the use of graduates of IKORA Study Program.
3. In this research, some agencies that can be developed to work with Sport Science Studies Program Department of Health and Recreation Education Faculty of Sport Science YSU are the Department of Tourism and Public Health.

B. Suggestion

1. IKORA Study Program Management needs to follow up the results of this research by conducting a more specific form of cooperation between agencies.
2. It is important to hold further discussion on the form of cooperation that can be done and also agency other agencies that can work with IKORA Study Program.

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