

TREATMENT OF GECE TOOLS FOR DETECTING ATHLETES TALENT BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM IN MUARA GEMBONG

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ABSTRACT: MuaraGembong is an area in Bekasi Regency, West Java province. Geographically, most of its territory is water. The purpose of abdimas activities is to detect talent in early childhood based on local conditions or wisdom. The method uses lectures, training and mentoring activities. The results of the activity show that in the MuaraGembong area, early childhood physically, as measured by the GeCe tool, has the physical ability to become athletes. In conclusion, the Gece tool is able to detect the physical abilities of children who have potential as athletes.

KEYWORDS: *Gece Tool, Athlete Talent, MuaraGembong*

I. INTRODUCTION

MuaraGembong is an area in Bekasi Regency, West Java, which mostly consists of water areas. These geographical conditions affect the way of life of the people who inhabit the area. Most of the people of MuaraGembong have a livelihood as fishermen and pond farmers. The difficulty of transportation facilities has hampered the activities of the local community, plus the frequent occurrence of natural disasters caused by floods caused by the overflowing of the Citarum River and also the frequent tidal waves of sea water have added to the problems in the area. With a population of 4082 people, where the composition of the population aged 10-14 years is 7749 or around 19% (BPS, 2021). MuaraGembong saves Human Resources with great potential to support development. Due to the demands of nature, children in MuaraGembong must be able to adapt to their conditions, they must get used to traveling long distances because transportation facilities are still very limited to carry out daily activities. The condition of the waters makes them familiar to use rowing boats as a means of transportation. and also requires them to have the ability to swim. This situation will affect a person's physical ability and endurance, so this is a hidden potential in the MuaraGembong area, because natural identification or local wisdom influenced by natural factors have directly or indirectly formed basic abilities as athletes.

Zeng 2017 states that early age is the initial and main foundation for child development in all aspects of growth and development. The growth period of early childhood is a period of cognitive growth and movement, it must always be stimulated properly and correctly because children will learn new things and master new types of motion. Good physical activity will be able to affect motor skills and cognitive development in children (Humaedi, Saparia, Nirmala, &Abduh, 2021). With developments at an early age, it can also be identified how a child's talent is, so that by knowing these conditions from an early age children can be nurtured and directed so that they can develop their potential for the better.

Finding someone's talent is something unique and requires a method or method of each. Talent is a potential that is determined genetically/hereditary, unstable and heavily influenced by environmental conditions (Cahyono, Buhari, &Mulawarman, 2021). Identifying early childhood talent, is expected to be able to find and select prospective athletes at an early age, be able to monitor and provide training, provide continuous assistance to talented early age athletes and help prospective athletes to achieve high achievements. Therefore, high achievement can be achieved if from the beginning, talented athletes are identified according to the sport they are interested in. Talents can be identified early on so that the learning program they get is right on target according to their talents and abilities (Widodo&Et.all, 2020). Sports talent is a person's potential to excel in certain sports activities (Nurahmat, 2019). Talents and interests are also a big capital to live life because they will determine the choice of further studies and children's careers in the future (Zahroh, 2021).

Activities to identify talented athletes need to be well organized. The process of identifying talented athletes, then including them in an organized training program or sports center is the most important thing in sports a) It

is very important to identify talent athletes from an early age, recruit, monitor and help to achieve the highest level of skill, therefore we need a tool that can measure accurately and be able to detect the potential talent of athletes in early childhood b) The need for a special strategy to find a child's talent if you don't want to say "coincidence". (Cahyono et al., 2021).

Talent scouting is an effort that is carried out in a systematic and structured manner in identifying someone who has potential in the field of sports, so that it is estimated that that person will succeed in becoming an athlete and can achieve peak performance. The factors that affect achievement in sports are external factors and internal factors. External or external factors can be classified into social and non-social factors (natural environment and equipment). Based on the high expectations of gifted children and the form of approach for gifted children, it is very necessary to have the right education development management for children who have special abilities in order to achieve optimally.

According to Suntoro (2013) the process of talent scouting is an attempt to estimate the potential of someone who is talented in order to be able to succeed when undergoing the training process and be able to achieve peak performance (Candra, 2020). In achieving the achievement of an athlete, the most important thing is the talent of each individual. Athletes who have achievements must have potential in accordance with what they are interested in, this is in order to facilitate a process of coaching and training. (Ariyana&Fithroni, 2020).

Factors that come from internal self in the form of physical and mental abilities that come from the quality of the athlete himself. With coaching over a long period of time, high achievements can be achieved if supported by talented athletes. Although coaching is carried out in the long term, if the athletes being fostered are not talented in the sport being studied, then high achievement cannot be achieved (Mansur, 2011).

According to Wahyudi (2017), talent identification basically has impacts and benefits, namely:

1. Time efficiency for achieving high achievements by selecting prospective athletes who have talent in a particular sport.
2. High efficiency of work volume, energy and talent segregation for coaches. The effectiveness of the exercise can be achieved, especially for prospective athletes who have high abilities.
3. Increase competitiveness and the number of athletes achieving a high level of achievement.
4. Growing confidence in an athlete
5. Facilitate the application of the exercise.

Based on the opinion that has been stated above, it is clear that the identification of talent is very important and has enormous benefits for the development of sports in the future. Therefore talent scouting in early childhood is very important to do. natural talent scouting method. This natural selection method is considered as a method with a normal approach in the development of athlete potential. This method assumes that athletes who participate in sports activities are the result of local influences (school traditions, parents' wishes, or the wishes of their playing groups), so that the achievement of changes in athlete achievement is determined or depends on natural choices.

Based on the results of observations and discussions with partners, in this case the stakeholders and youth organizations in the MuaraGembog sub-district, the results of the discussion are: a) A natural identification method is needed, b) there is a need for a technology-based talent scouting tool c) There is a need for training structured and continuous d) There is a need for assistance to the community regarding talent development e) Accurate data collection is needed.

"We use many words to describe the physical abilities of an athlete: size, speed, quickness, strength, power, agility, flexibility, coordination, and endurance." (Brown, 2001: 9). It can be interpreted that to get a good athlete, physical components need to be prepared, including: anthropometry, speed, strength, power, flexibility, coordination, and endurance (Abrori, 2021).

Along with advances in science and technology, several methods of talent scouting have been found that are quite good. One of the technology-based tools that is trying to be developed is the GeCe Tool (Fast Motion) which can measure children's motor skills including speed, agility and flexibility to identify children in their athletic talents.

Activity Purpose

1. Improve Gross Motor Skills (speed, agility, flexibility, and flexibility). Children in the estuary of kingpins use Gece media.
2. Together with the residents, build healthy living habits by caring for the growth and development of children.
3. Increase public awareness in children's education by providing facilities for improving physical fitness for children in MuaraGembong.
4. Socializing the GeCe tool as a tool for detecting children's motor skills and sports talent.
5. Detecting athlete talent in the MuaraGembong community.
6. Provide supporting facilities in supporting Gross Motor Skill activities

II. METHOD

The methods used in community service activities are:

1. Lecture method

To explain basic theories and general knowledge about the importance of increasing gross motor skills for early childhood development and the use of the GeCe tool as a tool to measure children's gross motor skills.

2. Live Training

Direct training to students related to increasing Gross Motor Skills. Goldtsein and Gressner (1988) in Trianto (2007) define training as a systematic effort to master skills, rules, concepts, or ways of behaving that have an impact on improving performance. Furthermore, according to Dearden (1984) in R Nuryani (2005, p.7) which states that training basically includes teaching and learning processes and exercises aimed at achieving a certain level of competence or work efficiency.

In the implementation of the direct training method, there are several stages that must be considered. The following are ten steps of training management according to Sudjana (2012):

a. Recruitment of training participants Recruitment of participants can be the key that can determine the success of the next step in training. In recruiting participants for community service activities, we invite every elementary school student in the MuaraGembong District to participate in gross motor improvement activities.

b. Identification of needs in the process of community service activities, we will identify what is needed in the process of community service activities related to training to increase gross motor skills including making training plans, determining the place and time in the activity process as well as facilities and infrastructure to support activities.

c. Determine and formulate training objectives that contain things that must be achieved by training.

d. Arranging the Sequence of Training Activities At this stage the training provider determines learning materials, selects and determines learning methods and techniques, and determines the media to be used.

e. Carry out initial evaluation for participants Initial evaluation which is usually done with a pretest can be done orally or in writing. In the initial evaluation stage we will conduct a Gross Motor Skill skill test on children to see how far each individual's initial ability is.

f. Implementing the training This stage is the core activity of the training, namely the process of educational interaction between learning resources and participants in achieving the goals that have been set.

g. Final evaluation This stage is carried out to determine the success of learning. With this activity, it is hoped that the absorption and acceptance of training participants will be known to the various materials that have been delivered. That way the organizers can determine the follow-up steps that must be taken.

Table 1. Design of Gross Motor Development Exercise Process

NO	Gross Motor Skill	Activity material	Implementation
1	Locomotor Movement	1. Walking ability 2. Jumping ability 3. Running ability 4. Combination	Play and inquiry learning
2	Non Locomotor Movement	1. Bending, pushing, pulling 2. Lifting, lowering, folding, turning 3. Shake, circle, bounce 4. Combination of all elements of motion	Play and inquiry learning
3	Manipulatif Movement	1. Throwing, hitting, kicking 2. Catch, collect, take 3. Carrying, bouncing 4. Combination of all activities	Play and inquiry learning

In the process of implementing community service activities, we will practice directly from each method that has been made for the implementation process of 12 meetings so that we can see and directly monitor the process of each activity carried out by students. Here we attach the design of the gross motor development exercise process that will be made.

The activities were carried out at 8 (eight) locations consisting of 3 villages in the Muaragembong area, namely PantaiMekar Village, Simple Beach Village and Happy Beach Village. The implementation locations are as follows:

1. RA Salsabillahis located in the village of PantaiMekar
2. TPQ Salsabillahis located in the Mekar Beach Village area
3. Iman Junior High School is located in the Mekar Beach Village area
4. Iman High School is located in the Mekar Beach Village area
5. The MG sub-district play group is located in the PantaiMekar Village area
6. The floating school is located in the area of Simple Beach Village
7. MI Nurullhsan is located in the village of PantaiBahagia
8. MtsNurullhsan is located in the PantaiBahagia Village area

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

MuaraGembong is a sub-district in Bekasi Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia. This sub-district is a sub-district with the most remote area and sub-district in Bekasi Regency. It is bordered by the Java Sea in the north, Jakarta Bay in the west, Karawang Regency in the east, and Babelan sub-district in the south.

The livelihoods of the people of MuaraGembong are mostly from fishermen and the agricultural sector with the main commodities being rice, secondary crops and fisheries (47.67%) and the rest is spread in the non-agricultural sector such as factory workers, traders, farm workers, Indonesian migrant workers abroad (52, 33%).

Poverty is also felt by the people in the MuaraGembong sub-district, where MuaraGembong is a sub-district in the North Bekasi Regency area. There are factors that make MuaraGembong an area where people experience poverty, the low income earned by the local community is a trigger for poverty in the area. With table details as follows:

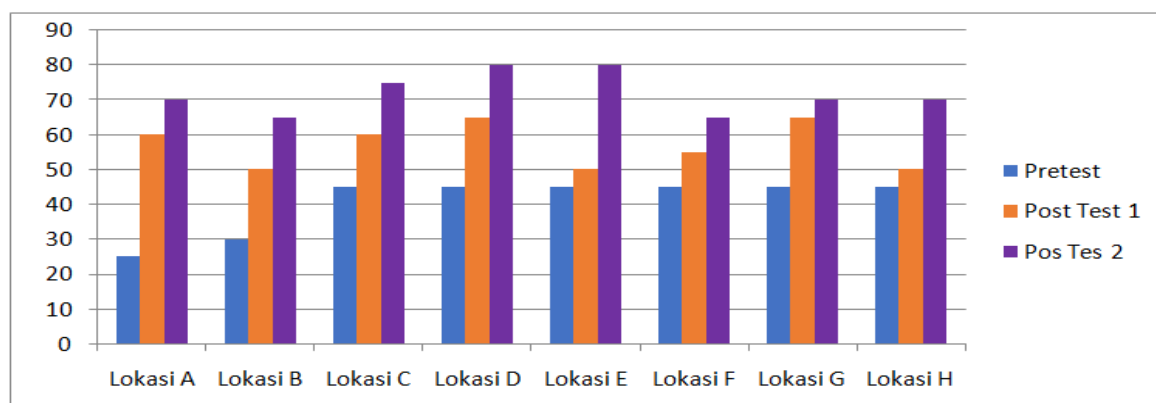
Table 2. Decile Recap of Welfare Status in MuaraGembong District

No	Name of Village/Village	Desil1 <=10 %	Desil2 11%-20%	Desil3 21%-30%	Desil4 31%-40%	Total KRT
1.	PantaiHarapanJaya	544	366	177	2	1,089
2.	PantaiMekar	235	177	111	3	526
3.	PantaiSederhana	146	132	82	2	362
4.	PantaiBakti	408	224	152	4	778
5.	PantaiBahaggia	709	173	35	0	917
6.	JayaSakti	221	264	222	14	721
	Amount	2,263	1,336	779	25	4,403

The increase in the average gross motor skills and the average assessment indicators on gross motor skills using the GeCe tool. As explained in the theory of Bredekamp and Coople (SitiAisyah et al., 2007) that the principle of child development must emphasize several aspects, namely physical and motor development, physical, cognitive and social emotional aspects are interrelated and children are active learners, who try to build their understanding. about the surrounding environment from physical, social, and acquired knowledge.

Talent guidance using the Sport Search method is a talent identification model consisting of 10 test items aimed at helping children (aged between 11-15 years), to find the child's potential in sports that is tailored to the child's characteristics and potential. The ten test items to be carried out are: (1) Height; (2) Sitting height; (3) Body weight; (4) Arm span; (5) Throw and catch a tennis ball; (6) Throw a basketball; (7) Jump upright; (8) Running agility; (9) sprint 40 meters; and (10) Multi-stage running (Aditama, 2019).

Graph 1
Increasing Students' Gross Motor Skills in MuaraGembong Area



At the pretest stage, it was found that the results showed that most of the respondents' average motor skills at the level of 35-45 could be said that they could not see an increase in their abilities, because they were still in the form of basic data. To find out the development of the gross motor skills of the students, it will then be continued at the first pretest stage which then results in the results of students' abilities at level 50-65. This shows that there has been an increase in the gross motor skills of students by around 20% after training related to the application of GeCe technology. To sharpen the analysis and see the development of abilities, a post-test phase 2 activity will be carried out where from the results of posttest 2 it is found that the student's ability has increased by 20% or is at the level of 65-80. This further strengthens the results of pretest 1 which means that the application of the GeCe tool has an impact on increasing the gross motor skills of early childhood children in the MuaraGembong area.

From these results, it can also be seen that the highest increase in students' motor skills were students who were in locations D and E, which are locations in the village area of PantaiBahagia. This location is a place where the largest area is water because it is right beside the Citarumriver and the Citarum river estuary. From the condition of the area, it can also be said that natural conditions affect the physical abilities of students.

Meanwhile, if from the aspect of the child's speed ability in running, the average was very high before the action was carried out 30.5% in the first cycle 67.75%, and increased in the second cycle 80.5%. These results support the opinion of Suherman (2008) which states that a) running with basic motion components includes: leg motion from the side, arm motion, and leg motion from behind. b) throwing with basic components including: arm motion, stick motion as well as leg and foot movement c) jumping with basic motion components including arm motion, stick motion and leg and thigh motion. e) kicking with basic motion components including: arms, togek, and legs. f) catching with basic movement components include; head, arms, and hands So through this activity it affects the improvement of children's ability to run. (Idrawati, 2012).

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, identification and measurement of talent in MuaraGembong using the GeCe tool in early childhood children in three villages, it shows that most of them show potential criteria for becoming athletes due to the dominant elements in motor skills such as speed, Agility and flexibility have an average value to be developed as an athlete. Thus, it can be concluded that the application of the GeCe tool in identifying early childhood children in MuaraGembong has the expected potential to become an athlete.

2. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions from the results of the research above, there needs to be an intensive mentoring and training so that the potential of the children in MuaraGembong can continue to develop so that later they will be able to achieve the highest achievement. The limitation of this research is the time constraint that causes not all areas can be reached for research, so suggestions for future researchers are that the activities carried out can cover a wider area in the MuaraGembong area.

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