PROCEEDINGS

International Conference on Education and Teacher Development
The 55th Dies Natalies, State University of Makassar

"REVITALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND EDUCATION STAKEHOLDERS TOWARDS ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY"

Faculty of Sport Sciences
State University of Makassar
2016

Makassar, August 20, 2016

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Bustang, S.Pd., M.Sc.
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Revitalization Of Educational Institutions and Education Stakeholders Towards ASEAN Economic Community


Faculty of Sport Sciences
State University of Makassar
2016
Proceeding
International Conference on Education and Teacher Development

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FOREWORDS
FROM RECTOR OF STATE UNIVERSITY OF MAKASSAR

Assalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

I want to give our welcome to all the delegates, speakers, and participants coming today. Welcome to the State University of Makassar. It gives me great pleasure to extend to you all a very warm welcome, especially to our keynote speakers who have accepted our invitation to convene the conference.

To celebrate the 55th Commemoration of State University of Makassar, Faculty of Sport Sciences has the opportunity to conduct International Conference on Education and Teacher Development 2016. This conference took place on 20th August, 2016 with the theme was “revitalization of education institutions and education stakeholders towards ASIAN economic community”.

Furthermore, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to all organizing committee especially for people from Faculty of Sport Sciences that primarily hosts this conference. Finally, this is a great time for me to declare the official opening of the International Conference on Education and Teacher Development 2016. I wish everyone all the best for a stimulating and enjoyable conference.

Wassalamu’alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Rector of State University of Makassar
Prof. Dr. Husain Syam, M.TP
FOREWORDS THE DEAN OF FACULTY OF SPORT SCIENCES,
STATE UNIVERSITY OF MAKASSAR

Assalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Alhamdulillah, All praise is due to Allah SWT Who has power over everything. May His blessing be upon the holy Prophet Muhammad, his family, his faithful companions who strived to see that the religion of Islam triumphed.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, it is a great pleasure for me to welcome all of you to the International Conference on Education and Teacher Development in celebrating the 55th Commemoration (Dies Natalies) of State University of Makassar, one of the qualified education universities in Indonesia. A special welcome to the Governor of South Sulawesi, Mayor of Makassar City, Rector of State University of Makassar, Dean of all faculties, and all the special honoured guests of the conference.

Distinguished guest, ladies and gentlemen,

This conference proudly presents several keynote speakers from several different countries, including: Deputy Chief of Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Body (Indonesia), Mary White from Humber University (Canada), Prof. M. Salleh Bin Aman from University of Malaya (Malaysia), Prof. Ranbir S. Malik from Curtin University (Australia) and Prof. Dr. Tandiyo Rahayu from Semarang State University (Indonesia). This conference is aimed to put together researchers, educators, policy makers, and practitioners to share their critical thinking and research outcomes. Therefore, we are able to understand and examine the development of fundamental principle, knowledge, and technology in education.

Distinguished guest, ladies, and gentlemen

This conference could not be happened without the support from various parties. So let me extend my deepest gratitude and highest appreciation to all conference committee members. My thanks also go to all those of you who will contribute to the scientific programme as speakers and presenters and bringing your expertise to our conference.

Last but not least, my thanks go to all the participants who have come here to listen and to learn and to make new friends from different places and backgrounds.

To conclude, I wish everyone all the best for a stimulating, fruitful, and enjoyable conference. Wa’alaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Drs. H. Arifuddin Usman, M.Kes

The Dean Of Faculty Of Sport Sciences
State University Of Makassar
FOREWORDS
THE COMMITTEE

Assalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

First of all, we would like to say Alhamdulillah, thanks to Allah SWT, the most gracious and the most merciful, therefore the proceeding of International Conference on Education and Teacher Development 2016 can be held successfully. The conference took place on the Phinisi Building, State University of Makassar on 20 August, 2016 in celebrating the 55th anniversary of the university. The conference embracing the theme “revitalization of education institutions and education stakeholders towards ASIAN economic community”. The objective of this conference is to provide a forum for researchers, lecturers, teachers, students, and people who are involved in education to share their research findings and new ideas in the fields.

Ladies and gentlemen

On behalf of the committee of this conference, I would like to express highest appreciation and gratitude to all keynote speakers, including: Mary White from Canada, Deputy Chief of Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Body from Indonesia, Prof. M. Salleh Bin Aman from Malaysia, Prof. Ranbir S. Malik from Australia and Prof. Dr. Tandiyo Rahayu from Indonesia.

Alhamdulillah, there are 20 scientific papers related to education that have been presented on parallel session of this conference. All the talks were very impressive for the high level of professionalism, and in many cases original ideas and activities have been accomplished or proposed. Special thanks goes to all speakers and presenters as well as to the session chairpersons, who drove all the conference sessions on the right track, keeping them in time while permitting enriching discussions. We are also very grateful to all reviewers and editors who have played a crucial part in the editorial process to creation and completion of the Proceedings.

It has been our endeavour to make the Proceedings of International Conference on Education and Teacher Development 2016 worth reading by the international community at large and the participants of this conference in particular.

Makassar, August, 2016

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Sports Policy Achievements in Preparation Go International
Herman H
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A. Sports Program Policies central government, in this case the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia is responsible for an increase in sporting achievement which the government is to serve the people, because the competencies of the government comes from the people themselves. Philosophically, the basic essence of the central government as an institution born out of the public policy of decentralization is to provide public services effectively, efficiently, economically and accountable. Today the task and responsibility of the central government in respect of the administration and development of the wider and increases with the complexity of the problems faced and the strong demands of the public, real and responsible. The central government is required to be creative in order to carry out the various tasks and responsibilities effectively. With the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2005 on the national sports system Article 32 (1) Management of the national sports system is the responsibility of the Minister. (2) The Government determines national policies, standards national sports, as well as the coordination and supervision of the management of national sports Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5 of 2005 on the system of national sports in and complete the Indonesian Government Regulation No. 16 of 2007 on the organization of sport, government regulation of the Republic Indonesia number 17 of 2007 on the organization of the week and championship sports, and government regulations of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 tahun2007 on sports funding.

Permenpora: Number: PER-0200.D / Affairs / 6/2009 (Governance Institute of Sport). The objectives are: 1. Improving the institutional capacity of sport to improve effectiveness and efficiency in coaching and sports development. 2. Increasing synergy of sports institutions in the implementation of policies, programs, and activities in the promotion and development of sports. 3. Realizing optimization of the role, duties and functions in accordance with the rules of sports institutions Legislation Permenpora: Number: PER-0200.D / Affairs / 6/2009 (Governance Institute of Sport). Goal: (Article 4). Goal governance of sports organizations include integrated programs and activities for the implementation of sports education, sports recreation, sports achievement, disabled sport (paralimpian) and professional sports.
Permenpora, No: 193 th 2010 (Article 228) Sport special services: sports early age and the elderly, the disabled, prisons. And attempts to evoke the glory sport sporting achievements at the international level, the government has made a breakthrough to boost the national sports achievements, namely with the publication PeraturanPresiden Republic Indonesia No. 22 Year 2010, dated March 27, 2010 on Indonesia Gold Program (Prima) which includes:

1. Athletes aspiring talent development national
2. mainstay. Selection of candidates and determination of athletes mainstay national
3. Selection of candidates and determination of the athletes coach mainstay national
5. Development of social life and lifestyle of the top national athletes
6. Infrastructure of Prima

B. The concept of sports achievement in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5 of 2003 on the national sports system, article 13, namely: Sporting achievement is a sport that foster and develop sportsman planned, tiered, danberkelanjutan through competition to achieve with the support of sports science and technology. Article 20. (1) Sports achievement intended as an effort to improve the capabilities and potential of an athlete in order to enhance the dignity of the nation. (2) Sports feat carried out by any person who has the talent, ability, and potential for achievement. (3) Sports feat carried out through the process of coaching and development in a planned manner, in stages, and sustained with the support of sports science and technology. (4) The Government, regional government and / or community can develop: a. sports clubs; b. research and development of science and technology in sports; c. coaching center for sporting achievement; d. education and training of personnel in sports; e. infrastructure and facilities for sporting achievement; f. scouting system and the development of sporting talent; g. information systems in sports; and h. to test the ability of an athlete achievement at local, national, and international
as needed. (6) For the safety and health of sportsmen in each holding, the operator is required to provide medical personnel and/or paramedic in accordance with the technical organization of sporting achievement.

Article 21. (1) The Government and regional governments must do the coaching and development of sport in accordance with the authority and responsibility. (2) Development and development as referred to in paragraph (1) includes sports, energy, organizing, financing, methods, infrastructure and facilities, as well as sports awards. (3) Development and sport development is carried out through the introduction stage exercise, monitoring, scouting and talent development and performance improvement. (4) Development and sport development is carried out through family lines, access to education, and community pathways based on the development of sport for everyone that lasts a lifetime.

Article 22. The government conducts coaching and sports development through the establishment of policies, upgrading/training, coordination, consultation, communication, counseling, tutoring, correctional, pioneering, research, testing, competition, aid, assistance, licensing and supervision.

Article 27. (1) The development and the development of sport achievements implemented and directed to achieve sporting achievements at local, national, and international. (2) The development and the development of sporting achievement as referred to in paragraph (1) conducted by the parent organization of the sport, both at the central and at local level. (3) The development and the development of sporting achievement as referred to in paragraph (1) and (2) conducted by qualified coaches and a certificate of competence may be assisted by personnel in sports with science and technology approach. (4) Development of sporting achievement and development carried out by empowering sports clubs, sports coaching centers to develop a national and regional planning and organizing the competition in stages and sustainable. (5) Coaching and development of sporting achievement as referred to in paragraph (4) involving young sportsmen potential of the results of the monitoring, scouting and talent development as a process of regeneration.

Commitment to implement and agree on the strategic direction of national sports development was reinforced by communication and coordination, in addition to its sustainability must be assured side.
Indispensable development trend and competitive sports to excel even though there is a swing changes that lead to gains that are material; there is a shift from amateur to professional, at least not in the body of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) initiated during the government of the President of the IOC, Juan Antonio Samaranch. Many countries, despite the low population numbers, able to excel in sports, as achieved by Australia in the 2000 Sydney Olympics and 2004 Athens Olympics answer, in part because of the variable determinant of the level of life satisfaction.

Deterioration of Russia, for example, more because of limited funds to operationalize the system. They could just survive to maintain a system that is already established, but it is difficult to achieve the optimum result for economic variables. Perhaps without us knowing it, at the level of the wider environment there are several variables that affect the direction, content and even how to manage sports. The political system affects the coaching model and institutions that handle. The economic system affects the cost structure associated with our ability to maintain the continuity of the system.

Education structure affects how many opportunities and adherence to physical education is the basis for the development of the sport. The population affect the number of children and young people as a candidate for sportsmen so that such a large population in Indonesia is an incredible asset value. So it takes effort, along with education, to change the variable population not as a burden but as capital. Without the strong aspiration of the sport, it is an area difficult to develop in the sport. How effective tracking mechanisms and the promotion of talent has been implemented which means that the activities at the club early age and sport disekolahan a place to sow the seeds.

Components that will thrive when supported by a training component that is getting better, as does the structure of the competition is getting stronger in terms of volume or frequency of implementation, including quality. Nevertheless, coach elements including qualifications is crucial. Training based on knowledge and technology is an alternative that can not be bargained. Is a nightmare to maintain hegemony (eg ASEAN) or through an Olympics without a trainer achievement of reliable and support lab experts along with related support such as biomechanics and psychology of sport, besides aspects of sports medicine.
In terms of the structure of venues or sports facilities and infrastructure, we are in Indonesia is very weak both in terms of quantity and quality, so it is not possible to be able to develop high quality training standards. To be able to compete on an international level, it is no longer possible training is done casually or part-time. Models advanced training requires a large training volume and training placement in an integrated manner. On the basis of these reasons, Australia has eight training centers, Spain 31, France 21 and the United States are based on schools and universities founded the "Olympic Training Camp" in Colorado.

We in Indonesia pioneered the establishment of this center such as the founding of the Center for Education and Training Students (PPLP) a total of 93 pieces and the Centre for Education and Training Students (PPLM) as many as 15 pieces scattered throughout Indonesia. Embryos of regional training centers (PPLD) ideally in every province, is also still in need of attention. The basic concept is how to integrate training and education activities in a harmonious supported by logistics.

How sad fate of these former athletes, Abdul Madjid, sprinter 100 meters and 200 meters at the 1960 South Kalimantan origin, his white hair had turned white and his body has changed shape, growing fat. In the age has reached 60 years, he was not married and still lives in a rented house. To earn a living he sells his strength as a laborer at the Port of Tri Sakti. There are still many other Madjid same boat. Tata background that encourages the Directorate General of Sports in the past two years developing a system of rewards in the form of an athlete's career counseling program. In Australia called the Athlete Career Education program (PKA). His motto: We are not able to give the fish, but can only give the hook. That's the problem remains and will never complete solution because it always changes the dynamic. Hopefully the minister of Youth and Sports was given the strength to overcome the problem of sport that it can bring serious benefits for the nation. We need to provide generous support to him and his officials

Sport (sport) which is the muscle activity energetic and in the activity of athletes demonstrate the ability of motion (performance) and his will as much as possible, but the development of technology allows variable machine into techno-sport, such as car racing, motorcycle racing, many dependent variables machine. Sport is neutral and general, not used in the sense of
competitive sports, for understanding not just as a set of formally organized physical activity (formal) and unofficial (informal).

According to (Lutan, 1992: 57; Giriwijoyo, 2005: 10), Based on the objectives to be achieved, then the sport is divided into: (1) Sports achievements emphasis on achievement; (2) Recreational Sports-emphasis on recreation; (3) Sport health-emphasis on health outcomes; and (4) Sports educational emphasis on achieving educational goals. Said accomplishments can be defined as reaching a satisfactory end by a person or a team, based on the initial target charged. So achievement is not always synonymous with champions. Although it does not become a champion or win, but if it was able to meet or even exceed the initial target, then it has to be said achievement. While the word sport implies all the activities that systematically to encourage, foster and develop the potential for physical, spiritual, and social and usually oriented towards achievement. Broadly speaking, there are seven variables that must exist to improve performance or create achievement in sport. These variables include state facilities and infrastructure and sports equipment, game systems, state of Psychology Athletes Security, Confidence, Motivation, Discipline, Physical Athletes, Technical Skills and Skill Athlete, Coach Factors, Exercise Routines

All countries in the world recognize that sport is one tool powerful enough to create world peace. Sports unite the world through the spirit of sportsmanship well as entertainment without distinction to race, ethnicity and socio-economic differences. Sporting achievements is the identity of the pride of the nations of the world are always contested. In addition, exercise can improve health, fitness and quality of life so as to increase the productivity of a nation-state. In the development of the times, the sport is not only for achievement and maintaining health and physical fitness, but also for economic interests. In some countries such as Italy, England, the Netherlands, and the United States has made the sport as one of the sectors of foreign exchange through sports industrialization. Soccer match is one of the featured sports industry in the United Kingdom, Italy, and the Netherlands to attract foreign exchange. Neither the US as one of the boxing world sports industry. In other words, the sport besides a role in improving health and quality of life of the community also has a role in improving the welfare of society.
In some developed countries, the sport has become the industry so that the sport is no longer a development area that absorbs the government's budget, but also contributes to regional income. In industrialized countries the sport has evolved, sports development funding from government and private sectors. Even the government only as a regulator of the policy, while implementing sports activities carried out by the private sector.

China is a country which succeeded in developing a culture of sporting achievement and improvement of sports in the community. This is evident from the achievements became the overall champion at the 2008 Beijing Olympics the Chinese government is able to combine sports policy that directs the sport as one instrument for achieving the vision (ideology) of the nation's future. China has become the new superpower in sport systematically, because China has a vision of the future to surpass the United States and other countries. They consolidate various aspects such as politics, economy, culture, and sports. China's sports development policy are: (1) make the sport as an instrument of achieving the nation's vision; (2) using economic progress to provide welfare benefits for athletes; (3) do athletes early seedling stages and integrated manner; and (4) make the advancement of science and technology to accelerate the achievement of sporting achievement.

In terms of budget allocation for development of sports, the ASEAN countries allocate sport in the top 3% of the total state budget. For example, Singapore 3%, Malaysia 4.9%, Thailand 4.8%, Philippines 3.4%, and Vietnam 3% (UNDP, 2001). While Indonesia budget managed by Kemenpora still very small and not sufficient to carry out the construction of the sports program. This is evident from the DIPA Kemenpora 2008 about 0.014% of GNP. Year 2012-2013 amounted to 240 billion for sporting achievement. Rio 2016 Olympic Games is a new breakthrough in the era of government Mr. President Ir. H. Joko Widodo together with the Minister of Youth and Sports Mr. H. Nuhrowi who has given a big bonus to the gold medalist at 5 billion, Perak 2 billion. This is a sign of wisdom is remarkable for a sports coaching achievements in the homeland.
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Government Regulation No. 18 Year 2007 on Funding of Sport.
