

Gender And Feminism In Sports : Motivation And Interests Of Women Chosing FIK UNIMED

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Gender And Feminism In Sports : Motivation And Interests Of Women Chosing FIK UNIMED

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Abstract— Assuming that motivation and interest is the influence of a person in doing something, this research examines the motivation and interest of women choose Facility of Sport Science (FIK) UNIMED. Besides, this research conducted in 2018 also identifies the motivation and interest of female students who influence to choose FIK UNIMED. This study aims to determine the motivation and interest of female students in decision making to choose FIK UNIMED. This study uses a grounded research method. Research conducted based on data which will then be formulated based on the data obtained. FIK is identical to men and people who enter FIK tend to be styled like men because sport is always associated with courage, violence and strength. These women chose FIK because of their interest in becoming a physical education teacher and parental support. They were also at first sports athletes so it added to their motivation to choose FIK as the level of education they would take. Female students who choose FIK are the choices that are of interest to them because they have the foundation as athletes and support from parents to become physical education teachers.

Keywords – gender; feminisme; sport and motivation

I. INTRODUCTION

Sports is an activity that provides an excellent opportunity for the community to channel energy that has an impact on health and is a good way that can be done in a fraternal environment and friendship for unity and a friendly and friendly atmosphere for the community. Systematic and organized knowledge of the sports phenomenon that is built through a system of scientific research obtained from the field of investigation will play an important role in the development of sports. By knowing and learning sports science we can act as researchers, thinkers, and analyzing the problem of sports in various aspects and levels, can find the causes experienced to achieve sports performance as well as physical and spiritual health, and can find solutions to solve problems in relation to sports, so that they will get optimal benefits.

The femininity dimension usually includes traits such as affection, sympathy or concern for others, not thinking about themselves, understanding, compassion or pity, good listeners, warm in association, gentle hearted, happy with children, gentle, relentless, embarrassed, happy when seduced, speak in a soft voice, easily influenced, innocent or naive, polite, and feminine. In addition, the dimension of femininity according to the social construction of the community itself is in the division of labor such as, cooking, sewing, washing and so on. Then it will be taboo and contradictory if women follow activities carried out by most masculine people or enter groups that are usually dominated by masculine people. Because it triggers the movement of women to get equality with men without any restrictions that can hinder.

AgungSunarno (2015;172) sports activity has the potential to provide positive experiences for women's development in accordance with the values contained in the sport itself. Positive values contained in sports activities include awards, namely sports achievements achieved by women are valued equal to the achievements obtained by men [1].

The issue of gender equality that is heavily echoed by women will always be there if women never feel that men are "partners" but as competitors and enemies. Feminism movement was born from an idea which included efforts to dismantle the ideology of oppression in the name of gender, the search for the roots of women's oppression, to the effort to create a truly liberated woman. Coakley (2001;238) Gender equity depends on redesigning sport from both the outside and the inside, as well a developing new sports that reflect the values an experiences of women and of men who don identify themselves in terms of the dominant definition of masculinity [2].

The phenomenon that is seen in the world of sports is always prioritizing men compared to women in various aspects. If there are women who exercise like men and get good achievements compared to men or equal to men then the community will consider the woman to be masculine. So there

are many assumptions that with women's achievements in the world of sports makes women become masculine. The achievement of women in the world of sports is still a matter of much discussion in the wider community.

Achievements that are achieved are usually always associated with the achievements achieved with men and women's actions in sports. Even the public will also begin to see the woman in her personal life. If there is a difference in the woman when in the world of sports with her personal life, it will be very much discussed. Although with this assumption that is widely circulated in the community does not have much effect on the interest of women who enter the Faculty of Sports Science (FIK) UNIMED. In this study will discuss what are the interests and motivations of the Faculty of Sport Science (FIK) UNIMED students when choosing to enter the Faculty where the dominant enthusiasts are masculine people.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

Sport is a movement or body activity that is carried out consciously and systematically towards a higher quality. Sports activities are always based on the spirit of activity to move towards improving the quality and expression of more life with fellow human beings. At first the sport was carried out only to fill spare time, so the sport was done with excitement and relaxed and there were no restrictions and rules used. But along with the development of human needs and abilities that are increasingly advanced, which is marked by the development of science and technology that continues to be carried out by humans, then sports activities are no longer carried out only for recreational activities but rather become contested activities.

Daniel Landers, a professor of sports education from Arizona State University, found other benefits of exercise for the human brain. Generally the more proficient a person is in a type of activity, his confidence will increase. Even a research proves that teenagers who are actively exercising feel more confident than their friends who do not exercise.

Mansour Fakhri (1997:8-9) gender is a trait inherent in the people men and women who are socially constructed and cultural [3]. For example, the woman is known to be gentle, beautiful, emotional, and motherly, while men are considered strong, rational, manly, and mighty. These qualities are actually interchangeable, meaning that there are men who have properties emotional, gentle, and motherly and there are also women strong, rational and powerful. So sex is natural, and gender is non-natural.

Gender can be defined as a situation where individuals who are born biologically as men and women who then get social characterization as men and women through masculinity and femininity attributes that are often supported by values or systems and symbols in the community concerned. In short, gender can be interpreted as a social construction of sex, a role and social behavior. Women's intellectual and physical development has become the foundation of their participation in various dimensions of human life. In addition, Coakley also wrote that awareness of the benefits of physical activity for health has encouraged women to try opportunities to play various kinds of sports. Physical activity carried out by women

has also changed the image of femininity through the development of their competence and physical strength. There are several factors that influence the involvement of women in sports.

The achievements of women in sports are extraordinary. Women enter various sports with high enthusiasm to erase the notion that exercise is only masculine hegemony. Nevertheless Coakley (2001: 212) underlined that "there are still fewer sports for women than for men in the Olympics and other international events"[2].

Sports has provided opportunities for women's exploitation not only for achievement but also for sexuality. The attractiveness of female sexuality has been exploited as a catalyst for getting media coverage for women's sports. Stevenson further also revealed that "sexualization occurs in opposition to the construction of masculinity and antidote to the discourse of sexual ambiguity that frames female athletes". The women do have their own charm so they are exposed not only to sports matches but also they are always involved in every sport-related activity.

Feminism is an understanding that arises when women demand to get equal rights with men. According to June Hannam (2007: 22) in the book *Feminism*, the word feminism can be interpreted as:

1. Recognition of power imbalances between the two sexes, with the role of women under men.
2. The belief that a woman's condition is formed socially and therefore can be changed.
3. Emphasis on women's autonomy [4].

Women are interested in finding out the meaning of individualism for women and women's sexuality activities.

Liberal feminists view discrimination by women who are treated unfairly. Women should have equal opportunities for men to succeed in society. According to liberal feminists, gender justice can be started from ourselves. First, the rules for the game must be fair. Second, make sure no party wants to take advantage of another group of people and the system they use must be systematic and no one will be harmed.

The involvement and participation of someone in a group or activity or in some ways is influenced by the interest that encourages someone to follow it. Interest is related to the level of needs experienced by a person, the greater the level of needs of the person, the greater will be his interest and attention in that matter. Interest is a feeling of preference and a sense of interest in something or activity, without anyone telling. Interest is basically the acceptance of a relationship between yourself and something outside yourself. The stronger or nearer the relationship, the greater the interest. Crow and Crow (in Djaali 2006: 12) say that interest relates to the style of movement that encourages a person to deal with or deal with people, things, activities, experiences stimulated by the activity itself [5].

Interest is an encouragement that causes a person to focus or attention to something. Thus the interest moves a person's urge to follow or engage in something. Interest is a feeling of

love for a thing or activity without the coercion of the process (Slameto in Djaali, 2008: 121) [6]. Dalyono (1997: 56) argues that interest can arise because of external attractiveness [7]. Interest is the power that gives power to attract someone to do something that is in his mind with the influence from within and outside influences.

Motivation is an impulse that causes a person to do something of interest. Motivation will be a drive for someone to do everything to achieve their goals, desires and needs. Motivation is also said to be the unity of an effort that is done by someone to do something according to what they want. Motivation can be interpreted as the overall driving force in the self that gives rise to activities, which ensures the continuity of the activity and gives the direction of the activities carried out, so that the desired activities are achieved (Sardiman 2007: 75) [8]. Motivation is a condition that encourages someone to do something. Motivation can cause changes related to one's feelings and emotions.

Most people embrace the belief about the meaning of being a woman, with consequences that are harmful to women's health. Every society expects women and men to think, feel and act with certain patterns for reasons only because they are born as women. Women are expected to prepare dishes, bring water and firewood, care for children and husbands. While men are tasked with providing welfare for families in old age and protecting families from threats.

Gender and activities that are linked to the sexes are all the result of community engineering. Some activities such as preparing food and caring for children are considered women's activities. Other activities are not the same from one region to another throughout the world, depending on the habits, law and religion adopted by the community. Gender roles are not the same in a society, depending on the level of education, ethnicity and age, for example: in a society, women from certain ethnic groups usually work as domestic servants, while other women have a wider choice of work they can hold. Gender roles are taught from generation to parents. Since children are young, parents have applied different girls and boys, even though sometimes they are unaware.

Some views on gender and sexuality for women who exercise. As a social phenomenon, religion has a major influence on social practices regarding natural gender identity and sexuality. With the attention of issues of gender and sexuality in modern socio-cultural, political and religious discourses is evidence of the need to clarify such things, thus making people believe and the question arises afterwards. It is undeniable that modern issues on gender and sexuality are strongly influenced by Western social-cultural practices. It is difficult to ignore the influence of social views and practices of western culture and on various aspects of life and intellectuals. Perspectives on gender and sexuality are presented in works and given the fact that feminist issues have dominated discussions about gender and sexuality, a comprehensive view of women's issues, criticizing the influence of local and foreign traditions.

In other cases it can be seen that the number of women who participate in sports always changes. Changes that occur not only decrease or increase in number, but vary. However, it can

be seen that the amount shown is increasing. Not only in sports activities, in sports science also fluctuated in the number of women involved. As the data shown to female students who successfully entered the Unimed Faculty of Sport Sciences, the number of women who were accepted experienced an increase and decrease. This raises a question mark on the community, with the many assumptions or views that develop in the community regarding women who exercise, the number of women who are joining the Unimed Faculty of Sports Science does not immediately decline. Still experiencing an increase despite having a period of decline.

Many experts and religions claim that recognizing equality between men and women in which religion considers rights and responsibilities, and in certain cases, there are differences, where differences are related to the nature of origin and function. There is a tradition that is institutionalized by people who are not commanded by their God and who degrade the position of women both culturally and socially who put them in darkness.

Religion does not distinguish humans on the basis of sex, and different functions in life. There are general rights to live in dignity, the right to have life provisions and social and civil rights. Religion addresses gender issues as the coexistence of two equal partners. It is not surprising that the religious viewpoint contains several points of inequality between men and women, because there are natural and psycho-cognitive differences between genders. There are differences in natural identities, body structures, sexual impulses and reactions, reproductive functions and implications, and hormones. There are also differences in the ability to influence others, in response to stimuli, flexibility, level of dependence, desire to give up, readiness, and concentration. With the explanation described above, it can be concluded that the view of religion has made a simple contribution to present a clear position on gender and feminism, which advocates moderate positions while upholding basic principles, and promoting relevant issues in contemporary situations. The most important thing is that women maintain their feminine identity without imposing personal preferences on others and are essential in carrying out their totality without any attempt to mix it with foreign or traditional culture.

Empowering women in activities or tasks in a sports organization and equality of treatment and views of women who exercise will help women maintain their femininity, in other words women do not need to be masculine to become sports activists. In addition, the equality of treatment for women can be done by involving women in the management of sports organizations and involving women in the training process as athletes or managers according to the woman's area of expertise. The media also plays a role in helping women to maintain their femininity in sports and changing people's views on women's sports, such as: involving women in women's fashion publications by involving female athletes, publishing sports equipment and equipment with women's sports as icons. So that it contributes to women that does not always have to be masculine to achieve achievement in sports. Because masculine is also needed in certain sports and at certain times. Thus sports women can place where a woman's sports must be masculine without losing her femininity.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted by involving students of the Faculty of Sport Science (FIK) UNIMED as the subject of research from the study. Students involved are students from 2014 to 2017 or can be said to involve 4 generations. This is done because most of the force is still active in campus activities. The study used in-depth interview and documentation data collection techniques.

This study uses a grounded research method. Research conducted based on data which will then be formulated based on the data obtained. After that, based on the theory, it will analyze the theory again with the existing data so that it will get data that is in accordance with the research theory.

The interview begins with the beginning of the student choosing the Faculty of Sports Science and the things that underlie that interest. Data collection will be carried out at certain times according to the time agreed by the researcher with the subjects to be studied. In collecting data, researchers will continue to explore information from the subject regarding the basis and support so that the research subjects choose to enter the Faculty of Sports Science. Research conducted based on data which will then be formulated based on the data obtained. After that, based on the theory, it will analyze the theory again with the existing data so that it will get data that is in accordance with the research theory. And the data is obtained from the Faculty of Sports Science regarding the number of students entering each year. Furthermore, interviews, questionnaires and documentation will be conducted in the research process.

IV. RESULT

Women who enter FIK are said to be tomboys. But after an interview, these women chose FIK because of their interest in becoming a physical education teacher and parental support. These women were also at first sports athletes so it added to their motivation to choose FIK as the level of education they would take.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that female students who choose FIK are the choices that are of interest to them because they have the foundation as athletes and support from parents to become physical education teachers. The basic interest in personal interest and the support of parents or closest people is important in choosing the level of education that will be taken, especially in choosing FIK as the choice to be taken.

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