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Historical Study of Sepaktakraw Development in Luwoo Village, Gorontalo Province

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Abstract

This study aims to: (1) analyze history, (2) analyze the socio-cultural life of the community, (3) analyze organizational management, and (4) analyze the development of sports achievements in sepak takraw in Luwoo village. The method used is qualitative with a case study approach; the research data sources are community leaders, coaches, and athletes through observation, interviews, and documentation data collection techniques. The results of the study show (1) sepak takraw in Gorontalo, especially in the village of Luwoo, originated from sepak Lilina. The people of Luwoo village have known sepak takraw since 1976. Then in the 1980s, a community leader invited and coached young people to play sepak takraw and founded a sepak takraw club, (2) Luwoo village cannot be separated from the creation of the first takraw ball in Gorontalo District and has several forms according to its development, (3) the management of management receives government support so that it has facilities that can support achievement. (4) the development of the Luwoo village's sepak takraw achievements began in 1990, and until now, its development has reached the national and international levels. Therefore, Luwoo village is known as Takraw village. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the takraw in Luwoo village has existed since 1976; the life of the people of Luwoo village cannot be separated from the making of takraw balls according to their development. The government supports the organization's management, and the development of the Luwoo village's sepak takraw achievements has made much progress.

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INTRODUCTION

Sepaktakraw is a unique sport because sepak takraw is a sport that combines the game of soccer and volleyball played on a court the

size of a badminton court. Sepaktakraw is the only sport where the game gets points by smashing without seeing the opponent. This makes the sepak takraw game more interesting because it displays acrobatic game art

displayed by athletes so that it will look fabulous when played.

Sepaktakraw is "kick the ball" because "sepak" comes from a Malay word meaning "kick" while "takraw" comes from a Thai word meaning a ball made of rattan (Zarei & Ramkissoon, 2020). Sepaktakraw is a game that uses a ball from rattan (takraw), played on a rectangular field with a length of 13.40 m and a width of 6.10 m. This game is played by two teams, both men and women, with each team consisting of 3 players (Sulaiman, 2014). Teams in a sepaktakraw game are called "squads," consisting of three players: server, feeder, and spiker (Kubo et al., 2016).

Sepaktakraw can be played indoors *and* outdoors (Hanif, 2015). This game wears all limbs except the hand, and the ball is played, returning it to the opponent's court across the net (Asrabuana et al., 2022). The game requires basic techniques that require tremendous guts to do so that the technical movements can be done correctly, beautifully, and interestingly, and optimal movement achievements (Heriansyah & Suhartiwi, 2021).

The game of sepaktakraw originated from a traditional sport that became popular in Southeast Asian countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and so on (Musa et al., 2020). Sepaktakraw is a game that people in various regions of Indonesia, such as Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi very, like. The people of Sulawesi, especially in the south, often call this sport Meraga or Maddaga which is taken from the Bugis language, namely the

word raga-raga, which means to comfort each other (Sudirman, 2013).

Sepaktakraw in Gorontalo province is very popular; both young people to adults and even the elderly also participate in playing it. Sepaktakraw has become a habit and is even entrenched in Gorontalo society. This can be seen from most people playing sepaktakraw in the afternoon; even almost every sub-district has a sepaktakraw field. This is because sepaktakraw is used as an activity to fill free time in the afternoon, so this sport has become a habit. With this, the birth of Gorontalo sepaktakraw athletes who excel and make Gorontalo proud and even make the name of the Indonesian nation proud.

This proves that the development of sepaktakraw sports in Gorontalo has progressed. There is even one village in Gorontalo province known as Takraw Village or Takraw Village; the village is Luwoo Village. Luwoo Village is in Talaga Jaya District, Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province. That is the uniqueness of several villages or regions in Gorontalo Province.

As for the facts that researchers found during observations and interviews in Luwoo village, namely: based on history, the people of Luwoo village have known sepaktakraw since the 70s and the leader of the sepak takraw community at that time named Chairil Arsyad, the sport of sepaktakraw in Luwoo village until now is inseparable from the first takraw ball maker in Gorontalo Regency who came from Luwoo village, because at that time until now in Luwoo village there were rattan weaving artisans, at this time, there is

much public interest in the game of sepaktakraw because Luwoo village itself has always cultivated sepaktakraw, so since 2019 the Luwoo village government has held early-age coaching, but there is still a lack of trainers.

Then there needed to be more organization of sepaktakraw training schedules in Luwoo village. This will impact the development of sepaktakraw in the village, especially in the younger generation. The organization is not good, but this village can produce outstanding athletes like Hendra Pago and Rizky Pago, who won gold medals at the 2018 Asian Games in Palembang-Jakarta. Luwoo Village has a training building that was previously a wooden building for facilities and infrastructure. Then the government, together with the people of Luwoo village, play a role and seriousness in improving human resources, especially in producing potential athletes and advancing sepaktakraw achievements in Luwoo village. More especially in the next 5-10 years. Based on this description, researchers are encouraged to conduct research with the title: "Historical Study of Sepaktakraw Development in Luwoo Village, Talaga Jaya District, Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province."

METHODS

The research uses qualitative research with a case study design. Case study research aims to reveal the uniqueness of the characteristics and peculiarities of the case under study. The case itself became the cause

of the research. Therefore, its research requires extracting information and in-depth analysis of everything related, both nature, function, activities, history, environmental conditions, and various things related and affecting (Purnama, 2020). The data obtained in this study consisted of primary data, namely observations and interviews, and secondary data was documentation as supporting data (Sugiyono, 2016). Data sources were obtained from coaches, athletes, and community leaders. The research was conducted in Luwoo village, Talaga Jaya District, Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province.

The instruments researchers use are data collection methods carried out by observation, interview, and documentation methods (Rumini, 2015). This study's data validity technique (data validity) is a triangulation technique (Sugiyono, 2015). The data analysis used in this study is based on an interactive analysis model developed by Miles and Huberman (Raibowo et al., 2019). Processing and analysis consist of 4 interacting components, namely 1) data collection, 2) data reduction, 3) data presentation, and 4) verification/conclusions.

The aspects that will be revealed in this study are (1) analyzing the history of the development of sepaktakraw in Luwoo village in supporting the achievements of athletes, (2) analyzing the socio-cultural life of the Luwoo village community in supporting the development of sepaktakraw games, (3) analyzing organizational management in supporting the development of sepaktakraw in Luwoo village, (4) analyze the history of the

development of sepaktakraw sports achievements in Luwoo village.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Sepaktakraw in Gorontalo, more especially in Luwoo village, started from football *lilinga*. *Lilinga* in the Gorontalo language means circle. Sepak *living* is a traditional Gorontalo sport by playing a tiny ball made of rattan by forming a circle with acrobatic elements. Luwoo Village is unique because it is known as a Takraw village. In addition, this village has a takraw monument shaped like a trophy on which there is a takraw ball. The monument is a symbol of pride in Luwoo village, giving birth to many sepaktakraw athletes of international quality. In addition, the Luwoo village Taktaw monument is an icon of the Takraw village in Gorontalo. It is known that the people of Luwoo village already knew sepaktakraw in 1976; then, in the 1980s, there was a community leader named Chairil Arsyad, who was also a lover of sepaktakraw sports. He also formed a sepaktakraw club named Keris Sakti and fostered young people in Luwoo village to play sepaktakraw as a pastime.

Sepaktakraw is a traditional game form that has developed and is widely known among Indonesians (Ramadhan & Bulqini, 2018). Sepaktakraw in Indonesia has different names according to each region's noble values and cultural missions. Like West Sumatra and Bengkulu, it is known as "speak rago" in Riau, it is known as "high rago," while in South Sulawesi, it is known as "marriage akraga" and

as a whole in Indonesia with "speak raga" (Asry, 2020). While sepaktakraw in Gorontalo is known as "sepak lilinga". Sepak means kicking and *living* in the Gorontalo language, which means circle. They play with small balls woven from rattan, forming a circle with acrobatic elements.

The game of sepaktakraw has developed to villages (Gani et al., 2020). Along with its development, sepaktakraw, from traditional sports, has become a contested sport and a sport of achievement. Luwoo Village also makes sepaktakraw a sport of achievement. This can be seen from the existence of outstanding athletes from Luwoo village, such as Hendra Pago, Rizki Pago, Rezki Yusuf Djaina, and many more. Sports achievements are activities carried out and managed reliably that aim to achieve maximum achievement in sports. Athletes pursuing a particular sport achieve regional, national, and international achievements (Ramadhan & Bulqini, 2018). Sports achievement is an effort to increase the potential and ability of athletes by raising the nation's dignity and dignity to achieve achievements (Hidayat et al., 2016).

The socio-culture or habit of the people of Luwoo village in playing sepaktakraw has indeed been running from generation to generation. Culture directs the socialization process in internalizing symbolic tools, such as language, symptoms, and symbols, from the interpersonal to the intrapersonal level (Chen, 2018). Ways of life in socio-culture, subculture, and thought are interdependent and constantly form every difference (Glaveanu et al., 2020). Based on observations and

interviews, researchers found that the people of Luwoo village, especially young people have the habit of playing sepaktakraw every afternoon. They do this as a hobby and to fill their spare time, and has become a habit. Sepaktakraw, at the beginning of its appearance, was played as a leisure filler in the afternoon while waiting for the time of night to come (Basman & Gunawan, 2021).

There are also supports ranging from village governments and communities, more especially the role of parents to support their children to play sepaktakraw. Parental involvement has several supporting elements, including proper attention, quality time, adequate affection, and parental involvement in children's learning (Sinaga, 2018). One small example in Luwoo village is a parent who drops off and picks up their children at the training ground. In addition, some parents give pocket money as motivation so that the child is excited to come to the training ground to play sepaktakraw.

In addition, sepaktakraw in Luwoo village can raise the community's status, especially outstanding athletes who can improve the economy. Economics is generally defined as the study of the management of material resources by individuals, society, and government to improve welfare. Sports activities cannot be separated from economic principles. Because in its journey, it needs an economic name; in this case, money or funds are needed for sports activities, especially in significant events such as PORDA, PON, or other events (Maksum, 2014). Currently, the profession of an athlete is one of the promising

jobs because athletes get income that can meet their needs based on the number of contracts in each match (Rozi & Zainuddin, 2021).

Sepaktakraw sports in Luwoo village that existed until now cannot be separated from the first takraw ball making in Gorontalo Regency originating from Luwoo village. The takraw ball made has several shapes and differences based on the times. Luwoo village takraw ball has good quality and is similar to the original as it often competed. The production of takraw balls is directly ordered for use at national-level matches. This makes Luwoo village more advanced than other areas in Gorontalo and even North Sulawesi. Therefore Luwoo village was famous for making takraw balls in its day. Sepaktakraw initially used balls made of rattan; now, it has changed to plastic (*synthetic fiber*) (Asry, 2020). Along with the times, the ball often used in sepaktakraw games is made of plastic or *synthetic fiber* because it is easy to get and more modern.

Sepaktakraw development in Luwoo village cannot be separated from the oldest club, Keris Sakti. Based on observations and interviews, researchers found that the coaching of the Keris Sakti club sepaktakraw has existed since the 70s. Coaching is a critical field in sports performance (Otte et al., 2020). Coaching is a process of improving the practice of optimizing training from early childhood to adulthood carried out continuously and gradually to increase interest and develop talents to achieve future achievements (Setiyarini & Junaidi, 2022).

Sepaktakraw sports coaching in Luwoo village focuses on early childhood coaching. Coaching at the Keris Sakti club was stopped in 1997 because the club's founder passed away, and now the coaching was revived in 2019. In addition to Keris Sakti, there is also the Duta Perdana club, established in 2006 and fostered early childhood. The two clubs are a forum for continuing Luwoo Village's early childhood children towards coaching achievements at the Student Sports Coaching and Training Center (PPLP). Sports achievement coaching with a foundation in public policy and cultural development can produce maximum achievement at the national and international levels (Soan, 2021). In the coaching program, there will always be a close relationship with funding because coaching achievements in the program require a lot of financing, such as coach fees and other costs (Nurcahyo et al., 2014). The Luwoo village government has programmed to budget village funds as a form of support in advancing the sport of sepaktakraw. A budget is a program in planned finance (Parena et al., 2017).

In addition, there is also support from the Gorontalo district government, which makes the Takraw monument an icon of the Takraw village in Gorontalo. Then the support of KONI Gorontalo regency, donors, and so on. This support is very closely related to realizing an integrated program to support all sports activities to achieve maximum achievement. Sports coaching requires funding because the coaching system will cover and involve all ranks and systems in Indonesia (Wibowo et al., 2017). Human resources will

determine success in achieving goals in coaching achievements. Human resources in coaching achievements are coaches, athletes, and administrators. Each of these components must be of high quality. The goal of coaching can only be achieved optimally if one component is of high quality.

(Nurcahyo et al., 2014). For Luwoo village itself, its human resources have made progress. This is because some Gorontalo coaches and athletes come from Luwoo village itself. For example, *Coach* Herson Taha and *Coach* Noldi Husain are Asian-certified coaches. *A coach* or coach is the person behind the scenes who can explore the potential of athletes to the level of elite achievements later. Quality coaches hope to produce quality achievements for athletes (Bangun, 2019).

As for athletes, Luwoo village has many athletes from an early age, from local athletes to senior athletes who already have high flying hours or national athletes even to the international level, such as Hendra Pago, Riski Pago, and so on. Athletes are ordinary people with general needs such as food and drink, clothing, shelter for growth, attention, affection, and attention. Special needs for athletes are sports clothes, equipment, and motivational encouragement from the closest people, namely parents (Wibowo et al., 2017).

For existing facilities and infrastructure in Luwoo village already has developed. This can be found in a sepaktakraw sports hall that has used a special sepaktakraw carpet. In addition, other complementary tools, such as kicking targets, train kicking accuracy for buttocks, and ball hangers for *smash practice*.

The support of facilities and infrastructure supports the process of coaching achievements, especially in the sport of sepak takraw (Hidayat et al., 2019). In addition, facilities and infrastructure are supporting factors for the success of sports coaching and must be available in every effort to improve achievement (Santoso et al., 2017).

Sepak takraw sports facilities and infrastructure in Luwoo village are already supportive and can be said to be complete but also require repair and maintenance. Especially the ball; over time, the ball will definitely be damaged quickly and replaced quickly. The Luwoo village government itself, since 2020, has yet to assist even though the Luwoo village government itself has fully supported and supported early age development. This is because the budget for coaching was diverted to *covid-19*.

The achievements of sepak takraw Luwoo village have experienced a lot of development and progress since the 90s until now. We can see this with the many successful achievements and awards obtained by the children of Luwoo village in the achievements of sepak takraw sports, both coaches and athletes. Achievement results from the maximum effort a sportsman or a group of sportsmen (team) achieves in a sports activity (Jamalong, 2014).

The development of achievements must be distinct from the role of the community in an area and in Luwoo village. Both coaches and athletes, incidentally, come from Luwoo village and have many achievements. Therefore, Luwoo Village is known as Takraw

Village or Takraw Village. Sports achievements can raise the dignity and dignity of individuals, groups, communities, and a nation (Mulyana, 2019). That makes Luwoo village famous as a village that often contributes to athletes at the regional, national, and even international levels.

CONCLUSION

Based on history, the people of Luwoo village have known sepak takraw since 1976. Then in the 1980s, Chairil Arsyad was a community leader who fostered young people in Luwoo village to play sepak takraw and formed a club called Keris Sakti. The socio-cultural life of the Luwoo village community cannot be separated from the existence of rattan weaving crafts, especially the manufacture of takraw balls. Takraw balls have various shapes as they develop. The people of Luwoo village support and have cultivated the sport of sepak takraw from generation to generation until now.

The organization's management in supporting the development of sepak takraw in Luwoo village has a Keris Sakti club and Duta Perdana, which fosters athletes as a forum for PPLP supported by the government. Desa Luwoo has N Asian al trainers and even certified A sia and has national and International athletes. For Sarana and infrastructure is already supportive and also requires maintenance and repair. In its development, the achievements of Luwoo village have experienced a lot of development and progress since the 1980s until now. The

achievements of both coaches and athletes make Luwoo village a Takraw village in Gorontalo Province.

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