



## **Analysis of Interest in Participating in Rugby Sports for Students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga**

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### **Abstract**

This research was conducted through a preliminary study and the results of a survey on students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga related to the interest in participating in the sport of Rugby. The purpose of this study was to find out how interested the students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga were in participating in the sport of Rugby. The main problem in this study is not yet known how much students are interested in participating in rugby sports. The method used in this study uses descriptive quantitative analysis with the research technique used is a questionnaire. This research was carried out at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga in June 2022 with a total sample of 95 people consisting of 10 Optotronic 1, Optotronic 2, Optotronic 3, Welding 1, and Welding 2 classes. The statement is declared valid and reliable or feasible to use, it is continued with the Factor Analysis Test in which of the 4 indicators there are 9 factors, and the overall results of SMA Negeri 3 Salatiga are appropriate. Of the 9 factors, 6 said it was quite suitable, 1 said it was very suitable, and 2 said it was slightly suitable. Thus, this proves that students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga are interested in participating in rugby.



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## INTRODUCTION

Education is a very influential role in human life in improving the quality of life. According to (Wedan, 2016) Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process for students to actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual power, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, as well as the necessary skills for themselves and society. According to (Jariono et al., 2022) (and Jariono & Subekti, 2020), Physical education is one of the subjects that plays an important role in the overall development of students. At this time the achievements of national sports are very encouraging, it illustrates more or less the coaching of sports in schools and the implementation of sports training has been carried out correctly, optimally, and programmatically. According to (Syaukani et al., 2020) Efforts to improve cultural achievement are not far from coaching student sports. Coaching athletes at the age of learners and well-structured training programs and then clear coaching patterns have a very important role in the process of improving national sports achievements.

Sports are carried out not only to fill free time or only to take advantage of the available facilities but more than that, such as humans who do sports for recreation, humans who do sports for educational purposes, humans who do sports for a certain achievement. According to (Pane, 2015) Exercise is a gesture that has a good effect on the body as a whole. Meanwhile, according to (Indarto et al., 2018) Sport is an important role for humans. The athlete's peak achievements are obtained through the correct coaching of sports talents, it can be said that it is good if the selection of sports is following one's talents, so that

sports coaching can be carried out effectively.

Rugby is one of the sports that is quite popular in Asian countries, especially Indonesia. The IRB (International Rugby Board) is the parent rugby organization. This sport is favored by many people such as men and women, there are also parents, adults, and even children. The sport of Rugby has three categories of games namely the 7's, 10's, and 15's. The tool media used is a ball, and the ball used in the sport of rugby has a special and different shape (Duthie et al., 2003; T. Gabbett et al., 2008; T. J. Gabbett, 2007). The sport of rugby also uses the ability to throw, catch, and also pass. Then you have to avoid attacks or obstacles from opponents.

In addition, interest is a person's self-teaching which is characterized by the presence of a sense of pleasure, liking, and interest in an object with the concentration of attention to the object. According to (Slameto, 2010) "interest is a sense of preference and a sense of attraction to a thing or activity, without anyone telling. Meanwhile, according to (Indarto et al., 2018) interest is an Interest is a tendency where the moment is intensively in the same direction as an object that is considered important. According to (Hamsa, 2015) student interest is the condition of a person who focuses his attention on a certain object with a feeling of comfort so that the student can make himself motivated to stay in that state. (Barnaman, 2020) suggests that interest will grow in new and appropriate events, such as problems such as unknown or known puzzles that affect individuals. Interest is implemented through active participation in something, the student tends to pay attention to something he is interested in and participates in activities carried out with a sense of pleasure".

## METHODS

The approach used in the implementation of research is quantitative. According to (Sugiyono, 2013) article (QULUB et al., 2021), quantitative research is based on positivism to examine certain populations or samples and random sampling using instruments, analysis, and statistics. In this study, researchers used survey methods and in their data collection techniques used questionnaires (questionnaires).

### Participants

Population according to Margono (2004) in the article (Saputra & Riyadi, 2019) is complete information that is central to the consideration of an analyst in a predetermined scope and time. The population in this study was grade 10 students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga, Tingkir District, Salatiga City. With a total sample of 95 students, it consists of classes 10 Ototronik 1, Ototronik 2, Ototronik 3, Welding 1, and Welding 2.

### Sampling Procedures

It is a sample that will be used as a data source. This study uses purposive sampling. According to Arikunto (2019)(Sugiyono, 2016) in the article (Ul'fah Hernaeny, 2021) purposive sampling is a sample selection method using criteria that have been selected by the researcher. These criteria are divided into two, inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria are sample criteria that are based on the objectives of the study. Meanwhile, the exclusion criteria are criteria that cause potential respondents to be expelled because they meet the exclusion criteria. For example, having a disease that is not required to be a respondent.

## Materials and Apparatus

Data is obtained from students and taken using questionnaires. To find out the interest of students in participating in the sport of rugby, the data obtained is processed using Microsoft Excel. After carrying out the data processing process, the results can be analyzed for students' interest in participating in rugby sports based on factors that meet student interests, namely activity factors, school, environment, and family.

### Design or Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques in this study use quantitative data. Which has the purpose of taking data and turning it into information in the Survey of Interest in Participating in Rugby Sports in Students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga. The analysis process in this study is (1) Data collection. In this study, the data collection process was carried out at the research site by conducting observations, interviews, and documentation. (2) Data reduction. In this study, data reduction was carried out by analyzing sharpening, classifying, directing, and disposing of unnecessary ones and then organizing the data to obtain conclusions. (3) Presentation of data. In this study, the presentation of data is to group data that has been reduced. Then this data uses labels or others. (4) Concluding. That is to analyze the interpretation of the data obtained.

## RESULT

Before carrying out the data processing process, the researcher first conducts a Validity Test and Reliability Test. Test Results are as follows.

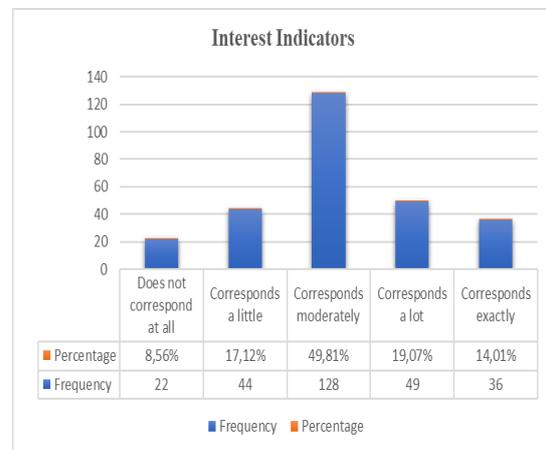
**Table 1.** Instrument Validity Test Results

Statement item	R count	R table	decision
1	0,511	0,202	Valid
2	0,535	0,202	Valid
3	0,481	0,202	Valid
4	0,599	0,202	Valid
5	0,455	0,202	Valid
6	0,294	0,202	Valid
7	0,360	0,202	Valid
8	0,460	0,202	Valid
9	0,576	0,202	Valid
10	0,600	0,202	Valid
11	0,513	0,202	Valid
12	0,438	0,202	Valid
13	0,431	0,202	Valid
14	0,493	0,202	Valid
15	0,485	0,202	Valid
16	0,311	0,202	Valid
17	0,245	0,202	Valid
18	0,269	0,202	Valid
19	0,209	0,202	Valid
20	0,324	0,202	Valid

The correlation value  $r_{table}$  of 95 respondents to 20 statements at a significance level of 5%  $\alpha = 0.05$  was 0.202 construct validity criteria ( $PC > 0.202 = \text{valid}$  and  $PC < 0.202 = \text{invalid}$ )\*. Based on the table of calculation of the validity of the instrument of Interest in Participating in Rugby Sports in Students of SMK N 3 Salatiga, it can be seen that the following 20 items of statement items are declared valid because the correlation of the item of the statement is  $r_{count}$  greater than  $r_{table}$  ( $r_{count} > r_{table}$ ) or

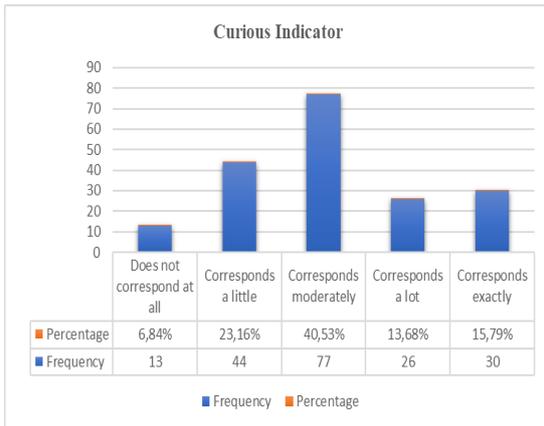
in other words ( $r_{count} > 0.202$ ). Then, the testing of all instrument items in the variable Interest in Participating in Rugby Sports students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga was carried out, namely from 20 items of statement that all of these items were valid and could be used in research instruments.

The data from this study are presented in the form of figures and explanations on each research variable and each statement in the questionnaire given to make it easier to understand the results of each statement presented in the research questionnaire.



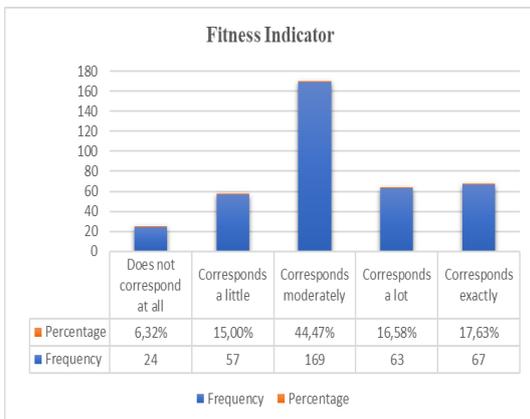
**Figure 1.** Interest Indicators

From the results of the activity factor analysis figure 5, namely the indicator of interest, there was a whole sample that filled out the data questionnaire at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga with a percentage of 1 (not appropriate at all) 7.71%, 2 (slightly appropriate) 15.43%, 3 (quite appropriate) 50.53%, 4 (very appropriate) 17.18%, and 5 (very appropriate) 12.76%. With the results of the description above, the interest factor is dominated by 3 (quite appropriate) 50.53%.



**Figure 2.** Curious Indicator

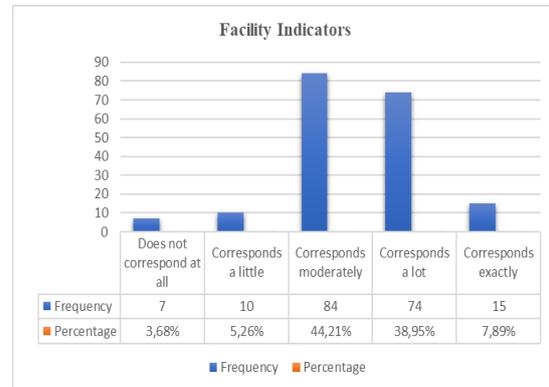
From the results of the factor analysis of the activity in figure 6, namely curiosity indicators, all samples fill out the data questionnaire at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga with a percentage of 1 (not appropriate at all) 6.84%, 2 (slightly appropriate) 23.15%, 3 (quite appropriate) 40.52%, 4 (very appropriate) 13.68%, and 5 (very appropriate) 15.78%. With the results of the description above, the curiosity factor is dominated by 3 (quite appropriate) 40.52%.



**Figure 3.** Fitness Indicators

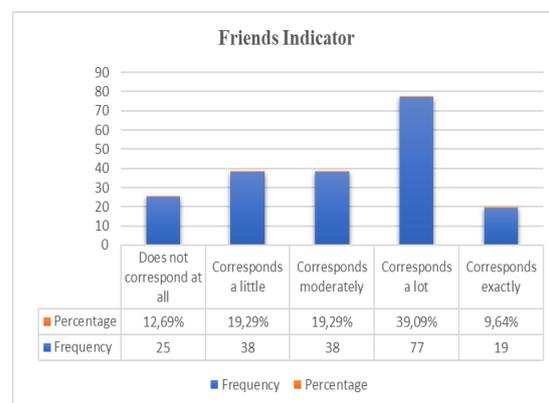
From the results of the activity factor analysis figure 7, namely fitness indicators, all samples filled out the data questionnaire at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga with a percentage of 1 (not appropriate at all) 6.31%, 2 (slightly appropriate) 14.99%, 3 (quite appropriate) 44.47%, 4

(very appropriate) 16.57%, and 5 (very appropriate) 17.62%. With the results of the description above, the fitness factor is dominated by 3 (quite appropriate) 44.47%.



**Figure 4.** Facilities Indicators

From the results of the school factor analysis figure 8, namely the facility indicator, all samples filled out the data questionnaire at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga with a percentage of 1 (not appropriate at all) 3.68%, 2 (slightly appropriate) 5.26%, 3 (quite appropriate) 44.20%, 4 (very appropriate) 38.94%, and 5 (very appropriate) 7.89%. With the results of the description above, the facility factor is dominated by 3 (quite appropriate) 44.20%.



**Figure 5.** Friends Indicator

From the results of the school factor analysis figure 8, namely the friend

indicator, there was a whole sample that filled out the data questionnaire at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga with a percentage of 1 (not appropriate at all) 13.15%, 2 (slightly appropriate) 24.20%, 3 (quite appropriate) 40.52%, 4 (very appropriate) 12.1%, and 5 (very appropriate) 9.99%. With the results of the description above, the friend factor is dominated by 3 (quite appropriate) 40.52%.

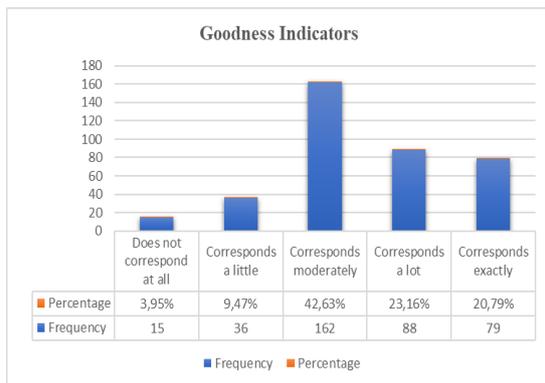


Figure 6. Goodness Indicator

From the results of the analysis of environmental factors figure 9, namely the indicator of feeling happy, all samples fill out the data questionnaire at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga with a percentage of 1 (not appropriate at all) 3.49%, 2 (slightly appropriate) 9.47%, 3 (quite appropriate) 42.62%, 4 (very appropriate) 23.15%, and 5 (very appropriate) 20.78%. With the results of the description above, the pleasure factor is dominated by 3 (quite appropriate) 42.62%.

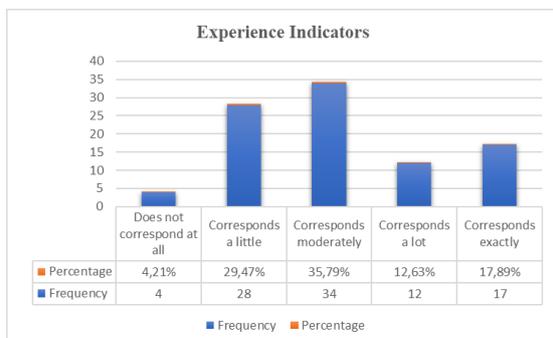


Figure 7. Experience Indicators

From the results of the analysis of environmental factors figure 10, namely experience indicators, all samples fill out the data questionnaire at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga with a percentage of 1 (not appropriate at all) 4.21%, 2 (slightly appropriate) 29.47%, 3 (quite appropriate) 35.78%, 4 (very appropriate) 12.62%, and 5 (very appropriate) 17.89%. With the results of the description above, the experience factor is dominated by 3 (quite appropriate) 35.78%.

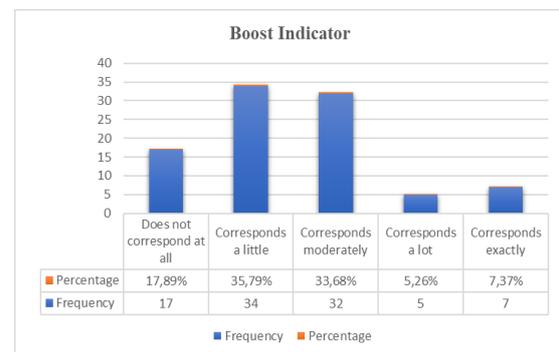


Figure 8. Boost Indicator

From the results of the family factor analysis of figure 11, namely the drive indicator, all samples filled out the data questionnaire at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga with a percentage of 1 (not appropriate at all) 17.89%, 2 (slightly appropriate) 35.78%, 3 (quite appropriate) 33.68%, 4 (very appropriate) 5.26%, and 5 (very appropriate) 7.36%. With the results of the description above, the thrust factor is dominated by 2 (slightly appropriate) 35.78%.

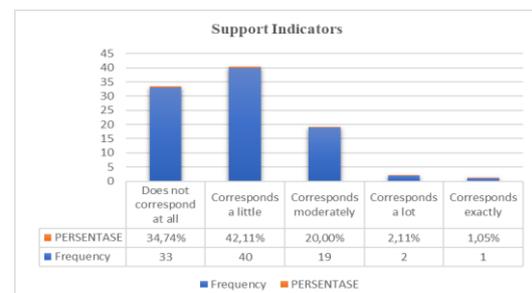


Figure 9. Support Indicators

From the results of the family factor analysis of figure 12, namely support indicators, all samples filled out the data questionnaire at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga with a percentage of 1 (not appropriate at all) 34.73%, 2 (slightly appropriate) 42.10%, 3 (quite appropriate) 20%, 4 (very appropriate) 2.10%, and 5 (very appropriate) 1.05%. With the results of the description above, the support factor is dominated by 1 (not corresponding at all) 34.73%.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the description of the data research results above using a descriptive quantitative method in this study after data reduction was carried out. Such as selecting data by filtering or selecting data that has been taken through the Validity Test and Reliability Test. "The validity test is a test that serves to see whether the measuring instrument is valid or invalid. The measuring instruments in question are the statements in the questionnaire. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the statement on the questionnaire can reveal something measured by the questionnaire (Janna & Herianto, 2021) and according to (Widi, 2011) "reliability is an index that shows the extent to which a measuring device can be trusted or relied upon. So that the reliability test can be used to determine the consistency of the measuring instrument, and whether the measuring instrument remains consistent if the measurement is repeated. Measuring instruments are said to be reliable if they produce the same results even though measurements are taken many times". Then the data is presented using Factor analysis and the analysis is presented in the form of a table or figure.

After going through the stages in managing the data which is started by tabulating the data based on the Activity, School, Environment, and Family

indicators, the data is presented on the Validity Test and Reliability Test, after the statement of the data is tested in the research results chapter with a statement of 20 items, all of which are declared fit for use or Valid. From the description of the research results above, it is worth describing in the sub-chapter of the discussion of the presentation which is followed by the conclusion of the data. From the conclusion of the data, it can be explained that the Factor test can be a benchmark for interest in participating in rugby sports for students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga.

The results of the description of the percentage of interest in the sport of rugby which is divided into 4 predetermined indicators and the 4 indicators are divided into 9 factors including the following: the interest factor in domination with 3 (quite appropriate) 50.53%, the curiosity factor in domination with 3 (quite appropriate) 40.52%, the fitness factor in domination with 3 (quite appropriate) 44.47%, then the facility factor is dominated by 3 (quite appropriate) 44.20%, the friend factor in dominance with 3 (quite appropriate) 40.52%, the pleasure factor in dominance with 3 (quite appropriate) 42.62%, the experience factor in dominance with 3 (quite appropriate) 35.78%, the impulse factor in dominance with 2 (slightly corresponding) 35.78%, and the support factor in dominance with 1 (not corresponding at all) 34.73%.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussion that has been put forward, it was concluded that the interest in participating in the rugby sport of students of smk negeri 3 salatiga is included in the category of interest. As evidenced by the results of descriptive analysis the frequency of the data each with a statement of 20 points. After

conducting the validity test and reliabilitas test 20 items of the statement were declared valid and reliable or feasible to use, it was continued with the factor analysis test where out of 4 indicators there were 9 factors, and the overall results of sma negeri 3 salatiga were appropriate. Of the 9 factors 6 say enough accordingly, 1 says very appropriately, and 2 says little accordingly. It can be concluded from the description of the conclusion above that students of smk negeri 3 salatiga are interested in participating in the sport of rugby.

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