



Analysis of Children's Interest in Following Football Education at PSB BONANSA UNS SOLO

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Abstract

Sports play a noteworthy part in both physical and otherworldly improvement. In Indonesia, the continuous and ceaseless advancement of football is fundamental for accomplishing the greatest victory. In spite of its notoriety, succeeding in football is challenging. The foundation of Football Schools (SSB) and Football Instruction (PSB) is pivotal in Indonesia's victory in this war. This survey will survey the intrigue of children partaking in football instruction at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo and the components that impact it. The study utilizes a quantitative expressive plan with a study strategy and a survey instrument. The populace for this study comprises 96 understudies, counting children aged 6-12 a long time and youths aged 13-15 a long time. The test was chosen utilizing purposive and quota sampling techniques. Information was quantitatively analyzed with percentages, surveys, and altered Likert scales. The show that intrigued in football at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo is exceptionally popular among children and teenagers. This intrigue is impacted by both inside and outside variables. For children, sentiments of delight and attention are critical variables, whereas, for teenagers, inner components play a more prevailing part. In any case, facilities and the role of coaches are moreover pivotal for youths. In this manner, it can be concluded that both inner and outside components collectively shape an individual's intrigue in football..



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INTRODUCTION

Sports are a fundamental cornerstone of physical and spiritual development, shaping character, discipline, and sportsmanship while propelling national achievement (Anami et al., 2022). In Indonesia, sports are not just a pastime, but a regulated pursuit governed by the National Sports System Law Number 3 of 2005. Athlete achievements are measured against specific standards, encompassing coaches, clubs, infrastructure, training, information systems, funding, and awards. The journey towards excellence in sports is a marathon, not a sprint, demanding at least a decade of arduous, continuous development. Achieving peak performance necessitates mental fortitude, physical prowess, and meticulous technical and tactical preparation, alongside indispensable support from tools, trusted mentors, organizations, and funding sources. Furthermore, the psychological resilience of athletes, including their motivation, self-confidence, and emotional fortitude, is pivotal in the realm of sports, including the fiercely competitive arena of football (Widatama, 2020). Sports play a vital part in the physical, spiritual, and character development of individuals. They also contribute to discipline, sportsmanship, and national achievement. In Indonesia, sports are regulated by the National Sports System Law Number 3 of 2005 and are considered important for both career and leisure pursuits. Athlete achievements are measured based on team goals or sports service standards according to Article 93 paragraph 4 of Law Number 16. These standards include coaches, clubs, infrastructure, training, information systems, funding, and awards (Setyawan, 2022). The development of human resources through sports achievement is a

long process that requires continuous improvement over a period of at least 10 years. Achieving optimal performance requires mental, physical, technical, and tactical preparation, as well as support from tools, trusted coaches, organizations, and funding sources. Additionally, the psychological aspect of athletes, including their mentality, motivation, fear, self-confidence, emotions, and interests, plays a crucial role in sports development, including in sports like football (Widatama, 2020). Interest in sports is important and needs to be considered by coaches because it affects the attention of early childhood. Interest plays an important role in a child's life and affects their activity (Delianus et al., 2021). Differences in interest can hinder early soccer training, which is influenced by environmental, social, family, and friend factors. Children who are interested in soccer tend to practice more diligently. One way to channel this interest is through a Soccer School (SSB) to develop young athletes (Al Chasan, 2012). John Wesson (2020) calls soccer a sport that is loved by all generations, regardless of ethnicity, race, or religion, with benefits that come from change and continuity. Soccer attracts attention because it combines drama, fame, and art in a two-team game, and continues to evolve over time. Soccer was originally a physical sport, now it is a popular spectacle. According to Dorling Kindersley (2017), its origins are unknown, but soccer is spreading rapidly throughout the world. Soccer is the most popular sport in the world with around 4 billion fans, offering opportunities to uncover talents, learn, and develop competition and self-esteem. Sports improve physical, mental, and social (Adi, 2022). Football is becoming increasingly popular in Indonesia among people of all ages and backgrounds, moving beyond just recreational activity to a source of national

pride and achievement. According to II/MPR/88, sports, particularly football, are crucial for boosting international success. Developing professional player training institutions is essential for the success of Indonesian football (Kevin et al., 2023). There is a growing concern among football enthusiasts about the need for continuous improvement to reach maximum success. Establishing a suitable playing style is vital for enhancing achievements at both professional and international levels. Researchers suggest exploring children's football training as a way to cultivate professional players from a young age, thereby improving sports achievements in Indonesia (Kusumantoro, 2021). Collaboration among various supporting elements is crucial for athlete development and performance enhancement. Quality training not only improves participants' results and abilities but also fosters national pride through sports achievements. Football, a game played by 22 players (11 per team), is immensely popular in Indonesia. FIFA governs the sport globally, while PSSI oversees it in Indonesia. Although football is widely popular, achieving success in the sport is challenging. To accomplish this, Indonesia needs Football Schools (SSB) or Football Education (PSB) (Al Chasan, 2012).

Football, a popular sport, should show its best performance (Agus Kurnia, Muhammad Mury Syafei, 2022). Football management in Solo City needs improvement, involving players, coaches, administrators, and organizations. SSB is present in various regions in Indonesia to support this effort. The people of Solo City are very enthusiastic about football, so many Football Schools (SSB) have been established, such as SSB Ksatria, SSB Pemda, SSB Al-Wathony, SSB At Farmasi, SSB POP, and PSB Bonansa UNS. SSB trains three times a week with

technical, physical, tactical, and mental training programs, separating athletes by age group with increasing levels of difficulty according to age (Pratama, 2021). PSB Bonansa Solo represents Solo City in education and sports, training children aged 6-17 years in football to develop motor skills from an early age. Many parents choose PSB Bonansa UNS Solo for their children's football education because of its focus on character development and sportsmanship. PSB has been established for around 25 years and was founded by (the late) Drs. Soekatamsi, a lecturer and founder of PSB Bonansa UNS Solo, has outstanding students in the soccer league who have won various tournaments, including Slatin The Cup. Their achievements include the KU-12 Grassroots Kresia League champion, the KU-14 Soccer Tournament, the 2014 Indonesian Ministry of Youth and Sports Cup for Central Java and DIY, and the KU-11 National Championship. They also won the Lifebuoy Shampoo League 2003 and the So Nice KU-11 Cup 2014. They also won the Kresia Grassroots League KU-12, the KU-14 Football Tournament, the 2014 Indonesian Ministry of Youth and Sports Cup for Central Java and DIY, and the KU-11 National Championship, and won the Lifebuoy Shampoo League 2003 and the So Nice KU-11 Cup 2014. The Director of PSB Bonansa, Srihati Warjati Soekatamsi, said that PSB Bonansa is important for training children's mentality to be active in practicing football so that they can dream of becoming professional footballers.

Based on the description given, it can be concluded that the researcher has a hypothesis that children's interest in following PSB Bonansa Solo is quite high. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine the extent of children's interest in following soccer education at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo, as well as the factors that influence this interest.

METHODS

This study utilizes a quantitative descriptive design with a survey method to describe conditions and phenomena without manipulating the research object (Sutama & Suyatmini, 2016). Quantitative research involves a systematic investigation of phenomena through the collection of measurable data using statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques (Kusmiyati et al., 2024). Stokes (Sutama et al., 2021) stated that quantitative methods are based on numerical calculations and statistical analysis. The study aims to describe children's interest in participating in soccer education at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo. The method used is a survey with a questionnaire instrument to collect data on children's interests in the PSB.

Participants

In this study, the population consisted of 96 students, including children aged 6-12 years and adolescents aged 13-15 years. These students were registered in the soccer education study program at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo. Researchers analyzed this group to draw conclusions (Sutama et al., 2021; Sugiyono, 2016)

Sampling Procedures

Please remember the following text: "A sample is a portion of the characteristics of a population that can represent the population (Sutama et al., 2021). Researchers determine samples based on certain characteristics in the population up to the desired number (Sugiyono, 2016). Sampling is the selection of individuals from a population as representatives (Sutama et al., 2021). This study involved 46 children aged 10-12 years and 40 adolescents aged 13-15 years. Determination of the sample depends on the child's productivity in

training, research time, and differences in numbers in the population. The sample was selected using purposive sampling and quota sampling techniques, which will be described in the following table:

Table 1. Data for Determining Samples Based on Quota Sampling Technique

No	Age Group	Group	Population	Percentage	Sample
1	6-12 years	Children	33	65%	21
2	13-15 years	Teenagers	63	35%	23
Amount			96	100%	44

Based on the table above, the sample in this study comprised 44 children/students who participated in football education at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo.

Materials and Apparatus

Research instruments are tools used by researchers to collect data, making the researcher's work easier and ensuring the accuracy, completeness, and systematicity of the data (Sugiyono, 2016). This study utilizes a questionnaire as its primary instrument. Below is a table showing children's interest in participating in soccer education

Table 2. Grid of Children's Interests in Following Football Education

Title	Factor	Indicator	Statement (+)	Statement (-)	Amount
Children's interest in participating in football education at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo	Internal	Motivation and Ideals	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6	6
		Happy Feeling	8, 9, 12	10	4
		Attention	15, 17, 20	19	4
		Friends/Society	21, 22, 26		3
	External	The role of teacher/trainer	29, 30, 31, 34	28, 33	6
		Facility	37, 38, 39, 40, 41	35, 36	7

The instrument grid above has undergone validity and reliability testing and has been approved by expert consultation, specifically Mr. Gatot Jariono.

Procedures

The following procedures or guidelines will be followed when collecting data for this study:

- 1) A questionnaire will be created for data collection, tailored to the specific circumstances and objectives of the study.
- 2) Structured interviews will be conducted with PSB's upper management to gather data from the Bonansa Solo football education organization.
- 3) Interviews will be held with coaches to understand the teachings and offerings of PSB to its students.
- 4) The questionnaire will first be administered to children aged 9-11 years, followed by teenagers aged 12-15 years. This will ensure that the questionnaire is filled out by the appropriate age groups.
- 5) The questionnaire will be administered at different times to prevent errors or mixing up of responses.
- 6) Once the research data is collected, it will be processed according to the methods outlined in this proposal to ensure that the data is organized and structured.
- 7) The processed data will be used to create a report presenting the research results, analysis, and conclusions.

Data Analysis

The study's data analysis involved using quantitative descriptions with percentages and collecting data through questionnaires. We used appropriate data collection techniques to achieve our research objectives. We analyzed survey

data quantitatively to describe the percentage of questionnaires and determine children's interest in football at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo. We used a survey method with written questions about the personality and knowledge of the respondents. The instrument we used was a questionnaire with positive and negative statements, which produced quantitative data. We assessed the data using a modified Likert scale. Below is the modified Likert scale table.

Table 3. Likert Scale

Statement (+)	Statement (-)
Strongly Agree, score =5	Strongly Agree, score =1
Agree, score =4	Agree, score =2
Neutral, score =3	Neutral, score =3
Disagree, score =2	Disagree, score =4
Strongly Disagree, score =1	Strongly Disagree, score =5

Data Categorization will be determined first based on the management function category, which is based on the four-scale classification reference.

RESULT

This study is a quantitative descriptive study using a survey method. Its purpose is to determine the level of children's interest in participating in soccer education at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo. The study aims to identify both internal and external factors that can influence a child's interest in soccer at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo. The interest in soccer education was measured using a 30-item questionnaire. The study collected results from 44 respondents, including 23 adolescents and 21 children. The data from the questionnaire used to measure interest will be grouped into four main categories: very high, high, low, and very low. This categorization is necessary to create an accurate frequency

distribution for measuring children's interests. The frequency distribution of the entire research sample will be summarized in Table 04:

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Children's Interest in Participating in PSB Bonansa UNS Solo

N o	Interv al	Categor y	Frequen cy	Percenta ge
1	121-150	Very High	32	73%
2	91-120	High	10	23%
3	61-90	Low	2	5%
4	< 60	Very Low	0	0%
Total			44	100%

The overall interest of the participants in soccer education at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo is as follows: 32 participants have a very high interest, 10 participants have a high interest, and 2 participants have a low interest. This information is also represented in the graph below for better clarity.

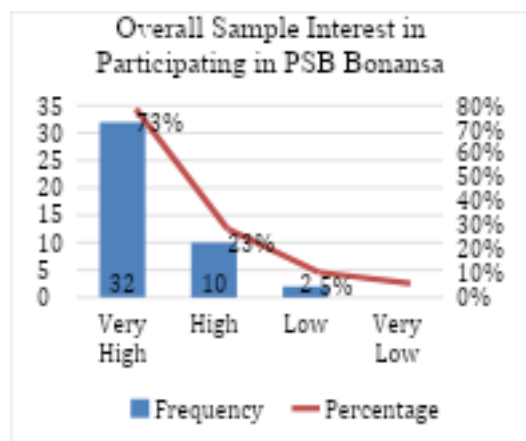


Figure 1. Diagram of Overall Sample Interest in Following Football Education at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo

The 44 samples consist of two different age groups: 23 samples are from the adolescent age group and 21 samples are from the childhood age group. A comparison of interests between the two age groups is also made, which are influenced by internal and external factors in following football education at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo. The findings will be summarized in the following table:

Table 5. Distribution of Sample Interests in Age Groups Influenced by Internal and External Factors

Catego ry	Age Children		Usia Teenager	
	Factor Intern al	Factor Ekstern al	Factor Intern al	Factor Ekstern al
	Percentage		Percentage	
Sangat Tinggi	87%	48%	86%	38%
Tinggi	9%	48%	10%	62%
Rendah	4%	4%	5%	0%
Sangat Rendah	0%	0%	0%	0%

From the table above, there are several differences regarding the interests between the two age groups it can be said that interest in playing soccer in childhood is more influenced by internal factors, as well as in adolescence, it is also influenced by internal factors but is different in external factors where in adolescence, external factors also show a very important level of significance in interest at that age, which is different in childhood where external factors do not really affect the high interest in playing soccer. For more details, see the following diagram:

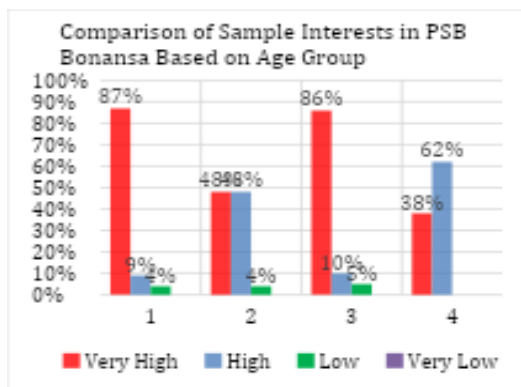


Figure 2. Comparison Diagram of Student Interests in PSB Bonansa Based on Age Group

The diagram provided depicts a comprehensive analysis of the internal and external factors influencing individuals' interest in soccer education at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo. The internal factors encompass aspects such as motivation, ideals, feelings of pleasure, and attention, while the external factors include the influence of friends/associations, teachers/coaches, and facilities. The researchers have meticulously outlined 14 statements for internal factors and 16 statements for external factors, all of which have been validated for conducting research. This diagram serves as a benchmark for gauging the level of interest among two age groups based on various indicator categories.

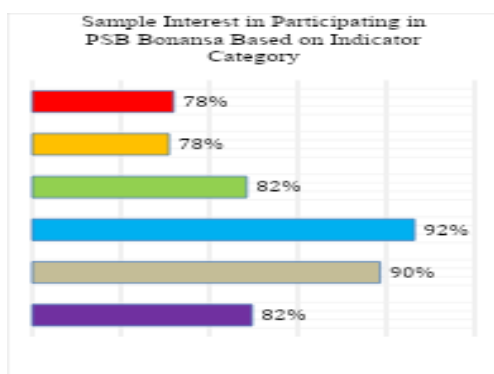


Figure 3. Sample Interest Diagram in Participating in PSB Bonansa Based on Indicator Category

Based on the diagram, it can be seen that the high interest in playing soccer at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo is driven by several factors. The high interest of 92% is caused by a sense of concern for the game, 90% is caused by the pleasure of playing soccer, 82% is due to encouragement and ideals, and the influence of the social environment or friends, and the lowest percentage of 78% is caused by the role of teachers/coaches or facilities.

DISCUSSION

Interest in football education, both in children and adolescents, is greatly influenced by various internal and external factors. This age difference reflects different levels of mental and physical development, so it can affect how they are interested and involved in sports activities, especially football. As in Figure 1 where the overall interest is considered very high in PSB Bonansa UNS Solo. In the early stages of childhood, football holds a natural appeal and is easily shaped by the joy of playing. At this age, children are drawn to activities that involve physical movement, and their interest in football stems from the pleasure and amusement it brings, rather than a deep understanding of the game. For them, football is more of a recreational pastime rather than a fiercely competitive sport. As a result, Figure 02 illustrates that internal enjoyment plays a more significant role in shaping their interest in football at this stage, outweighing external influences.

In the teenage age group, teenagers' interests become more complex and start to develop in a more serious direction. At this age, teenagers begin to view football not only as a fun activity but also as a means to develop their talents and achieve success. Football becomes more intense in terms of training and competition during this stage, with

different training methods compared to the childhood age group. At this age, football incorporates various technical training, strategies, and other physical aspects. Figure 02 illustrates that the interest in football at this age is influenced by both internal and external factors.

The internal factors are based on various indicators. The first one is motivation and ideals, which can be the key to sparking interest in football. For children, motivations such as the desire to have fun and play with friends are common, while for teenagers, the desire to become a professional player can be a significant motivator. The second indicator is the feeling of joy, which is very strong, especially for children. Teenagers find joy not only in playing football together but also in mastering the sport or winning competitions. The third indicator is attention, as children and teenagers tend to be curious about things that capture their interest. Personal experiences, such as watching a match or having a football idol, can trigger attention to football. If they feel supported and noticed by their environment, their interest in football will increase significantly. This can be seen in Figure 03, which shows that internal factors have a higher value than external factors based on the indicator category.

First, the social environment, including friends and social groups, plays a crucial role in shaping their interest in the sport. For children, playing soccer often serves as a way to bond with friends. During adolescence, peer influence becomes significant, affecting their commitment to the game. Second, the role of teachers and coaches is vital. Motivation and encouragement from coaches and teachers can significantly enhance children's interest in soccer. In adolescence, skilled coaches can provide challenges that inspire players to reach their full potential. Finally, access to facilities, such as soccer fields and

equipment, can greatly impact a person's interest in soccer. Adequate facilities and support, such as soccer clubs, create opportunities for skill development and help maintain interest in the sport. It is important to recognize that these external factors are as influential as internal factors in shaping interest in soccer.

CONCLUSION

The passion for football among children and adolescents at PSB Bonansa UNS Solo is incredibly strong. This is evident through a combination of internal and external factors that influence their interest. During childhood, the sheer joy and attention garnered by playing football are vital indicators of their enthusiasm. As they transition into adolescence, internal factors play a more profound role, while external factors such as access to adequate facilities and the guidance of coaches and teachers become increasingly influential. It can be observed that both internal and external factors synergize to shape and fuel their passion for football.

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