

Comparison of Students' Interest In Football at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa And SMPN 1 Palangga, Gowa Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze students' interest in football at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Pallangga, Gowa Regency, and compare the differences in interest between the two schools. The research method used is quantitative descriptive with t-test data analysis techniques. The research sample consisted of 60 students divided into 30 students in each randomly selected school. The results of the descriptive analysis show that the average student interest in SMPN 4 Sungguminasa is 81.92 with a standard deviation of 4,636, while in SMPN 1 Pallangga, the average student interest is higher, namely 83.68 with a standard deviation of 4,250. The comparative test showed that there was a significant difference between the interest of students in the two schools, where the t_{hitung} score was greater than t_{tabel} at a significance level of 0.05. The results of this study indicate that students at SMPN 1 Pallangga have a higher interest in football than students at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa. Factors that affect this difference may include sports facilities, physical education teachers' teaching methods, and extracurricular support in each school. This research is in line with previous findings that highlight the importance of school environment and learning approaches in increasing students' interest in sports. The implication of this study is the need to develop more inclusive and innovative sports programs in both schools to optimally support student interests.

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A. Conception and design of the study;
B. Acquisition of data;
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INTRODUCTION

Sport is a physical and spiritual need that must be met by every human being. This aspect has been the most influential element in supporting human activity from pre-modern to postmodern times. Sport has always been a central human need, with the goal of maintaining mental and physical health. Sport is any activity that involves the mind, body, and soul in an integrated and systematic manner to encourage, foster, and develop physical, spiritual, and socio-cultural potential. Sport encompasses all aspects related to sport that require regulation, education, training, coaching, development,

improvement, supervision, and evaluation (Law No. 11 of 2022). Sport comes from the Latin word "disportare" and the Italian word "derporte," meaning to maintain or entertain, leading to joy. In Javanese, the term "sport" is known as olahrogo. "Olah" means to cultivate oneself through training, and "rogo" means the body (Purba 2016).

Physical education, sports, and health are part of the curriculum and standards of elementary, middle, and high school education institutions. Physical education is a component of the curriculum structure and content at the elementary, middle, and high school levels (Sports, Sports, and Semarang 2020). National sports aim to maintain and improve fitness and health, achievement, and human quality, instil moral values and noble character, sportsmanship, and discipline, strengthen and foster national unity, strengthen national resilience, and elevate the nation's dignity and honour.

Interest is a long-lasting tendency toward an object or activity, action, or deed based on feelings of attraction and pleasure inherent in each individual. Interest is a source of motivation that drives a person to do what they want when given the freedom to choose (Hurlock, 1999: 114). Interest is not only expressed through statements indicating that students prefer something over others, but can also be implemented through active participation in an activity (Dramah, Studi et al. 2024). Motivation is a person's inner development, which drives human activity from within, enabling the processes that occur in every behaviour. Motivation is a psychological aspect that empowers a person to respond to surrounding phenomena (Hendri and Aziz 2020).

Football is one of the most popular sports today, both professionally and recreationally. Football is a team game that requires cooperation among team members, a characteristic of the game. (Aspa 5: 2020). The rules that apply in football can guide students/athletes to behave obediently and respect the rules set by organizations involved in the world of football (FIFA, PSSI, Dispora, and Koni). The presence of these sports organizations can demonstrate the progress of sports, especially football, across various social and cultural levels (Hadi 2016). Based on the results of a survey provided by Ipsos or the Institut Public de Sondage d'Opinion Secteur, based in Paris, France. They surveyed from August 26 to September 9, 2022, in 34 countries with a total of 22,528 respondents aged 18-74 years. Ipsos reported that 69% of Indonesian respondents expressed a preference for football, surpassing Saudi Arabia's 67% and the UAE's 65%.

The problem in this study was the difference in interest in football between SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Pallangga. Observations showed that SMPN 4 Sungguminasa is strategically located with excellent sports facilities and infrastructure in Gowa Regency (Syech Yusuf Football Field), and SMPN 1 Pallangga is also strategically located with excellent sports facilities and infrastructure, particularly football (Kalegowa Stadium). Further observations by the author revealed that students' interests in football differed between SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Pallangga. Gowa Regency's football achievements have not yet brought glory to the region. This interest can be influenced by the learning process, which is divided into two parts: internal and external learning factors. Physical Education, Sports, Health, coaches, and the full support of the Gowa

district government must be able to answer the increasingly complex developments and challenges of education and sports today, to support students' interest in the sport of football. The demands of competence and professionalism are absolute needs and must be possessed as a form of responsibility in delivering students to be physically healthy, and able to achieve sports achievements in the sport of football that suits their development of interests. Based on what has been stated previously and the results of observations in the field, the objective to be achieved in this study is to determine the Comparison of Student Interest in the Sport of Football at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Pallangga, Gowa Regency.

METHODS

This research is a descriptive quantitative study. The research design used is a one-shot case study. This research was conducted at SMP Negeri 4 Sungguminasa, Somba Opu District, and SMP Negeri 1 Pallangga, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency, from October 15 to November 15. The population in this study was all students at SMP Negeri 4 Sungguminasa and SMP Negeri 1 Pallangga, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique for determining samples with certain considerations in Sugiyono (2020: 110). The sample in this study amounted to 60 students.

The data collection method in this study used a survey method with a questionnaire. According to Arikunto (2014: 194), "A questionnaire is several written questions used to obtain information from respondents in the sense of reports about their personality, or things they know. In this study, the data analysis techniques used are descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistical analysis is a statistical method used to analyze data by describing or depicting students' interest in the sport of football. The inferential statistical analysis technique used is parametric analysis, which is intended to test hypotheses. The inferential statistics used are independent sample t-tests at a significance level of 0.05. Before conducting inferential testing, prerequisite tests are first carried out in the form of normality tests and homogeneity tests of the data obtained to determine the conclusion whether the data used is normally distributed and homogeneous.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Interest in football positions among students at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Palangga, Gowa Regency, shows interesting variations based on individual preferences, tactical understanding, and playing experience. Environmental factors, such as peer influence, coaches, and available facilities, also influence interest in certain positions. With these diverse interests, football coaching at both schools offers a significant opportunity to develop students' potential in their preferred positions, while simultaneously improving their tactical understanding and playing skills, as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1.
Position Interest in Football Games

Football Playing Positions	SMPN			
	4 Sungguminasa		1 Sungguminasa	
	F	%	F	%
Goalkeeper	6	20,00%	5	16,67%
Center-back	3	10,00%	2	6,67%
Left-back	0	0,00%	1	3,33%
Right-back	0	0,00%	3	10,00%
Central midfielder	10	33,33%	4	13,33%
Attacking midfielder	4	13,33%	5	16,67%
Winger	4	13,33%	7	23,33%
Center-forward	2	6,67%	1	3,33%
False nine	1	3,33%	2	6,67%
Total	30	100%	30	100%

Table 1 above reflects the variation in student preferences for their preferred positions, likely influenced by playing style, environment, and guidance from coaches at each school.

The results of a descriptive comparative analysis of student interest in football at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa from 30 samples yielded an average score of 56.43, a standard deviation of 3.848, and a range of 17 from the difference between the maximum score of 65 and the minimum score of 48, resulting in a total score of 1693. The histogram of the frequency distribution of student interests at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa is depicted in Figure 1 below:

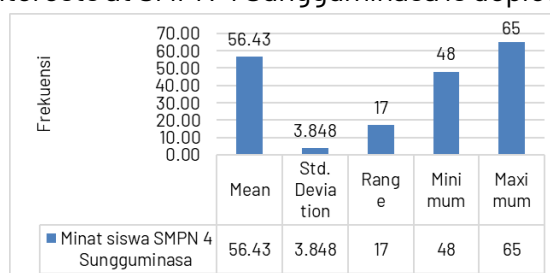


Figure 1

Histogram of student interests at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa

The data on the interests of students at SMPN 1 Palangga from 30 samples obtained an average value of 59.90, a standard deviation value of 5.122 and a range value of 21 from the difference between the maximum value of 70 and the minimum value of 49 and a total value of 1797. The histogram of the frequency distribution of interests of students at SMPN 1 Palangga can be depicted in Figure 2 below:

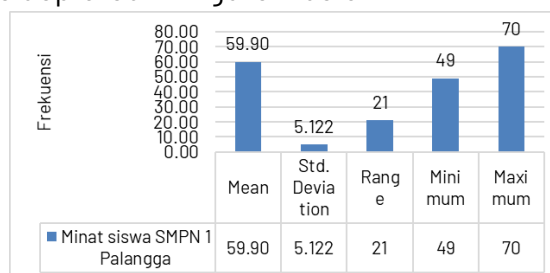


Figure 2.

Histogram of student interests at SMPN 1 Palangga

The results of a study on student interest in football positions at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Palangga, Gowa Regency, showed small but significant differences. From a sample of 30 students at each school, the average interest score at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa was 81.92 with a standard deviation of 4.636, while at SMPN 1 Palangga, the average was slightly higher, at 83.68 with a standard deviation of 4.250. The range of interest scores at both schools was similar, at 17, with a minimum score of 72 at SMPN 4 and 74 at SMPN 1, and maximum scores of 89 and 91, respectively. The total interest score at SMPN 4 reached 2048, while at SMPN 1 it was slightly higher, at 2092. These data reflect a relatively high level of student interest in football positions at both schools, with slight differences in the distribution and average scores.

The results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z test were carried out; the calculation results obtained can be seen in the following table 2:

Table 2.

Recapitulation of the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z data normality test

Statistics	SMPN 4 Sungguminasa	SMPN 1 Palangga
Number of samples	30	30
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	0,141	0,130
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.129 ^c	.200 ^{c,d}

Based on Table 2 above, which summarizes the results of the normality test, the results of the normality test on the interest data of 30 students at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa obtained a KS-Z value of 0.141 with a probability level of 0.129, greater than the α value of 0.05, or at a significance level of 95%. Therefore, the interest data of SMPN 4 Sungguminasa students is normally distributed. The results of the normality test on the interest data of 30 students at SMPN 1 Palangga (X2) obtained a KZ-S value of 0.130 with a probability level of 0.200, greater than the α value of 0.05, or at a significance level of 95%. Therefore, the self-confidence data of SMPN Sungguminasa students is normally distributed.

The homogeneity test in this study will be conducted using the SPSS version 25 system with a 5% level using Levene's test. The basis for decision making is that if sig > 0.05, then the data distribution is homogeneous, and if the sig value < 0.05, then the distribution is declared non-homogeneous.

Table 3.

Recapitulation of homogeneity test results using Levene's test

Data	Significance	Information
Student interest in the sport of football at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Pallangga	0.112	0.112 > 0.05 = Homogen

Based on these data, the homogeneity test results for student interest in football at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Pallangga are considered homogeneous because the probability value is greater than 0.05. After obtaining the homogeneity test results for student interest in football, a hypothesis test was conducted.

The research hypothesis test used a paired sample t-test analysis. Furthermore, the paired sample t-test analysis was performed at a significance level of 95% or α of 0.05. The study's conclusion is considered significant if the calculated t-value is greater

than the t-table at a significance level of 5% and the p-value is <0.05. This study aims to determine the comparison of student interest in football at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Palangga, Gowa Regency. The statistical calculation results for the research hypothesis can be described as follows:

Table 4.
 Summary comparison of students' interest in playing football

Variable	Average	t _{hitung}	t _{tabel}	Sig.
SMPN 4 Sungguminasa	56,43	2,688	1,699	0,012
SMPN 1 Palangga	59,90			

The results of this study comparing student interest in football at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Palangga, Gowa Regency, were analyzed using a paired t-test. Based on the data, the average student interest at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa was 56.43, while at SMPN 1 Palangga it was 59.90. The statistical test results showed a calculated t-value of 2.688 with a t-table value of 1.699 at a significance level of 0.012. Because the calculated t-value is greater than the t-table (2.688 > 1.699) and the significance value is below 0.05 (p = 0.012), it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in interest in football between students at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Palangga.

Student interest in football at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa, Gowa Regency, shows varying tendencies regarding playing positions on the field. Previous research has shown that position preferences in football are often influenced by intrinsic factors, such as physical ability and personal interest, as well as extrinsic factors, such as coaching guidance or inspiration from professional players (Smith & Bar-Eli, 2020). Furthermore, environmental influences, such as peer groups and playing experience, also shape students' interests in certain positions (Jones et al., 2018). Given these varied interests, schools have the opportunity to leverage student preferences as a basis for developing more effective team tactics and strategies. These results indicate that student interest levels vary, but are high compared to the theoretical average values on the scale used.

The implication of this research for schools is the need to focus on developing more in-depth and varied sports learning programs. According to Jones and Smith (2020), experiential learning, such as simulation games in football, can increase student motivation and interest in the sport. Therefore, schools need to optimize sports teaching methods with an interactive approach and ensure adequate facilities are available to support student interests equally.

These results provide a strong foundation for further research, particularly to identify specific factors influencing differences in interest between schools. With a better understanding, sports development programs in schools can be designed to increase students' interest in the game of football while contributing to the formation of an active and healthy young generation.

These results indicate that students at SMPN 1 Palangga have a slightly higher interest in football positions than students at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa. In theory, student interest in specific sports, including football, is influenced by various factors, such as the quality of instruction, playing experience, and a supportive school environment.

Consistent with the findings of Bailey and Collins (2018), student interest in sports is often closely linked to the provision of adequate facilities and innovative teaching approaches. Another study by Darden et al. (2019) also found that well-structured extracurricular sports programs contribute to increased student interest in specific sports.

Furthermore, the active student engagement-based learning method implemented at SMPN 1 Palangga is likely a contributing factor to the high average student interest. Thornton et al. (2021) stated that the use of technology or game-based learning methods in sports can increase student motivation and interest. Other factors, such as participation in interschool tournaments and the role of physical education teachers, may also be important variables influencing these results.

The results of this study provide practical recommendations for developing sports programs in schools. Schools need to ensure adequate sports facilities are available, accompanied by structured training and creative learning approaches to foster student interest in football. Furthermore, further research is needed to explore more specific factors, such as the influence of students' socioeconomic background and parental support, in shaping their interest in sports.

These results support the alternative hypothesis (H1), which states that there is a significant difference between student interest at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Palangga. Factors that may influence this difference include the school environment, the quality of training provided by teachers or sports coaches, the availability of sports facilities, and the sports learning approach used. As explained in the study by Darden et al. (2019), school environmental factors play a significant role in shaping students' interest in specific sports, particularly through the availability of facilities and the quality of sports learning. Furthermore, Jones and Smith (2020) stated that active participation-based learning methods can increase student engagement, which in turn influences their interest in sports like football.

Furthermore, students' experience in extracurricular sports activities at each school is also a significant factor. According to findings presented by Bailey and Collins (2018), schools with more structured and high-quality extracurricular programs tend to have students with a higher interest in sports. This may explain why students at SMPN 1 Palangga showed a greater interest than students at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa.

This research makes an important contribution to the development of school sports programs, particularly in increasing student interest in football. Practical implications include the need to provide adequate sports facilities and interactive learning approaches to support the development of student interest. For example, integrating game-based learning methods or implementing interactive technology in sports instruction is effective in increasing student motivation towards sports (Thornton et al., 2021).

Thus, the results of this study not only confirm differences in interest between schools but also provide insights into strategic steps that can be taken to increase student interest in football. Future research is recommended to further explore the

influence of other variables, such as the role of the physical education teacher, social factors, and peer influence, in shaping students' interest in specific sports. Furthermore, the results of this study have implications for the development of sports programs in schools, particularly in increasing student interest in football. Furthermore, targeted training strategies and the provision of adequate facilities are expected to increase student interest across educational institutions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and discussion presented, it can be concluded that student interest in football at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa is relatively high, with an average interest score of 81.92. Student interest at SMPN 1 Palangga is slightly higher in football than at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa, with an average interest score of 83.68. There is a significant difference in interest levels between students at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa and SMPN 1 Palangga. This indicates that students at SMPN 1 Palangga tend to be more interested in football than students at SMPN 4 Sungguminasa, which may be due to differences in environmental factors, facilities, sports learning methods, and student involvement in extracurricular activities.

Suggestions include that SMPN 4 Sungguminasa can learn from the programs and strategies implemented at SMPN 1 Palangga, such as more innovative and interactive training approaches. The two schools can collaborate by holding friendly matches or joint training sessions to share experiences and create a healthy, competitive atmosphere. Further research could be conducted to explore factors influencing these differences, such as the school environment, teaching methods, or family support. All stakeholders, including physical education teachers, extracurricular coaches, and school administrators, need to work together to create a positive sports culture so that students are more motivated to develop their interest in football.

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