

c10-Statistic Skills of Male Athlete Volleyball Team Yogyakarta Region Towards National Event (PON) 2016

by Sujarwo Sujarwo

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The 4th ISMINA

**THE 4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORT AND HEALTH (ISMINA)
AND WORKSHOP**

"Enhancing Sport, Physical Activity, and Health Promotion for a Better Quality of Life"

PROCEEDINGS

APRIL 12th, 2017

**Auditorium of Semarang State University
(UNNES), Indonesia**

APRIL 13rd, 2017

**Laboratory of "Prof. Soegijono" Sports Science Faculty,
Semarang State University (UNNES), Indonesia**

**SPORTS SCIENCE FACULTY
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG**

Hub of Sports and Health Science



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Semarang – Central Java, Indonesia

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The Rector's Word



It is my pleasure to welcome all the speakers and participants of the 4th International Conference on Physical Education, Sports and Health (ISMINA) at Universitas Negeri Semarang or UNNES. This remarkable conference is a part of the 52nd Anniversary of Universitas Negeri Semarang. The theme of this event is 'Enhancing sports, physical activities and health promotion for a better quality of life'. The theme itself is in line with UNNES' vision to become a conservation-minded university with international reputation.

Conservation at UNNES is not designed within a restricted sense but it widely covers three pillars: environment, characters and culture. The theme of this conference has covered all three pillars. The health promotion issues represent an effort to build a habitable environment. The enhancement of physical activities has covered the movement to promote sportsmanship. Sportsmanship is very important character for athletes and non-athletes around the world. Maintaining the culture of sports represents UNNES' effort to proliferate cultural conservation.

I believe that we meet here to discuss on crucial matters of humans wellbeing. We are living in an era where technology has been developing in an unprecedented pace. Our lifestyles have been affected heavily and now most of us sit in front of our computers in a lengthy period instead of doing meaningful physical exercise. Pollution and food enhancement chemicals are parts of our daily lives. The risk of people getting serious diseases is increasing and we have to do something about this. This conference is one of our efforts to solve world's problem.

Last but not least, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to the invited speakers and instructors who have come to this conference to share your important ideas to the world. Your contribution is highly appreciated by UNNES and by all sports and health community members who attend this event. Do not forget to enjoy your time while you are staying in Semarang and especially your visit at Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Dr. Fathur Rokhman, M.Hum.
Rector of Semarang State University (Unnes)

Preface from Dean of Sports Science Faculty



Beginning on almost 10 years ago, Faculty of Sports Science UNNES, conducted regularly international conference to nurture its academic atmosphere. Today, I am more than delighted to write a preface on this proceedings. The 4th International Conference on Physical Education, Sports and Health (ISMINA) also become our contribution to our beloved university anniversary, Universitas Negeri Semarang. The conference aims to serves as a platform which allows scholars, professionals, researchers and sports technocrats to share and discuss the latest knowledge and findings with the purpose of transforming a revitalization and rethinking in the effort to encourage investment in the program of Physical Education, Sports and Health as well.

Hopefully, all the presented issues can be understood and can be implemented operationally in the development of physical education, sports and health through this scientific meeting forum, involving scientists, stakeholders, and observe of sports and health.

I would like to deliver our highest respect and appreciation to Rector of Unnes, Prof Fatkhur Rokhman MHum, all the keynote speakers, Prof. Wanchai Boonrod, PhD (Dean of faculty of Sports Science, Chulalongkorn University Thailand), Ass. Prof. Koh Koon Teck, PhD (Assistant Head of Graduate Program PESS-NIE NTU Singapore), Dr. Jihane Tawilah (WHO Representative to the Republic of Indonesia) all the steering committee and scientific board member. Also allow me to express my gratitude to the participants and audiences from Indonesia and other foreign countries who are enthusiastic in attending this precious conference. I do hope that all audiences will gain important values and collaborate it into our own fields and make crucial changes in the future. Besides that, I also convey my appreciations to all of organizing committee who has given their outstanding commitment for presenting this international seminar and forum.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Dr. Tandiyo Rahayu, M.Pd.
Dean of Sports Science Faculty, Semarang State University (Unnes)

Preface from Ismina 4 Chairperson



Welcome to the 4th International Conference on Physical Education, Sport, and Health (ISMINA) and Workshop. It is projected to be an international event in physical education, sport, and public health field and aimed to become one of the benchmarks on sport, physical activities, as well as health promotion and education events, especially in Asia or even in international scale. This conference is the 4th series of previous conferences held in 2009, 2011, and 2013 hosted by Universitas Negeri Semarang

This conference is a great opportunity to gather all knowledge and practices on sports, physical activities, as well as health promotion to achieve healthy lives and promote well-being for all people at all ages.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to all of the honorable Keynote Speakers, Prof. Wanchai Boonrod, PhD (Dean of faculty of Sports Science, Chulalongkorn University Thailand), Ass. Prof. Koh Koon Teck, PhD (Assistant Head of Graduate Program PESS-NIE NTU Singapore), Dr. Jihane

Awiliah (WHO Representative to the Republic of Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Tandiyo Rahayu, M.Pd (Dean of Faculty of Sports Science, Universitas Negeri Semarang Indonesia), and all participants for their valuable contributions, and also to the ISMINA 2017 committee for their excellent works in organizing this event.

Thank you for joining us in Semarang on 12th – 13th April 2017. Your presents give contribution to make the ISMINA 2017 an outstanding scientific meeting and an opportunity to prepare experts for present and future. Welcome to ISMINA 2017, welcome to Semarang.

Your faithfully,

Dr. Henny Setyawati, M.Si.
Chair Person of International Conference of ISMINA 2017

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**STATISTICS SKILLS OF MALE ATHLETE VOLLEYBALL TEAM
YOGYAKARTA REGION TOWARDS
NATIONAL EVEN (PON) 2016**

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Abstract

Statistical data to be observed or recorded by these researchers will be used as study materials with a coach to support the preparation and implementation of a championship team towards the National Even. Research results obtained and carried out the study it can be concluded that the skills ability of the athlete's volleyball Yogyakarta Special Region prepared and also competed in the National Games in 2016 have the following capabilities: The ability Recive serve volleyball team in the championship volleyball at the National Games (PON) in West Java Less shows in categories which mean: 58.33%. While ideally the skills ability receives serving volleyball team should be above 80%. Passing Ability Top or Setup athlete's volleyball team in the Yogyakarta Special Region of PON indicates which category fairly average: 65%. While ideally the ability of the athlete in the event that is above 80%. Ability Smash volleyball team Yogyakarta Special Region championships National Games in 2016 in the category of less than average: 51%. The ideal is above 80%. Block ability volleyball team Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta in 2016 in the category of self, which is the average: 51%. While ideally to block the ability of 60% ability Serve's volleyball team Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta show less categories, namely the average 51.81%. While ideally ideal for serving ability is above 70%. The results were describe the most important factor is the psychological factor athlete, where athletes volleyball team Yogyakarta Special Region have less hours to play or try out and try in.

Keywords: Statistics, Volleyball Skills

INTRODUCTION

Technological developments in a volleyball game today is more advanced, this is evidenced by the many media or gadgets that are used in the process of training and competition or game. Some tools or gadgets that already exist do indirectly contribute significantly to the process of training and competition. Expectations of the development of technology in the game of volleyball are expected to further advance the development also volleyball in the world. Some countries are using technology in the process of training or during a match we can observe the results, so that our country should also adopt some of the technologies that can be applied in the volleyball national team and local estuary capability makes volleyball Indonesia par with other Asian countries such as Thailand, Japan, China, Qatar and Australia. The reality at this point in the area, namely statistics team, especially in the sports world has not been significantly exploited or used. In fact, if we see tremendous benefits should though statistics team must have a team to support valid data and appropriate analysis to see the ability of the team that is prepared to face the competition, namely when practicing.

At the time of the competition or match the benefits of statistics to help the team coach to see who will face an opponent's abilities to apply the tactics in the match. Importance of statistical benefit in a volleyball game is supposed to be followed up with the assistance or the need statistics team in contingent prepared to face either event PON, or other national events. In October 2016,

this national event National Sports Week (PON) will be held in West Java, where each region would represent a contingent that qualifies for the event Pre-PON. Volleyball team Yogyakarta Special Region in this regard yesterday's men's teams that qualify for Sports Week (PON) after facing tough teams in Pre-PON including Central Java, Jakarta and Banten. Results in a Pre-PON with a runner-up, the volleyball team Yogyakarta Special Region entitled to have a ticket to the National Games in West Java. Several obstacles already faced by the men's volleyball team Yogyakarta, in addition to not be a sport in the featured category and is funded by the Indonesian National Sports Committee DIY area, in addition to follow the championship of the National Sports Week each athlete has to pay 5.6 million administrative costs and fees for in West Java.

Need to be addressed and also realized that in theory and reality that athletes should be given an appreciation for the power struggle and hard work in practice and also indirectly bring the good name of the area, have to spend for costs represent the area in the national event. It is highly inappropriate, it is necessary to change the system of sports in Yogyakarta. Last Achievements at the National Games in Riau men's volleyball team lost a large 8, which is the material then the team Yogyakarta Special Region is still dominated by young athletes who still less experience. In the year 2016, the material is pretty good team then carried to the target in the final then hopes to be realized, the support of the parties one team stats expected by the training team can be realized.

METHOD

Statistics

1.1 Understanding Statistics

a. Etymologically

The word is derived from the statistics the states is derived from the Latin meaning of the Word equation has stats that comes from the United Kingdom or from the Netherlands state said. At first the word "statistics" is defined as a collection of material information (data), whether tangible numbers (quantitative data) and that intangible number (important data and its usefulness to a country). However, in the development of it is limited only in the collection of the information materials in the form of numbers only Recha Seprina [1]

b. In terms of terminology

The statistics are sometimes given the notion as "statistical data" that is a collection of information that is material in the form of numbers or numbers with another term, statistics is a row or a set of numbers that shows information about a specific life activities branch. For example: statistics of agricultural statistics, population and education statistics. Thus the term with stats as quantitative data is numeric data that can give you an idea about the circumstances of the events or specific symptoms. The term statistics is also often interpreted as statistical activities. The term statistics is also sometimes intended or conceived notions as statistical methods that is certain ways that need to be taken in order to collect, compile or organize, present, analyze and provide interpretation against the set of material information which is a number such that the collection of material information which is a number that "speak" or can give sense and meaning. The term statistics, adults can also be given as the science of statistics. The science of statistics is the science that studies and develops the scientific stages that exist in the activity statistics.

Categorization Statistics

a. Descriptive statistics

Is the statistics of its work include level ways conduct, compile or organize, process, present and analyze numerical data in order to provide a regular, concise and clear about a symptom or a specific event.

b. Statistics Inferential

Are the statistics that provide rules or ways that can be used as a tool in order to try to draw conclusions that are common of a group of data has been compiled and processed?

The functions and uses of Statistics

a. Statistical Functions

The statistics function is as a tool to manipulate, analyses and concluded the results that have been achieved in the activities of the assessment. Statistics as a science can be distinguished into two groups namely: descriptive statistics and inferential. Based on statistical classification, statistical functions are:

- 1) Function of descriptive statistics is to be able to understand, describe, explains the event or data collected in a study and did not arrive at generalizations or conclusions regarding the taking of a whole population investigated.
- 2) Function inferential statistics is to predict and control. Statistics inferential this study's conclusions regarding the withdrawal of the whole or of the population based on data or symptoms and events that exist in a research.

b. Use of Statistics

- 1) Getting a good picture specifically or generally about an overview of symptoms, circumstances or events.
- 2) Follow the development or UPS and downs concerning symptoms, circumstances or events from time to time.
- 3) Doing the testing, if the symptoms are one different from the other symptoms or not, if there is a difference it is a meaningful differences or differences occur only by chance alone.
- 4) find out if one has anything do with the other symptoms.
- 5) Compiled the report in the form of quantitative data with regular, concise and clear.
- 6) Draw conclusions logically, appropriately take decisions and steady.

3. Statistical Data

a. The sense of Statistical Data

Statistical data is the data that the form number or numbers but not all numbers statistical data due to be called statistical data that figure must meet certain requirements that had to be the numeral indicating a characteristic of a research that is both aggregative and reflects an activity in a specific field or number.

b. Categorization Statistics

- 1) Classifications of statistical data based on nature.

on terms of numbers, the nature of the statistical data can be distinguished into two groups namely continue data i.e. The figures are statistical data is row numbers which connect and discrete data that is statistically impossible-shaped fragments.

2) Classifications of statistical data based on how to compose its score

a. Nominal statistical data that make up the numbers based on the specific classification or categorization. Nominal data is also called data count, is said to be so because the data was obtained by calculating.

b. Data is also called ordinal data the statistical data sequence i.e. arranging numbers based on the order of position or rank.

c. Interval's Data is statistical data where there is the same distance between things that are investigate or questioned.

3) Classifications of statistical data based on the shape of the number

a. Single Data is statistical data that each number is a unit (one unit), in other words a single data is statistical data that the figures are not grouping

b. Data group is the statistical data that each unit consists of a group of numbers.

4) Classifications of statistical data based on the source

a. The primary Data is statistical data obtained or derived from first-hand.

b. Data secondary is statistical data obtained or derived from second hand.

5) Classification based on time of the collection.

a. The Data is instantaneously statistical data that reflects the State at one time only.

b. Time in a sequence statistical data that reflects the circumstances or developments about something from one time to another time in a sequence. This data is also known as the historical data.

c. The nature of the Statistical Data

1) Relative has a value of Statistical Data or the value false. The relative value of a digit or the number value is indicated by the number or the number itself.

2) Statistical Data has the real value of a number or true value. The real value of a number is a certain area in a row number that is represented by the value of the relative.

3) Statistical Data has a relatively lower limit, upper limit; lower limit upper limit is real and tangible.

4) Statistical Data in the shape data value is the Middle group. What is meant by the middle value is located in the middle of a row of numbers.

5) Statistical Data as numerical data in the process of its calculations do not use fractional system but uses a decimal system.

6) Statistical Data as numerical data. In the process of counting cannot use certain rounding system. In this connection the need expressed that although in the rounding which is located behind the decimal sign is not always the same, but basically the rounding is done up to three digits behind the decimal numbers with a note: a. If after three digits behind the decimal sign there exists a number whose magnitude of 50 or less than 50 are considered then 0. b. If the number after the decimal sign in the back there is a number which the magnitude of 51 or more, then the number 51 or number greater than 51 are considered equal to one and the number 1 is added to the number of the number 3 which is located behind the decimal sign.

Statistics in Sports

Statistic is very usefull for sports achivement. Passing data, we can measure the performance of the team against opponents. Conversely, the opponent can measure our performance through statistics. Because of the nature of open and could be mutually made, the game becomes more

interesting. According to Jim Albert from Bowling State University and Ruud H. Sembing of the University of Groningen, between sports and statistics had a close relationship. Not only measure the performance, in fact, the statistics can also be used to make the match simulation (fantasy games). Using statistical data is a plus for the analysis of sports, TV commentator as well. Any journalists should have the ability to analyze the match with quantitative data.

Almost all of the best sports writers have the ability to play with statistics. The development of sports science makes positioning statistics higher. The role of Physiology and science of coaching are indeed important in the achievement. You will surely remember the Miami Heat, the NBA back to back champion in 2012 and 2013. The head coach of the Heat is not a great basketball in his day. However, he was a statistician at once video man. Yes, Erik Spoelstra, Heat coach who bleeds the Philippines from the mother, years into video man. As the video interpreter, Spoelstra have a lot of time studying the performance of players and opponents. He was also expert of analyzing because during college he played as point guard.

So when Pat Riley decided Spoelstra as coach replacement, Spoelstra has already had a deadly weapon that is not owned by LeBron James, Dwyane Wade, and Chris Bosh, i.e. the ability to analyze statistics. The Indiana Pacers also have a head coach who whiz read data: Frank Vogel. Don't be surprised if Vogel also became coach of the fastest rising in the 2012/13 season of the NBA with the Indiana Pacers brought to the top of the Eastern finals competition. How the use of statistics in Indonesia? In basketball a branch of the statistics already used but still in very small scale. Only a few are using statistical data to prepare for practice or games Miranda Devayani [2]

Statistics in towards 2016 PON volleyball

The role of statistics in the sport of volleyball today are very important, in which technological developments rapidly, teams that have large funds typically use help technology to support the work of coaches on the field during practice or matches or competitions. The result is maximum performance can also be expected to coach because it is supported by a team of supporters in particular about the athletes capability and statistical data are also opposed to a regular partner. Specific statistics in the sport of volleyball of which contain:

a. Training Data:

- 1) Data serve receive
- 2) Data serve
- 3) Data Spike (smash)
- 4) Data defense (blocks and defend)

b. Data matches:

- 1) Data capabilities serve receive
- 2) Data server capabilities
- 3) Data capabilities of attack or attack (smash)
- 4) Data defense (blocks and defend)

Based on the data team stats will deliver analysis results linked the ability of both the team and the opposing team, so the coach has a valid basis picture data to determine the decisions taken. This research is a quantitative descriptive study, which examines the statistical capabilities male athlete PON volleyball Training Camp Yogyakarta. According Suharsimi Arikunto [3] Descriptive research is research that is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions, or other things that

have been mentioned, the results are presented in the form of a research report. The method used in this study is a survey and data collection techniques assisting with the assessment rubric. According Sugiyono [4] Population is the generalization region consisting of: objects / subjects that have certain characteristics quality and defined by the researchers to learn and then drawn conclusions. This study ¹ research subject is men's volleyball team Training Camp PON 2016 amounted to 12 players. According Suharsimi Arikunto [5] "The data is all the facts and figures that can be used as material to compile the information, while the information is the result of data processing ¹ that is used for a purpose".

¹ Data collection techniques in this study using an instrument developed by researchers. (In Appendix) Once the necessary data is collected, we then analyze the data. According Sugiyono [6] Descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data in ways that describe or depict the data that has been collected as it is without making inferences or generalizations apply to the public. Data analysis techniques used in this research is by calculating the mean or mean or central tendency measurements, median, mode, and standard deviation. The explanation is as follows: 1) The mean, median, and modes; 2) Table inclination variables. According to Saifuddin Azwar [7] to determine the category score components used norms as follows:

²¹ Table 1. Category Score

$X < (\mu - 1,0\sigma)$	Less
$(\mu - 1,0\sigma) \leq X < (\mu + 1,0\sigma)$	Avarage
$(\mu + 1,0\sigma) \leq X$	Good

¹ Meanwhile, to clarify the frequency distribution data dissemination in the presentation of the data, it can be presented in the form of a graph or diagram, which diagram is based on the frequency data that has been shown in the frequency distribution table.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

²¹ RESULTS

Based on the results of data collection during the process of training and competition also obtained the following data:

Table 2. Data capabilities PON DIY volleyball athletes during the process of training and try out:

Name	Spike	Serve	Receive serve	Block	Set Up
Antonius Adi	20	50	0	50	80
OkkySetia	80	60	80	60	0
OkkyPuji	50	50	60	50	0
IbnuSudrajat	30	50	0	50	0
Ryan Rochmansyah	40	60	0	70	0
RinoViagustama	60	50	60	50	0
AnggaAfrilianto	50	70	60	50	0
Tri AgungAriswanda	0	0	80	0	0
Faisal Asmi	0	50	0	0	50
RahmatAfri	40	50	0	50	0
WahyuAryanto	40	50	0	50	0
Yoga Ermanda R	70	50	50	50	0

Chart 1. The ability DIY volleyball athletes in the training process:

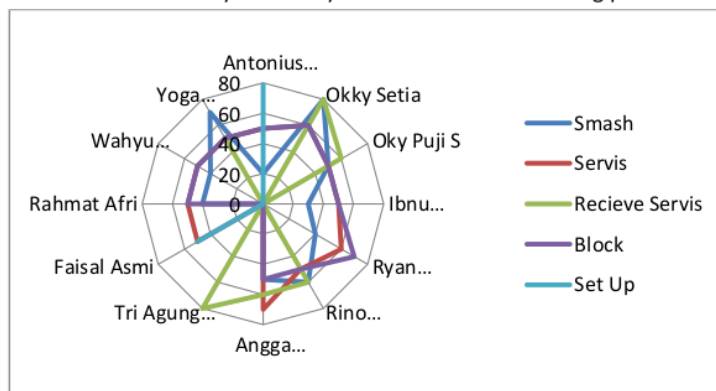
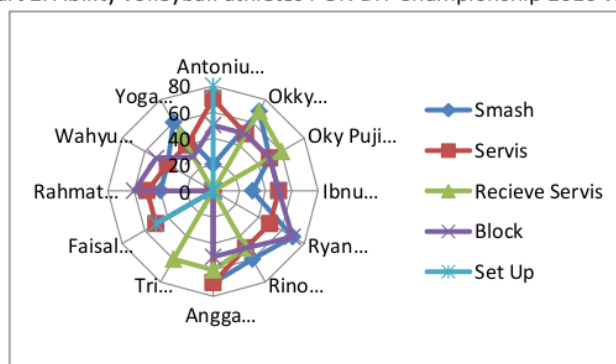


Table 3. The current data in the PON West Java Match 2016:

Name	Spike	Serve	Receive serve	Block	Set Up
Antonius AdiNugroho	20	70	0	50	80
OkkySetiaPrimadi	70	50	70	50	0
OkyPujiSetiawan	50	50	60	50	0
IbnuSudrajat	30	50	0	50	0
Ryan Rochmansyah	70	50	0	70	0
RinoViagustama	60	50	50	50	0
AnggaAfrilianto	70	70	60	50	0
Tri AgungAriswanda	0	0	60	0	0
Faisal Asmi	0	50	0	0	50
RahmatAfriBayu	40	50	0	60	0
WahyuAryanto	40	40	0	50	0
Yoga Ermanda R	60	40	50	30	0

Chart 2. Ability volleyball athletes PON DIY Championship 2016 West Java:



DISCUSSION

Based on the research results obtained and carried out the study it can be concluded that the ability of volleyball athletes are prepared Yogyakarta Special Region and also competed in the National Games in 2016 have the following capabilities:

- 1) The ability of the Service Receive volleyball team in the championship volleyball at the National Games in West Java showed that the average in the category of Less: 58.33%. While ideally the ability receives servicing volleyball team should be above 80%.
- 2) The ability Passing Up or Setup athlete's volleyball team in the Yogyakarta Special Region of Yogyakarta Special Region PON indicates which category fairly average: 65%. While ideally the ability of the athlete in the event that is above 80%.
- 3) Ability Smash volleyball team Yogyakarta Special Region championships National Games in 2016 in the category of less than average: 51%. While the ideal above 80%.
- 4) Ability to Block's volleyball team Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta in 2016 in the category of self, which is the average: 51%. While ideally to block the ability of 60%.
- 5) Serviceability volleyball team Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta show less categories, namely the average 51.81%. While ideally ideal for servicing ability is above 70%.

Based on the above results, the results were mostly in the poor category and quite yet nothing in either category, this is because some of the most important factor is the psychological factor athlete, where athletes volleyball team Yogyakarta Special Region have less hours to play or try out and try in, This was evidenced by the ability of the service that is affected by myself a lot of mistakes servicing. Another thing that affects the ability of the athlete is less intensive exercise is influenced by several athletes many who are already working and studying so that the training process less than the maximum.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

CONCLUSION

Description volleyball athlete's ability Yogyakarta Special Region prepared and also competed in the National Games in 2016 has the following capabilities:

- 1) The ability of the Service receives volleyball team in the championship volleyball at the National Games in West Java showed that the average in the category of less: 58.33%. While ideally the ability receives servicing volleyball team should be above 80%.
- 2) The ability Passing Up or Setup athlete's volleyball team in the Yogyakarta Special Region of Yogyakarta Special Region PON indicates which category fairly average: 65%. While ideally the ability of the athlete in the event that is above 80%.
- 3) Ability Smash volleyball team Yogyakarta Special Region championships National Games in 2016 in the category of less than average: 51%. While the ideal above 80%.
- 4) Ability to Block's volleyball team Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta in 2016 in the category of self, which is the average: 51%. While ideally to block the ability of 60%.
- 5) Serviceability volleyball team Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta show less categories, namely the average 51.81%. While ideally ideal for servicing ability is above 70%.

SUGGESTION

- 1) For the stakeholders in this regard KONI Special Region of Yogyakarta should give more attention to the sport that need special attention both funds and readiness towards an event.
- 2) For Athletes should keep spirit of practicing and more receptive to the sports policy conditions in Yogyakarta were significantly less able to form systems with excellent sport.

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the physical character, local culture, and the environment's condition that supports the formation of sport potentials in the regions.

Measuring the level of people sport development is not only done by one indicator, medal achievement, but it can also be done by measuring Indonesian sport development through the SDI (Sport Development Index). SDI is the instrument to measure the result of sport development in region. SDI is the new concept that released after published reports about human's development in all countries around the world that had been issued by UNDP (United National Development programme). It is a united nation's organization that works in the development sector.

SDI is expected to determine the level of sport progress in a region. Because of that, the creation of competition climate in sport development can be directed to basic nature sport development, not in an instant such as medal achievement.

According to Cholik and Maksum (2007), SDI is the combined index that reflecting the success of sport development based on four basic dimensions: (1) Open space that provided for sport, (2) Human Resource or athletes who have been involved in sport activity, (3) the society's participations to do regular sport and (4) Physical health that can be reached by the people.

The focus of the research was related to four open space's dimensions and the public participation. The open space was determined based on criteria: (1) used for sport activity, (2) purposely designed to sport activity, and (3) can be accessed by wide community. Participation dimension is based on how many community members in a region who do sport activity. Open space dimension is based on how large the place which is used to sport activity for the people in a land or building.

One of region in Indonesia which has a potential to create prospective athlete is Wonogiri regency. Several problems that should be faced in sport achievement civilizing and training in Wonogiri regency are educational sport sector, special sport school in wonogiri which is still limited, the lack of personnel in sport who understand about the system of early age sport training, and the facilities and infrastructures which is not good enough.

For that reason, the government tries to improve sport activity through the school training or sport club. It is expected to create good prospective athletes. The achievement can make national proud increased and also it can be calculated as measurement of region progress.

METHOD

This research is an evaluation study about sport development. The technique of collecting data used observation, questioner, and document. The research has been done in Wonogiri regency in September until December 2016. The technique of sampling used stratified random sampling with cluster sampling with the number of sample was 270 people which consist of the people from Wonogiri district, Bulukerto district, and pracimantoro district. The researcher took 90 people from every district who had been divided into 3 age stages, they are 30 people of children (7-12 years old), 30 people from teenagers (13-17 years old), and 30 people of adult (18-40 years old) that consist of 15 male and 15 female.

After getting the result of open space index and public participation index, then the researcher determined index level based on SDI norm table as followed:

Table 1. SDI NORM

The number of in 39	Norm / categories
0,800 – 1,000	High
0,500 – 0,799	Medium
0,000 – 0,499	Low

(Kristiyanto, 2012)

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

1. Public sport room in Wonogiri Regency

Public sport room is a space or room which can be used to sport for the public both indoor and outdoor. The number of open space that been measured based on open space ratio in a region with the number of society in age 7 years old and more. Open space standard that been adopted by Olympic committee is 3.5 m and minimum score is 0 m. The formula that can be used to get the number of open space index is:

$$\text{Open space index} = \frac{\text{Actual score} - \text{Minimum score}}{\text{Maximum score} - \text{Minimum score}}$$

(Kristiyanto, 2012)

a. The index of open space in Wonogiri district

Based on the result of field observation that been done about the amount and the area of public sport room in Wonogiri district, it can be found that the length of public sport room is 222.785 m. Meanwhile, the amount of people who is more than 7 years old is 75.296 people.

$$\text{Actual Score} = \frac{222.785}{75.296} = 2,959$$

After getting the actual Score, then the researchers counted open space index in wonogiri district as followed:

$$\text{Index of open space} = \frac{2,959 - 0}{3.5 - 0} = 0,845$$

From that score, it can be known the index of open space in wonogiri district is 0.845. It means that the amount of public sport room in Wonogiri district is in high category.

b. The index of open space in Bulukerto district

Based on the result of field observation that had been done, it can be found that the length of public sport room is 65.252 m and the amount of people who is more than 7 years old is 27.224 people. Actual score was gotten from the amount of open space area in Wonogiri district divided with the amount of people who be in age 7 years and more in Bulukerto district area.

$$\text{Actual Score} = \frac{65.252}{27.224} = 2,397$$

After getting the actual score, then the researcher counted the index of public sport room in Bulukerto district as followed:

$$\text{The index of open space} = \frac{2.397 - 0}{3.5 - 0} = 0,685$$

4 From the count, it can be known the index of open space in Bulukerto district is 0.685. It means that the providing of open space in bulukerto district is in medium category based on sport development index (SDI) norm.

c. **The index of open space in Pracimantoro district**

Based on the result of field observation that has been done about the amount and the length of public sport room in Pracimantoro district, it can be found that the length of public sport room is 118.160 m and the amount of people who be in age 7 years old and more is 55.979 people. Actual score is gotten from the amount of public sport room in Pracimantoro district divided with the amount of people who be in age 7 years old and more in Wonogiri district.

$$\text{Actual Score} = \frac{118.160}{55.979} = 2,111$$

After getting the actual score then the researchers counted the index of public sport room in Pracimantoro district as followed:

$$\text{The index of Open space} = \frac{2.111 - 0}{3.5 - 0} = 0,603$$

Based on the count, it can be known that the index of public sport room in Pracimantoro district is 0.603. It means that the providing of public sport room in Pracimantoro district is in medium category based on Sport Development Index (SDI) norm.

d. **Public Sport Room in Wonogiri Regency**

Based on the result of public sport room in three districts, sample that has been gotten described the index of public sport room in Wonogiri regency as followed:

Table 2. The score of index of public sport room in Wonogiri regency

Number.	Name of District	Score of the index of public sport room
1.	Wonogiri District	0,845
2.	Bulukerto district	0,685
3.	Pracimantoro district	0,603
The index of sport human resource in Wonogiri regency		0,711

The score of public sport room index in Wonogiri regency that had been got from 3 districts which has been researched is 0.711. Based on the SDI norm, Wonogiri Regency is in the medium category. There are 711 people of 1000 people in Wonogiri regency who had been provided the open space for sport. It is because there are many government's facilities which is used for sport and the people creativity to use empty land for sport room. In addition, many sports facilities and infrastructure private property that is accessible by the general society such as the pool, futsal court and fitness center.

Despite the availability of open space Wonogiri enough good, but not yet meet the standards of open space ideal adopted by the Olympic Committee was set at 3.5 m per person, if the comparison between the availability of open space with a population of over 7

years in Wonogiri The results show the index value of open space Wonogiri in the position of moderate / medium when compared to the norm Sport Developmet index (SDI).

Still need the attention of the government to expand the open space of sport for society that fulfilled the needs of physical activity that is equal to 0.299. Besides equity in the construction of sports facilities and infrastructure in each district is also worth noting that there is the potential of sports which can be developed to the fullest.

2. Public participation

To know about public participation in Wonogiri is by giving questioners. Sport participation basically divided into two kinds. They are common participation and special participation. Sport participation commonly can be done directly and indirectly. Direct sport participation means people directly doing sport involving their physical. Meanwhile indirect sport participation is a sport which been done indirectly and not involved with physical activities such as event organizer sponsor, sport industry/ sport room rental/ and sport equipments providing.

Special participation is about getting involved directly and actively as sport people. Sport can be formal such as achievement sport, and informal such as traditional sport, and also it can be recreational, competitive, and fitness sport. These kind of sport is done in family, society, and also in educational environment that usually called by physical education.

Participation score was measured based on ratio between the participant and the amount of population in age 7 years old and more when the research was done. People sport participation is based on sport frequents which has been done minimum ²⁵ three times a week. The formula to get the index of public participation is as followed with the maximum score is 100 and the minimum score is 0.

$$\text{The index of participation} = \frac{\text{Actual Score} - \text{Minimum Score}}{\text{Maximum Score} - \text{Minimum Score}}$$

(Kristiyanto, 2012)

The collecting data of sport participation in Wonogiri regency used three sample districts. They are Wonogiri district, Bulukerto district, and Purwantoro district. Every district was taken 90 samples to be given questioner about sport participation. The sample was categorized based on age. They are 30 Children in age 7 – 12 years old, 30 teenagers in age 13 -17 years old, and 30 people in adult category with age 18 – 40 years old. 30 adult are 15 male samples and 15 female samples. The determination of the sample is as followed:

Table 3. Public participation Sample to Sport

District	Categories		
	Children (7-12 years old)	Adolescence (13-17 years old)	Adult (18 – 40 years old)
Wonogiri distric	SDN 1 Wonogiri	SMAN 2 Wonogiri	Bulusulur Village
Bulukerto distric	SDN 2 Krandegan	SMKN 1 Bulukerto	Conto Village
Pracimantoro distric	SDN 1 Jimbar	SMKN 1 Pracimantoro	Pracimantoro Village

a. Public Participation in Wonogiri District

This is the result of questioners about public participation of sport in Wonogiri district

Table 4. The result of questioner of People sport participation in Wonogiri district

Category	Doing sport min. three times a week.		Amount
	Male	Female	
Children (SDN 1 Wonogiri)	8	5	13
Adolescence (SMAN 2 Wonogiri)	4	2	6
Adult (Bulusulur Village)	7	1	8
From the amount of 90 respondent			27

From the result of questioner which was given to 90 respondent people, they are 27 people who do sport minimum three times a week. This amount will be divided with the amount of the respondents which is 90 people. Then it will be multiplied 100 % to get actual score. The actual score is:

$$\text{Actual score} = \frac{27}{90} \times 100 = 30\%$$

After getting the actual score, then it will be used to count the index of participation in Wonogiri district as followed:

$$\text{Participation index of Wonogiri district} = \frac{30 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0,3$$

Score 0,3 showed that public participation of wonogiri district is still low if it is compared with the Sport Development Index (SDI) norm. There are only three of ten people in Wonogiri district doing sport three times a week.

b. Public Participation in Bulukerto district

This is the result of questioners about public participation in sport from Bulukerto district with the amount of respondents is 90 people from three age categories.

Table 5. The questioner result of people sport participation in Bulukerto district

Categories	Doing sport min three times a week		The amount
	Male	Female	
Children (SDN 2 Krandegan)	3	3	6
Adolescence (SMKN 1 Bulukerto)	3	3	6
Adult (Conto Village)	7	0	7
From the amount of 90 respondents			19

From the questioner result which was given to 90 respondents, there are only 19 people doing sport minimum three times a week. This amount will be divided with the amount of 90 respondents then it will be multiplied 100 % to get actual score. The actual score is:

$$\text{Actual Score} = \frac{19}{90} \times 100 = 21.11\%$$

The actual score is 21.11 % and maximum score is 100, then the minimum score is 0. The index of public participation in sport from Bulukerto district is:

$$\text{participation index of Bulukerto district} = \frac{21,11 - 0}{100 - 0} = \mathbf{0,211}$$

This 0.211 score showed that public participation in sport from Bulukerto District is still low if it is compared with the sport development index (SDI). There are only 211 people from 1000 people who have enthusiasm in doing sport three times a week.

c. Public Participation in Pracimantoro Distric

Based on the result of questioners which had been given to 90 respondents, there are 18 people doing sport minimum three times a week. This amount then will be divided with 90 total respondents then multiplied 100 % to get the actual score. The actual score is:

$$\text{Actual score} = \frac{18}{90} \times 100 = 20\%$$

Table 6. The questioners result of public participation in Pracimantoro Distric

Categories	Doing sport min. three times a week		Total
	Male	Female	
Children (SDN 1 Jimbar)	4	4	8
Adolescence (SMKN 1 Pracimantoro)	5	0	6
Adult (Pracimantoro Village)	3	1	4
From the total of 90 respondents			18

After getting the actual score, the index of public participation in Pracimantoro distric will be counted as followed:

$$\text{Participation Index of Pracimantoro district} = \frac{20 - 0}{100 - 0} = \mathbf{0,200}$$

This score 0.200 showed that public participation in sport from Pracimantoro district is Still low if it is compared with sport development index (SDI) norm.

d. Public Participation in Wonogiri Regency

Based on three sport participation index from three districts which had been used as sample, it can be known that the average which showed the index of public participation in doing sport in Wonogiri regency is as followed:

Table 7. Public participation Index of Wonogiri regency

Number	Name of districts	Participation Index
1.	Wonogiri District	0,300
2.	Bulukerto District	0,211
3.	Pracimantoro District	0,200
Sport participation index in Wonogiri regency		0,237

Based on the table above, public participation index in Wonogiri regency showed the score 0.237. If it is seen based on Sport Development Index (SDI), this score is still far from score 0.499. It means that public participation in Wonogiri regency is in Low category. From 1000 people, there are only 237 people in Wonogiri regency doing sport minimum three times a week.

This indicates that people Wonogiri have awareness for exercise is low, not only because of internal factors of the community such as do not have time to exercise because of work, exhausted after doing daily activities, and is also caused by external factors is not yet fully in facilitating well by the availability of open space sport and also the availability of human sports.

The government should conduct public education about the benefits of exercise for health and also the effect of exercise on other areas of life. Offset by the establishment of policies that lead to make people do sport and promote sports. It is expected there will be awareness from within each community to participate in sports. Sport is expected to be a need for the people, the government stay to keep the rhythm and encourage people fond of exercise in order to create the sports culture as the foundation of achievement.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of research above, it can be concluded that sport development in Wonogiri Regency is in low category. Although there are many achievements that have been received by the Wonogiri's athletes, but the basic thing that have been used as foundation to answer the question about how many medals that have been received in multi events competition is related to public sport room and public participation in Wonogiri regency to do sport cannot be done properly.

From the result of the research, it showed the index of open space in Wonogiri regency is 0.711. It means that from 1000 people in Wonogiri regency, there are 711 people who have been provided enough open space for doing sport. Meanwhile, the index of public participation is 0.237 which means that public participation in Wonogiri regency is in low category. From 1000 people, there are only 237 people doing sport minimum three times a week.

The provision of good open spaces cannot make people in Wonogiri regency has enthusiasm to use the facilities to do sport, even though there are many benefits that can be got from doing sport to body health and physical health in common. Physical health is a basic factor for someone to do daily activities without getting much tired.

SUGGESTION

In order to improve sport development in Wonogiri regency, the government should not rule out sport sector anymore, as sport gives big contribution to other sectors. People awareness to do sport gives contribution in individual built and they become smart, healthy, creative, strong, competitive, prosperous, and dignified people. It contains a meaning that sport position is very important and strategic because sport has high competency in giving influence to other sector's success, especially which is related to human resource quality improvement and the people life.

One of ways that can be done by the government is paying attention to sport development indicator based on open space providing and public participation. From the result of the research, it can be suggested to Wonogiri government to build sport facilities which has been planned to improve public sport room provision for the people not only indoor but also outdoor room as needed by the people to do sport in Wonogiri regency.

Besides, the government should make policies purposely to socialize sport and make people aware to do sport. The government should make sport events and make a special day to sport. It is

expected that people become more active to participate in sport activities which can improve human resource quality and the people life.

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