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Students' Interest In Learning Kasti Ball: A Study Of Junior High School And Mts Students In Pabedilan District

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Abstract: Based on the fact that there are still some who are less interested in playing rounders and also the lack of courage of students at the junior high school level, the researcher conducted a study with the aim of seeing students' interest in learning rounders in junior high school/Islamic junior high school students in Pabedilan District. Then the method used in this study is a quantitative descriptive method with a questionnaire as its instrument. The population used was junior high school and Islamic junior high school students in Pabedilan District totaling 204 students. Then for the sample using random sampling technique, the number of samples was 102 students. The data collection technique in this study used a questionnaire distributed to students and previously conducted validity and reliability tests. While for the data analysis technique using descriptive statistics. Based on the calculation of the research data, it shows that overall, Student Interest in Learning the Game of Kasti in Junior High Schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan District from 24 statement items obtained results in the very high category of 71 students (69.6%), in the high category of 29 students (28.4%), in the low category of 2 students (2.0%), in the low category of 0 students (0%) and in the very low category of 0 students (0%). So it can be concluded that student interest in the game of Kasti is in the very high category.

Keywords: Interest; Kasti Ball; Learning

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INTRODUCTION

Sports relations can also be called a part of society that cannot be separated from everyday life and is one of the important physical needs for humans (Murdiansyah, 2023). Sports as a learning process in schools, besides that, sports can also be used as a sport of achievement where the sport is a means to develop physical fitness. In educational sports, one of the scopes of sports is a learning process through activities designed to improve physical fitness, develop motor skills, knowledge and behavior of healthy and active living, and emotional intelligence. The parent sport of all sports that contain physical activities or physical exercises that encourage humans to move with natural or reasonable movements such as: walking, running, jumping and throwing. In accordance with the scope of physical education, it can be seen that small ball games are one part of physical education learning in Elementary Schools. Small ball games are games that use small ball media.

There are various types of small ball games, namely: rounders, baseball, burnt ball, kippers, baseball, soft ball, tennis and so on. In the implementation of the game learning process in schools, in general elementary or junior high school students are given theoretical explanations and basic technique exercises separately. Likewise in learning small ball games such as in the game of baseball, students are instructed to perform basic technique movements of catching, throwing and hitting. After practicing these basic techniques, an explanation is given regarding the rules of the game. Furthermore, in the implementation of the game of baseball.

Junior high school and MTs students in Pabedilan sub-district, Cirebon regency, in reality, are still less interested in playing rounders because they prefer other games, one of which is soccer, especially male students. Every time they learn to play rounders, male students are less enthusiastic and sometimes they play alone, so they still want to play soccer. Although learning to play rounders continues, male students still want to play soccer after finishing learning to play rounders. However, in reality, physical education and health teachers have taught their students to play rounders. So, there has been no communication between teachers and students that leads to learning physical education, health and sports (Penjasorkes).

The game of baseball is a traditional game and is included in the small ball game played by the system. Basically, physical education is an educational process through physical activity and an educational process to improve physical abilities, so physical education can be done in schools and also outside of school, as stated (Iyakrus, 2019; Sinuraya & Barus, 2020). So it can be said that sports are one of the physical activities that can be used as a medium in the physical education process. The game of rounders can utilize team media using wood as a bat that aims to hit the ball as far as possible. The distance of the hit in the game of rounders can be influenced by the strength of the arm muscles because the execution when hitting the ball emphasizes the strength of the arm muscles. Theoretically, the stronger a person's arm muscles, the stronger the hit so that the further the hit in the game of rounders will also be further (Sari et al., 2022).

In fact, in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district, Cirebon regency, there are still those who are less interested in playing rounders, at least students can play rounders when they are asked to play the game. The basis of the rounders game is to be able to throw the ball, catch the ball, hit the ball and kill the opponent. The rounders game is a team game with 12 players in one team played in groups, so that the playing atmosphere seems interesting and fun. There are two factors that influence interest, namely internal factors (intrinsic) and external factors (extrinsic). Internal factors (intrinsic) include the factor of interest, the factor of attention and the factor of activity.

Problems that often arise in learning small ball game activities, especially for elementary school children, can be categorized into 3 categories, namely problems that arise from the categories of students, teachers and the environment (Nurdin, 2022). In all physical education learning processes carried out at the school, the function is to measure motor skills in the psychomotor, cognitive and affective aspects of the principles and concepts of the game as well as basic small ball movement skills, small ball games are a sport that is already popular in society, both in Indonesia and the world (Kristanti et al., 2016). The purpose of learning and developing small ball sports in Indonesia, especially in schools, is to improve students' skills in learning small ball sports themselves to learn the basic techniques of playing small ball well. This situation gave rise to the idea or opinion to raise this theme into a study entitled Student Interest in Learning the Game of

Kasti Ball Study on Junior High School and MTs students throughout Pabedilan District, Cirebon Regency.

METHOD

This research is a quantitative descriptive research with the aim of knowing the students' interest in learning the game of Kasti in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district. Quantitative descriptive research is used to analyze data by describing or depicting the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make conclusions that apply to the public and generalizations (Sugiyono, 2018). Then the method used in this study is to use a survey method and the data collection technique uses a questionnaire.

The population in this study were junior high school and MTs students in Pabedilan sub-district totaling 204 people. Sampling in this study was done by random sampling. So the number of samples used in this study was 102 students. While the measuring instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. Before the questionnaire is used for research, the questionnaire will first be validated by an expert. The questionnaire that has been validated will become a research questionnaire.

The data collection technique in this study is using a questionnaire. The questionnaire contains questions that must be answered by respondents/students. The questionnaire can be used if the respondents are large in number, can read well and can reveal things that are confidential (Winarno, 2004). The data collection technique was by distributing questionnaires that revealed students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district, which was described from 3 factors, namely interest, attention and activity. Thus, in this study, respondents only used one of the categories in answering questions. These categories are strongly agree (SS), agree (S), disagree (TS) and strongly disagree (STS) by giving a checklist (√). The four alternative answers for each question item have a score of 4, 3, 2, 1.

Instrument Trial

The questionnaire that has been prepared, before being used to collect data, is first tested (tryout) (Asrul et al., 2014). The trial was intended to obtain a truly valid and reliable instrument in exploring information about students' interests in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district. The instrument trial was conducted at SMPN 1 Arjawinangun. To find out the validity and reliability of the instrument, it is explained in full as follows:

Testing the Validity or Validity of Instruments

Validity is a measure that shows the levels of validity or authenticity of an instrument. A valid or valid instrument has high validity. Conversely, an instrument that is less valid means it has low validity (Gunawan, 2015). An instrument is said to be valid if it is able to measure what is desired. An instrument is said to be valid if it can reveal data from the variables studied accurately. The high or low validity of the instrument shows the extent to which the collected data does not deviate from the description of the variables in question (Surahman; Rachmat M; Supari, 2016).

To test the validity of the instrument, it is sought by analyzing each item. Each item can be known for sure which ones meet the requirements and which ones do not. To measure the validity of the instrument, the product moment correlation technique is used with a significance level of 5% or 0.05, for the r table limit, with n = 40, the r table is 0.312. This means that if the correlation value is more than the specified limit, namely 0.312,

then the statement is considered valid, while if it is less than the specified limit, namely 0.312, then the statement is considered invalid/failed (Mahmudah, 2020). After the instrument trial was collected, it was then analyzed with the help of software, Microsoft Excel computer and SPSS 24.0 for window. The test resulted in 1 statement item that was dropped, namely number 16 out of 25 statement items that had been compiled. Thus, there were 24 statement items declared valid and used for data collection.

Table 1. Summary of Research Instrument Validity

Variabel	Internal Factors	Original Total	Total dropped items	Total valid items
Student Interest in Learning the Game of Kasti in Junior High Schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan District	Attention	9	_	9
	Interest	9	1	8
	Activity	7	_	7
Total		25	1	24

Testing the Reliability of Instruments

To test the reliability of the instrument in this study using the Cronbach alpha method, while the calculation uses the help of the SPSS 24.0 computer. Based on the calculation of reliability, the alpha coefficient was obtained at 0.910. This result states that the questionnaire is reliable and ready to be used as an instrument in data collection (Surahman; Rachmat M; Supari, 2016). The data analysis technique used in this study is using descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing or depicting the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make conclusions that apply to the public or generalizations (Sugiyono, 2019).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Student Interest in Learning the Game of Kasti in Junior High Schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan District

Overall, the data of students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district obtained from the research subjects obtained a maximum value of 93, a minimum value of 56, an average of 79.54, a standard deviation of 6.04, a median of 80, and a mode of 78. Furthermore, the data was categorized according to the predetermined formula into 5 categories, namely very high, high, medium, low and very low. The following is the calculation of the norm of the category of student interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district:

Table 2. Calculation of Overall Student Interest Category Norms

Formula	Limit	Category
X > M + 1,5 SD	X > 78	Very High
M + 0,5 SD < X ≤ M + 1,5 SD	66 < X ≤ 78	High
M – 0,5 SD < X ≤ M + 0,5 SD	54 < X ≤ 66	Medium
M – 1,5 SD < X ≤ M – 0,5 SD	42 < X ≤ 54	Low
X ≤ M – 1,5 SD	X ≤ 42	Very Low

From the categorization of student interests above, the frequency distribution of student interests in learning baseball games in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district is obtained. The following is a table of the frequency distribution of the variables obtained:

Table 3. Overall Frequency Distribution of Student Interests

Class Interval	Category	Frequency	Frequency Relatif
X > 78	Very High	71	69,6%
66 < X ≤ 78	High	29	28,4%
54 < X ≤ 66	Medium	2	2,0%
42 < X ≤ 54	Low	0	0%
X ≤ 42	Very Low	0	0%
Total		102	100%

Based on the table above, students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district is in the very high category of 71 students (69.6%), in the high category of 29 students (28.4%), in the low category of 2 students (2.0%), in the low category of 0 students (0%) and in the very low category of 0 students (0%). The data regarding each factor underlying students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district will be clearly described as follows:

Attention Factor

The attention factor is one of the factors found in students' interest in learning baseball games in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district. In this study, the attention factor contains 9 statement items that have been tested for validity and have been declared valid. From the study, the maximum value was 35, the minimum value was 20, the average was 30.49, the standard deviation was 3.14, the median was 31 and the mode was 34. Furthermore, the data was categorized according to the predetermined formula into 5 categories, namely very high, high, medium, low and very low. The following is the calculation of the attention factor category norm:

Table 4. Calculation of Category Norms of Attention Factors

Formula	Limit	Category
X > M + 1,5 SD	X > 29	Very High
M + 0,5 SD < X ≤ M + 1,5 SD	25 < X ≤ 29	High
M – 0,5 SD < X ≤ M + 0,5 SD	20 < X ≤ 25	Medium
M – 1,5 SD < X ≤ M – 0,5 SD	16 < X ≤ 20	Low
X ≤ M – 1,5 SD	X ≤ 16	Very Low

From the categorization above, the frequency distribution of students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district is obtained based on the attention factor. The following is a table of the frequency distribution of the variables obtained:

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Attention Factors

Class Interval	Category	Frequency	Frequency Relatif
X > 29	Very High	74	72,5%
25 < X ≤ 29	High	24	23,5%
20 < X ≤ 25	Medium	4	3,9%
16 < X ≤ 20	Low	0	0%
X ≤ 16	Very Low	0	0%

Total	102	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district is based on the attention factor in the very high category as many as 74 students (75.5%), in the high category as many as 24 students (23.5%), in the medium category as many as 4 students (3.9%), in the low category 0 students (0%) and in the very low category as many as 0 students (0%).

Interest Factor

The interest factor is one of the factors found in students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district. In this study, the interest factor consists of 8 statements that have been tested for validity and have been declared valid. From the study, the maximum value was 32, the minimum value was 18, the average was 26.22, the standard deviation was 2.53, the median was 27 and the mode was 27. Furthermore, the data was categorized according to the predetermined formula into 5 categories, namely very high, high, medium, low and very low. The following is the calculation of the norm for the interest factor category:

Table 6. Calculation of Interest Factor Category Norms

Formula	Limit	Category
X > M + 1,5 SD	X > 26	Very High
M + 0,5 SD < X ≤ M + 1,5 SD	22 < X ≤ 26	High
M – 0,5 SD < X ≤ M + 0,5 SD	18 < X ≤ 22	Medium
M – 1,5 SD < X ≤ M – 0,5 SD	14 < X ≤ 18	Low
X ≤ M – 1,5 SD	X ≤ 14	Very Low

From the categorization above, the frequency distribution of students' interest in learning baseball games in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district is obtained based on the interest factor. The following is a table of the frequency distribution of the variables obtained:

Table 7. Frequency Distribution of Interest Factor

Class Interval	Category	Frequency	Frequency Relatif
X > 26	Very High	70	68,6%
22 < X ≤ 26	High	27	26,5%
18 < X ≤ 22	Medium	5	4,9%
14 < X ≤ 18	Low	0	0%
X ≤ 14	Very Low	0	0%
Total		102	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district is based on

the interest factor in the very high category of 70 students (68.6%), in the high category of 27 students (26.5%), in the medium category of 5 students (4.9%), in the low category of 0 students (0%) and in the very low category of 0 students (0%).

Activity Factor

The activity factor is one of the factors found in students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district. In this study, the activity factor contains 7 statement items that have been tested for validity and have been declared valid. From the study, the maximum value was 28, the minimum value was 12, the average was 22.83, the standard deviation was 2.31, the median was 23 and the mode was 22. Furthermore, the data was categorized according to the predetermined formula into 5 categories, namely very high, high, medium, low and very low. The following is the calculation of the norm for the activity factor category:

Table 8. Activity Factor Category Norm Calculation

Formula	Limit	Category
X > M + 1,5 SD	X > 23	Very High
M + 0,5 SD < X ≤ M + 1,5 SD	19 < X ≤ 23	High
M – 0,5 SD < X ≤ M + 0,5 SD	16 < X ≤ 19	Medium
M – 1,5 SD < X ≤ M – 0,5 SD	12 < X ≤ 16	Low
X ≤ M – 1,5 SD	X ≤ 12	Very Low

From the categorization above, the frequency distribution of students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district is obtained based on activity factors. The following is a table of the frequency distribution of the variables obtained:

Table 9. Frequency Distribution of Activity Factors

Class Interval	Category	Frequency	Frequency Relatif
X > 23	Very High	54	52,9%
19 < X ≤ 23	High	46	45,1%
16 < X ≤ 19	Medium	1	1,0%
12 < X ≤ 16	Low	1	1,0%
X ≤ 12	Very Low	0	0%
Total		102	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district is based on the activity factor in the very high category as many as 54 students (52.9%), in the high category as many as 46 students (45.1%), in the medium category as many as 1 student (1.0%), in the low category as many as 1 student (1.0%) and in the very low category as many as 0 students (0%).

Discussion

The students' interest is very high in learning the game of rounders because it is influenced by the teacher in teaching well, interestingly and easily understood by

students. Students pay attention to the teacher's explanation if there is a mistake and are immediately corrected so that there are no more mistakes in the learning process. So that students play an active role and have a very high interest in the process of learning the game of rounders. This is evidenced by the results of research that has been conducted in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district. The problem that arises in the background of this study is that students in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district are in reality still less interested in the game of rounders because they prefer other games, one of which is soccer, especially male students. The courage of students in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district to play rounders is still lacking, especially female students, they are afraid to hit the ball, get hit by the ball and catch the ball, let alone throwing the ball is still difficult with a long distance and not on target so that the person receiving the ball cannot catch the ball. This is in contrast to the results of the study which showed very high results on student interest in learning the game of rounders. Because the researcher in formulating the problem observed the students playing rounders in the field while the results were obtained and measured using a questionnaire, not using a test and measuring the rounders game.The overall results of students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district are described by data regarding each factor. The attention factor contains 9 statement items and the results of students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district are in the very high category of 74 students (75.5%), in the high category of 24 students (23.5%) and in the medium category of 4 students (3.9%), in the low category of 0 students (0%) and in the very low category of 0 students (0%). Interest is a psychological function to feel attracted to an object, either an object or something else. The feeling of attraction to an object is accompanied by a concentration of attention and a desire to be directly involved in the activity of the object. Internal factors (intrinsic) mean that an action is indeed desired because someone enjoys doing it. The person enjoys doing the action for the sake of the action itself. Internal factors (intrinsic) include attention factors, interest factors and activity factors. The attention factor is the activity of the soul or psyche that is directed at an object, both inside and outside of itself. The attention factor of students' interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district is in the very high category. Thus, it can be concluded that students already have an interest in themselves to participate in learning the game of rounders at school and outside of school.The interest factor consists of 8 statements and the results of student interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district can be obtained based on the interest factor in the very high category of 70 students (68.6%), in the high category of 27 students (26.5%) and in the medium category of 5 students (4.9%), in the low category of 0 students (0%) and in the very low category of 0 students (0%).

The interest factor is the beginning of the individual taking an interest so that someone who is interested will be interested in something first. The interest factor is one of the internal factors (intrinsic). Before students play rounders, of course they must be interested in the game of rounders so that in participating in learning the game of rounders they feel happy and do not get tired easily. The interest factor must be possessed by every student, so that the desired goals will be achieved in every game of rounders. This is proven by the results of the study which showed that student interest

in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district based on the activity factor in the very high category.

Activity factor consists of 7 statement items and the results of student interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district can be obtained based on the activity factor in the very high category as many as 54 students (52.9%), in the high category as many as 46 students (45.1%) and in the medium category as many as 1 student (1.0%), in the low category as many as 1 student (1.0%) and in the very low category as many as 0 students (0%). The activity factor is the activeness or participation of individuals directly towards something. The activity factor is one of the internal factors (intrinsic). The activity factor triggers students to carry out a desired activity, so that students have an interest in learning the game of rounders. In this case, activities consist of benefits, needs, more advanced desires and facilities. The results of the study showed that student interest in learning the game of rounders in junior high schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan sub-district based on the activity factor in the very high category. This means that students are very interested in the game of rounders because they want to have useful activities, which is a need and a more advanced desire.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion of Student Interest in Learning the Game of Kasti in Junior High Schools and MTs throughout Pabedilan District that has been carried out, it can be concluded that 71 students or 69.6% are in the very high category (ST), 29 students or 28.4% in the high category (T), 2 students or 2% in the medium category (S), 0 students or 0% in the low category (R) and 0 students or 0% in the very low category (SR). So it can be concluded that students' interest in the game of Kasti is in the very high category.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Clearly explain whether there are any conflicts of interest related to the reported research.

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