

Perceptions of sports science students at Yogyakarta State University on interest and motivation to learn SCUBA diving

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Abstrak

The scope of sports as stated in Indonesian Law no. 3 of 2005, concerning the National Sports System includes three pillars, namely sports education, recreational sports, and achievement sports. Students' interest and motivation to study types of fun recreational sports and students develop competencies/skills that can enable future professional opportunities to become an important part of the consideration in diving at the Faculty of Sports Science, Yogyakarta State University. The method used in this research is a survey using a questionnaire. The questionnaire used includes a closed-end questionnaire, in which the respondent chooses the alternative answers that have been provided. The research respondents were 19 students who volunteered in the diving learning model test. Research on student perceptions of diving is very much needed as a basis for understanding diving as a whole. The results of the study obtained the Perception value of students of the Faculty of Sports Science, Yogyakarta State University about learning the sport of Scuba Diving "on the aspect of interest in learning. The results of the statistical analysis for the coefficient of determination, adjusted R-square value is 0.618 (61,8%). This means that the ability of the independent variables (Learning interest and Study Motivation) in this study affects the dependent variable (Perception) by 61,8%. Furthermore based on the F test results F count is 16,385 > F table 3,49. This means that the independent variables (Learning interest and Study Motivation) simultaneously Influence affects to the dependent variable (student perceptions)about learning SCUBA diving.

Keywords: Student Perception, Interest, Motivation, Learning Scuba Diving.

INTRODUCTION

A person's interest in something according to (Pratiwi, 2017) and (Karina et al., 2017), is something related to feelings towards something that arises from feelings of pleasure that encourage someone to continue to pay attention and be involved in it on an ongoing basis. Further statements (Ricardo & Meilani, 2017), base students' interest in learning on motivational aspects, phenomena formed by social interaction, and student involvement in learning activities are described as driving factors. If students are interested in learning, there are several ways to identify their interests, their motivation for learning, and the learning opportunities they want (Pibriana & Ricoida, 2017) Thus, interest can be measured using four indicators: interest in learning and attention to learning. Willingness to Learn, and Knowledge (Andriani & Rasto, 2019). Students' interest in learning something supports several considerations. According to (Fauziah et al., 2017) motivation is a conscious or unconscious act of doing something. Activities to achieve these goals. (Nugraha et al., 2017), learning motivation is a driving force for students, learning activities.

Learning motivation can be divided into two parts: intrinsic motivation that comes from within) and extrinsic motivation (which comes from outside the individual) (Emda, 2018). According to Ghullam Hamdu, (2011) argues that students are motivated. A high level of learning produces excellent results. not only that, but high motivation also makes it easier to solve problems (Uluya, 2016). Indicators

of motivation to learn are: Engaged in assignments, Difficult, interest, independence, and ability to express opinions (Suprihatin, 2015), Interest in a career in sports has grown and developed in other places such as UGM, UNDIP, Atmajaya Yogyakarta, and so on but has not developed at UNY even though it has a standard swimming pool for training. There are already many training places or courses that have been set aside or specific areas of specialization for various career fields in sports. In Indonesia, there are sports laws, which include; Law No.3 of 2005, which talks about the National Sports System. What is stated in the legislation regarding the scope of sports, includes; sports education, sports recreation, and sports achievements. The existence of laws and regulations shows us that society's view of the sports profession in Indonesia is still limited (Sakti Rumpoko et al., 2019). Some people have an interest in studying a sport that besides being fun, and healthy in terms of recreational sports but has the added advantage of opening up future career opportunities that exist and can be achieved through a passion for scuba diving.

SCUBA (Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus) diving is an underwater diving activity in which the diver uses equipment completely independent of surface supplies to breathe underwater. SCUBA divers carry their source of inhalation gas, usually compressed air, giving them greater freedom of movement than any other type of directly supplied surface diving, in addition to having a longer underwater endurance compared to free dives or breath-hold dives (Brubakk, A. O., Neuman, T. S., Bennett, P. B., Elliott, D. H., and David, 2003). Diving is a classified sport special, in this sport, it is possible to lead to achievement, recreation, and profession. The main diving organization in Indonesia is POSSI which is a member of the Central KONI and the Federation Diving World namely Confederation Mondiale Des Activities Subaquatiques (CMAS) headquartered in Rome-Italy (Muhamad Nanang Solikhin et al., 2023). In terms of sports, achievement at the SEA Games, Cambodia competed in 36 sports, 47 disciplines including diving (Kemepora, n.d.), and this is a challenge to develop. besides the field of recreational sports, the Contribution of Diving to Tourism Development has multiple strengths and effects on economic growth in Indonesia as a tourist attraction so that it becomes a profitable sports tourism industry (Lagarensen et al., 2015), and on the other hand, In sports, diving provides sports graduate skills opportunities with the needs of sports employers (Minten & Forsyth, 2014).

Career opportunities in sports science see the availability of wider career opportunities that can be accessed by sports science graduates which become the motivation and interest of students to better prepare for their future careers. Jobs that can be found in the recreational diving industry include; resort dive guides, instructors, journalists, dive trip coordinators, retail salespeople, and sales representatives for equipment manufacturers, you can also work in non-recreational scuba jobs such as scientific research, archaeology, engineering studies, hull cleaning, rescue, and bottom repair water (Graver, 2010). Based on the description above, this research is intended to look at the perceptions of interest and motivation of students of the Faculty of Sports Science, Yogyakarta State University to study SCUBA diving.

METHOD

This research is quantitative research with an associative type of research that examines the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable (Sugiyono, 2013), stating that causal associative is a research problem formulation that asks about the relationship between two or more variables. A causal relationship is a causal relationship. In this study, there are independent variables (interest and motivation) and dependent variables (Perception). This research was conducted in June - July 2022 at Yogyakarta State University. The population in this study were students of the Faculty of Sports Science, Yogyakarta State University with a total sample of 19 students who were taken through a non-probability sample using a purposive sampling technique. The data collection technique used a questionnaire on students who volunteered to test the model development material for learning diving skills. The research instrument is based on indicators that can be detailed as follows:

Table 1. Operational Variables

Variables	Dimension	Indicator	Item
Student Perception	1. Mastery	1. Recreational Sports Information	1
	2. Recreational Sports Material Enrichment	2. Information about scuba diving for students	2 3
	3. Interest	3. Interest in scuba diving	4
	4. Benefits	4. The benefits of learning diving	
Learn Interest	1. Readiness of students to learn	1. There is a feeling of pleasure in learning	5 6
	2. The enthusiasm of students to learn	2. There is a statement of willingness to learn	7
	3. Student persistence in learning	3. There is a concentration of students' attention on learning objects	
Study Motivation	1. There are infrastructure facilities that support learning	1. A supportive environment for learning diving	8
	2. the need for additional sports competence mastered	2. There is an understanding of the importance of additional competencies	9 10
	3. There is hope	3. There is a future career preparation strategy	11
	4. There are interesting activities	4. Scuba Diving is fun	

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

The first step is to change the measurement scale data used from an ordinal scale to an interval using the Method of Successive Interval (MSI) in Microsoft Excel.

1. Coefficient of Determination Test (R²)

According to Imam Ghozali (2016), the Coefficient of Determination Test (R²) essentially measures how far the model's ability to apply variations in the dependent variable is. The value of the correlation coefficient of determination is zero and one.

Table 2. Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.811 ^a	.658	.618	.37084
a. Predictors: (Constant), Interest, Motivation				

The coefficient of determination shows the extent to which the contribution of the independent variables in the regression model can explain the variation of the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination can be seen through the value of R-square (R²) in the Model Summary table. According to (Imam, 2011) a small coefficient of determination means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variable is very limited. Conversely, if the value is close to 1 (one) and away from 0 (zero), it means that the independent variables can give all information needed to predict the dependent variable (Imam, 2011).

Based on the test results for the coefficient of determination in Table 2, the adjusted R-square value is 0.618 (61,8%). This means that the ability of the independent variables (Learning interest and Study Motivation) in this study affects the dependent variable (Perception) by 61,8%.

2. F Test (Simultant)

The Simultaneous Influence Test (F test), according to Imam Ghozali (2011), is used to determine whether there is a significant influence jointly or simultaneously on the dependent variable in the SPSS program.

Table 3. Simultaneous Influence Test (F test)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.507	2	2.253	16.385	.000 ^b
	Residual	2.338	17	.138		
	Total	6.845	19			
a. Dependent Variable: Persepsi						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Interest, Motivation						

Based on the F test results in Table 3, the adjusted F_{count} is $16,385 > F_{table} 3,49$. This means that the independent variables (Learning interest and Study Motivation) simultaneously Influence affects to the dependent variable (Perception).

Discussion

Based on research conducted by researchers, The results of the statistical analysis for the coefficient of determination, adjusted R-square value is 0.618 (61,8%). This means that the ability of the independent variables (Learning interest and Study Motivation) in this study affects the dependent variable (Perception) by 61,8%. Furthermore based on the F test results F_{count} is $16,385 > F_{table} 3,49$. This means that the independent variables (Learning interest and Study Motivation) simultaneously Influence affects to the dependent variable (student perceptions) about learning SCUBA diving .it was found that there was a perceptual influence on the aspects of interest in learning and learning motivation in students of the Yogyakarta State University's Sports Science Faculty to study SCUBA diving. Student respondents view their perception that the Faculty of Sports Science has a supportive environment for learning diving, there is an understanding of the importance of additional competencies for students, there is a need for future career preparation strategies, and Scuba Diving is fun and can be pursued for future career development.

Diving is also known as an achievement sport that will be completed in the SEA Games, Cambodia in 2023 (Kemepora, n.d.), and this is a good challenge to develop this sport at FIKK UNY, besides that it is also known that developing diving automatically opens opportunities for development in the field. recreational sport, as Diving's Contribution to Tourism Development, has multiple strengths and effects by providing sports graduate skill opportunities with the needs of recreational sports entrepreneurs. (Lagarensen et al., 2015). and on the other hand, In sports, diving provides sports graduate skills opportunities with the needs of sports employers (Minten & Forsyth, 2014). As the implementation of Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System, regarding the scope of sports, which includes; sports education, recreational sports, and sports achievements, there are things to pay attention to including adequate competence in the career strategy of sports graduates in the field of sports Rumpoko S (2019).

This is very important because the development of sport tourism requires superior and reliable human resources in designing various kinds of sports activities so that they become tourist attractions that have to sell value because they have economic value and bring benefits to a country or region. The role of sports campuses such as FIKK UNY which has standard swimming pool infrastructure resources as well as the results of tracking student interest in learning diving is large. Become important in the development of sports tourism in Indonesia, especially in meeting the demand and supply of sports graduates that become reliable divers.

CONCLUSION

This research proves that there is hope from this research regarding the possibility of developing diving at the Sport Science Faculty, Yogyakarta State University, and further research on regular and programmed implementation mitigation with a variety of additional competencies/skills for students through SCUBA diving.

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