International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)
ISSN (Online) : 2319-7064
Index Copernicus Value (2015) : 78.96 | Impact Factor (2015) : 6.391

Sport Special School Achievement Athlete of Ragunan

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Abstract: ***The object of this research is to find out the effect of athletes perception and achievement motivation toward athletes achievement in sport through quality of training of State Sport School Athletes of Ragunan. The research was conducted at State Sport School Athletes of Ragunan, Jakarta, 2015 to grades 12 with n=52 all populations. The result of the research was that the quality of training and athlete achievement in sport can be increased by improving of athlete perception, and achievement motivation.***

Keywords: Achievement, Sport, Perceptions, Quality, Athletes

1. Introduction

Sports coaching in Indonesia According Harsuki (1996:30) has directed and done in various directions through: (1) schools or students (start form basic education to higher education), (2) a chief of sports, (3) organization and sport clubs, and (4) organizations in the community. Directions are useful for identifying the target audience so facilitate the mobilization of resources for long-term development.

One of the government's efforts in boosting or build a sports coaching structure in Indonesia as a base for coaching tiered and Continuous is set up various sports coaching centers among students which is the forerunner of outstanding athletes. This is in accordance with Constitution number 3 of 2005 about National Sports System Article 27; paragraph 5that coaching and sports development achievement conducted involving potential young sportsmen the results of monitoring, scouting and developing talent as the process of regeneration (2005:21) . One of the efforts in supporting the mandate of the constitution has established a special school athlete of State in Indonesia centered in Ragunan Jakarta and established in 1977.

State Special School Athlete of Ragunan (SKO) is an organization designed to produce sportsmen who have academic achievement and good sportsman as the forerunner of its athletes excel in the future by striving to constantly improve the quality its human resources at any time. As an educational institution, school athlete needs to be managed, be regulated, be style and powered all available resources so that schools can produce the product or optimal results.

See the description of the history of the founding of the State SKO of Ragunan for 30 years this condition becomes a force to support the growth of Indonesia's sports achievements. The growth means here is state SKO of Ragunan can be a vehicle spot to select candidates for outstanding athletes the national interest which leads to the improvement of the national sports achievements in the long term. In other words that since 27 years development, this time sporting achievements is already reaping the rewards. With such power did not necessarily national sports achievement is increasing. So far, in fact special school athletes or Development Center and National Student Sports Exercise in Ragunan that constructed and ragunan managed directly by the government with very large disbursement set have a maximum contribution to the sporting achievements of students especially at international matches. This is seen in multi-event championships student that is on ASEAN School Games (ASG) which has carried 7 times Indonesia ranks as a position up and down (see figure1) .

Figure 1: Ranking of Indonesia on Asean School Games (ASG)

Siedel (1975;13) associate achievement with skills experience a change in position of motion in time, place as a result of the development of a person's energy strength which issued at the time of interaction with their environment. Bompa (2009:29) said that factors that affect performance in sports are; exogenous factors are (a) healthy habits, (b) family support, (c) a healthy home environment conditions, (d) exercise facility. Endogenous factors are; (a) anatomical structures, (b) physiological function, (c) nervous system and (d) personality structure. The description of the theories relating to sporting achievements in the limit of the study is the highest skill sportsman in a good competitive advantage against nature, themselves, others which performed in the exercise and joint the event (race or match) which is based on values contained in a sport that are honesty, fairness, friendship, and knights inferiority in the frame of fair play.

Perception according to Basri (1983) said that the ability of individuals to observe or know stimulus something memorable to be understanding, knowledge, attitudes and responses. Siagian (2004; 100) said that something memorable to be understanding, knowledge, attitudes and responses where a person to organize and interpreting

sensory impressions in an attempt to give a particular meaning to the environment. Someone choose, organize, interpret, raises, and respond to information depending on the symptoms that occur around him. The perception is the response, immediate acceptance of an uptake, or the process of a person to know some things through their senses.

Mc. Clelland (1976:110) tells thatachievement motivation is as a business which aims to achieve success in a competition with a measure of excellence. According to Gellerman (1953:312) peoples who have high achievement motivation is characterized as follows : 1) his tendency to work harder both in normal atmosphere or in an atmosphere of distress, and as a result they achieve in their work, 2) more like heavy competition with toil than obtaining money or praise of a general nature, 3) he only felt satisfied when doing things that are difficult so it is not easy to be bribed, 4) he prefers to make money but not in spending, 5) money is a measure and as well as a comparison achievements with the achievements of others, 6) mentally they would rather fight with persistent, 7) oriented thinking ahead with sound judgment in making decisions, 8) use all the potential themselves effectively, 9) capable of handling the hurdle quickly, without letting the matter pass, 10) Glad to things that are practical, brave and steady, 11) if the job requires an accomplice, he would prefer to choose people who are energetic, 12) always make improvements to achieve the best,13) the unfinished work would incriminate himself, etc.

Quality of training was aimed how to exercise or teaching will affect the loading system to improve the performance in sport (Luthan: 1999; 16) those quality is directed to enhance the things needed for achievement.

2. Research Methods

This research was conducted by survey method, the correlational design approach path analysis technique which is uses structural equation that is causality between exogenous influences with endogenous. Technique of analysis of the path was used to test the contribution which aimed by path coefficient for each path diagram of causal relationships between variables. Correlation analysis and regression are the basis of the calculation of the path coefficient.The study involved three exogenous variableswhich will be examined their effects on endogenous variables. Endogenous variable is sportsman sports achievementsof State Special School of Ragunan. Exogenous variables were including the perception of sportsmen through the ability of the coach (X_1) achievement motivation (X_2) and quality of training (X_3) .

Theoretical population in this study was whole sportsmen State Special School of Ragunan number of the people was 245.The sample of the study was 52 peoples. The research sampling was done by random sampling technique.

Technique of Data Analysis

The information sought in this study were: (1) a general description of the achievement sport sportsman State Special School of Ragunan from the perception of sportsmen on the ability of coaches, achievement motivation, quality of training. The general picture in the form of the average score, standard deviation, lowest score, highest score, mode and median; (2) the regression model between the three endogenous variables either alone or together; (3) regression coefficient of each regression model, which is used to predictor estimating the magnitude of the variance of the endogenous variable values; and (4) the correlation coefficient between endogenous and exogenous variables in the form of simple correlation, path analysis, and coefficient of determination.

Data analysis test requirement include testing for normality and data homogeneity test. Normality test data was using formula Lilliefor. Data are normal if the score$L_0 < L_t$ at significance level0,01. Homogeneity test is intended to test the similarity of two population variances that normal distribution. Homogeneity test data was using Bartlett test. Data were expressed homogeneous if the score$X^2_{hit} < X^2_{tab}$with level$\alpha = 0,01$.

Data linearity testandregression significance was intended to see whether the regression obtained by absolutely shaped linear andit has meaning when used to make inferences about the relationship between some of the variables analyzed.Linearity was test using ANOVA tables. Linear regression revealed a very meaningful if the score$F_{hit} < F_{tab}$extent $\alpha = 0,01$

3. Result and Discussion

Results of the study on sports performance variables obtained the lowest score8 the highest score 47. Average value 26.83, median 26, standard deviation9.262 andvariance of85.793**.**

Results of research on the perception of athletes through ability the coach was got the lowest score112 high score 160. Average value 26.35, median 136.94, standard deviation11.558 and variance of 133.820.

Results of research on achievement motivation obtained the lowest score107 high score 155. Average value133.63, median 133, standard deviation 11.66 and variance of 135.964.

Results of research on the quality of training obtained the lowest score 157 high score198 .average value177, median 177, standard deviation9.064 and variance of 82.157.

Summary of the research data normality test results it can be seen on table 1.

Table 1: Summary of the result nornmality test

Variable	Sig score	α	Conclusion
perception (X_1)	0.200	0.05	Normal
Achievement motivation (X_2)	0.200	0.05	Normal
quality of training (X_3)	0.200	0.05	Normal
Sport achievement (X_4)	0.188	0.05	Normal

Results of testing the significance of regression coefficients between dependent and independent variables it can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Testing result of regression coefficient Significance.

No	Line relations	Sig score	score α = 0.05	Conclusion
1	Perception (X_1) the quality of training (X_3)	0.000	0.05	significance
2	Perception (X_1) sport achievement (X_4)	0.000	0.05	significance
3	Achievment of motivation (X_2) with training quality (X_3)	0.000	0.05	significance
4	Achievement of motovation (X_2) with sport schievement (X_4)	0.000	0.05	significance
5	Quality of training (X_3) dwith sport achievement (X_4)	0.000	0.05	significance

Based on the results of the regression coefficient significance test path analysis we can conclude that all paths and influence between the dependent variables with significant independent.

Analysis of the initial model in accordance with the hypothesis of the study it can be seen in Figure 5.

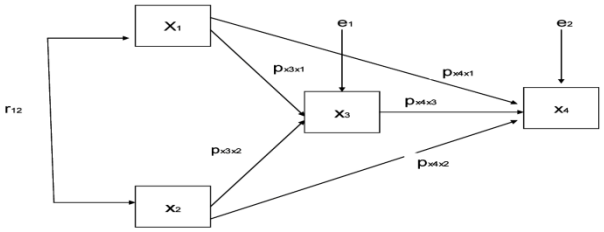

Figure 5: Interpersonal Variable Model that hypothesized

Description: Perception Athletes against Capability Coach X1, Achievement Motivation (X2), Quality Training (X3), Sports Performance Athletes SKO Ragunan (X4), Correlation Coefficients (r12), Error (ε1, ε2), Coefficient Equation Structure (ρx3x1, ρx3x2, ρx4x1, ρx4x2, ρx4x3)

The overall testing of the sub – structure 1

From the ANOVA table 1- sub-structure models 1 model 1 in appendix 11 of 26 554 F obtained with a probability value (sig) = 0.000. Because sig <0.05, then the decision is Ho was rejected, meaning Perception (X1) and achievement motivation (X2) simultaneously and significantly contribute to the quality of training (X3) . Thus the individual testing can proceed.

Testing in Individual sub-structure 1

From the analysis of model 2, sig 0001, then sig is smaller than the probability of 0:05 or 0:05 value> 0.000, then Ho is rejected and Ha accepted, meaning coofisen significant path analysis. So Achievement motivation contributes significantly to the quality of the exercise.

The results of analysis demonstrate that a significant path coefficient. Based on the analysis results obtained coefficient value of the path it can be seen in Figure 6.

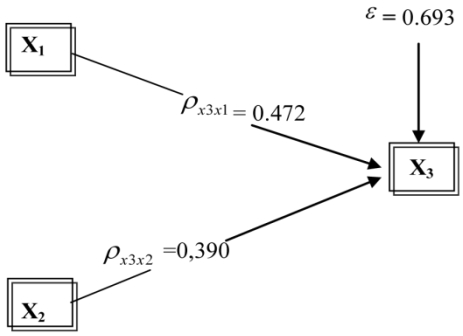

Figure 6: Therelationship casual sub-structural 1 variable

X_1 , danX_2 towards X_3

The significance testing of each coefficient lines (t-values) of the first sub capital structure with coefficient t_{test}does more thant_{table}it can be stated that the value of coefficient parametersfrom variable X_1, X_2toward X_3otherwise very significant Thus the structural equation on the sub-structure of the first model is:

$X_3 = 0.472\ X_1 + 0.390\ X_2 + 0.693\,\varepsilon_1$ dan $R^2 x3x1x2$ = 0,520 stated very significant

Sub-structure2 testing

From the ANOVA results Model 2 sub structure 2 was obtainethe value of was 110.775 with probability (sig) = 0,000. Because sig < 0,05, so Ho is rejected and Ha accepted means of perception, achievement motivation and the quality of training and significant simultaneously contributing to achievement therefore individually testing can be done or continued.

Base on the result of coefficient result line sub-structure 2 it can be seen in figure 7:

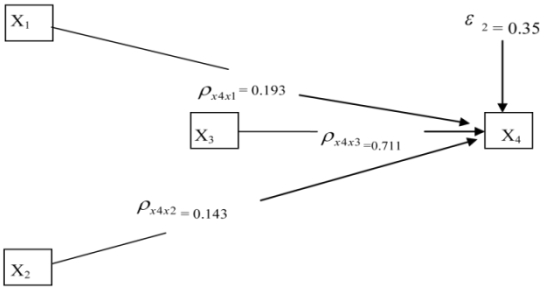

Figure 7: Casual relationship of emprocal variableof X_1, X_2, X_3toward X_4

Significance testing each line coefficient (t-values) in the second sub-structure models. Based oncoefficient score of t_{hitung} does more than t_{tabel} it can be stated coefficient score of the parameteres of variables X_1, X_2, X_3 toward

X4statedvery significance. Thus the structural equations in the sub-structure of the second model was

X_4= 0,193 X_1 + 0,143 X_2 + 0,711 X_3 + 0,355 ε_2 dan R ^{2} $x4x1x2x3$ = 0,935 was siginificant

The result of the structure of the final model overall sub empirical causal relationship between the variable X_1, X_2, X_3 toward X_4 it can be seen in figure 8.

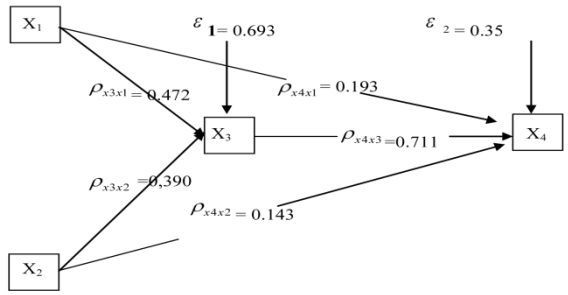

Figure 8: The result of analysis of the final line model

The result of calculations significance of coefficient path and the result of the path calculation coefficient significanceandbetween variables were summarized in the table 3.

Table 3: Conclusion of coefficient estimaties and significance between variable

Path	Coefficient path	t_{hitung}	T_{table}		Conclusion
			α = 0.05	**α = 0.01**	
ρ_{31}	0.472	4.912	1.67	2.39	Significance
ρ_{41}	0.193	3.766	1.67	2.39	Significance
ρ_{32}	0.39	4.059	1.67	2.39	Significance
ρ_{42}	0.134	2.79	1.67	2.39	Significance
ρ_{43}	0.711	13.87	1.67	2.39	Significance

while estimates of the direct impact analyiss and indirect between exogenous variable toward endogenous was summarized in table 4:

Table 4: Estimates of the direct impact and indirect between variable exogenous toward endogenous

No	The effect between variables	Direct (%)	Indirect (%)	Total (%)
1	Direct effect of perception (X_1) toward sport achievement (X_4)	3,72		
2	Indirect effect perception (X_1) toward sport achievement (X_4) through the quality of training (X_3)		11.29	
3	direct dan indirect effect of perception (X_1) toward sport achievement (X_4)			15.01
4	The effect of direct achievement motivation (X_2) toward sport achievement (X_4)	1.91		
5	The effect of indirect sport achievement (X_2) toward sport achievemnt (X_4) the quality of training (X_3)		7.67	
6	The effect of direct and indirect achievement motivation (X_2) toward sport achievement (X_4))			9,58
7	The effect of direct perception (X_1) toward the quality of training (X_3)	22.17		
8	The effect of direct betweent achievemenet motivavtion (X_2) toward the quality of training (X_3)	15.21		
9	The effect of direct between the quality of training (X_3) toward achievement of sport (X_5)	50.5		

4. Conclusion

Firstly, Structural equation model of the beginning of the substructure 1 which is stated thatdirect effect on the perception of atheltes toward ability to coach, achievement motivation on the quality of training. Setelah dilakukan pengujian hipotesis individually a result that the variable perception of athletes toward ability to coach has a significant influence towardquality of trainingX_3 = 0.472 X_1 + 0.390 X_2 + 0,693 $\varepsilon_1$and $R^2X_3X_1X_2$ = 0.520 with score R^2 = 0.520. in this case the contribution of direct variable perception of athletes towardability to coach, achievement motivation toward quality of trainingthroughequation model 2 substructures 1 was 27.04%. it means that 27.04% changes or improvements happenon the quality of training caused by a change or improvement the perception of athletes on the ability of coaches andachievement motivation.Otherwise equal 27.04% wasthe influence of other variables on the quality of training.

These findings indicate that to improve the quality of training, athletes must have a perception of athletes toward the ability of the coach, anda good achievement motivation. In other word thatthe better the perception of athletes toward ability to coach and achievement motivation will improve the quality of training.

Secondly, the first model equations of substructre 2 stating direct effect athlete's perception towards ability to coach, achievement motivation and quality of the training toward sporting achievements of athletes state SKO of Ragunan, after testing the hypothesis individually obtained that all of the exogenous variables was significant influence on the sporting achievements of athletes state SKO of Ragunan. Because of that structural equation first models substructure 1 experiencing changes, so overall the first

model has not changed into a model3 (final model) . Based on the final model. This testing the significance of the path coefficients which is generated models of substructures2 which stating directly influence the perception of athletes toward ability of the coach, achivement of motivation and quality of training toward sporting achievements of athletes state SKO of Ragunan. After testing obtained structural equation the results of path analysis from the perception of athletes toward ability of the coach, achievement of motivation and quality of training toward sporting achievements of athletes state SKO of RagunaninX_4= 0,193 X_1 + 0,143 X_2 + 0,711 X_3 + 0,355 $\varepsilon_2$and R^2 $X_1X_2X_3X_4$= 0,935. In this casethe contribution of perceptual variables athletes toward ability of the coach, achievement of motivation and quality of training toward sporting achievements of athletes state SKO of Ragunan together through the model equations substructures2 was 87,42%, while 12.58% the rest is the influence of other variables apart from perception variable athlete toward ability of the coach, achievement of motivation and quality training was not studied in the model. The individual contribution of variable perception of athletes toward the ability of the coach to the sporting achievements directly was 0.472^2x100% = 3.72%. Achievement motivation variable was contribute directly towardsporting achievements of 0,1 93^2 x 100% = 1.91%. Variable quality of training was contribute directly to the sporting achievements of0.711^2 x 100% = 50.5%.

From these results indicate that quality of training give greater roles compared to other variables to the sporting achievements then followed by a variable perception of athletes toward ability to coach andthe smallest role is the achievement motivation.

So in order to improve sporting achievements of athletes State SKO of Ragunan then an athlete should have the perception of athletes, the ability of the coach, has the motivation of achievement, a good quality of training. The better the athlete's perception toward the ability of the coach, have achievement motivation, quality of training. It will increase good sports achievements separately or jointly. however, effect means here, together only accounted for87.42%, which means there12.58% that came from another factor whch still need calculated to enhance performance in sports.

This finding also showed thatbesides the direct influence variable perception of athletes on the ability of coaches, have achievement motivation, quality of training will improve performance in sports Athletes of State SKO of Ragunan, also giveindirect athlete's perception effect on the ability of coaches, achievement motivation through the quality of training of the sporting achievements Athletes of State SKO of Ragunan. So in order to improve sporting achievements of athlete State SKO of Ragunan should improve the perception of the athlete on the ability of coaches and achievement motivation where previously should improve the quality of training.

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