

Survey of Understanding Levels of Futsal Game Rules (Laws of The Game) on Futsal Extracurricular Participants

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the level of understanding of the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) among students participating in futsal extracurricular activities for SMA/SMK in Rawalumbu District, Bekasi City. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. Data analysis techniques using quantitative descriptive presented in the form of a percentage. Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the level of understanding of the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) in futsal extracurricular participants throughout Rawalumbu District, Bekasi City in the "less" category is 0%, and "sufficient" is 0%. This means that there are no students participating in futsal extracurricular activities who have "low" and "sufficient" abilities towards understanding the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game). While students participating in extracurricular futsal in the "very good" category were 23 respondents (38.33%) and "good" were 37 respondents (61.67%). This means that all student respondents participating in the futsal extracurricular activities for high schools/vocational schools in Rawalumbu District, Bekasi City have good knowledge of the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game). Thus it was concluded that



the level of understanding of the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) in the extracurricular participants in the futsal extracurricular SMA/SMK in Rawalumbu District, Bekasi City, was in the "good" category with an average score of 23.36.

Keywords: Understanding Level, Futsal, The Law of Game

INTRODUCTION

Football is the most popular sport in the world, including in Indonesia (Mahfud et al., 2020). Along with the times, football was modified to be a sport that can be played indoors. This sport is what we refer as "Futsal". Futsal games are played by two teams (Rohman, 2017).). Each team consists of five players who try to put the ball into the opponent's goal as many as possible and prevent the opposing team from scoring (Sudarmono, 2018).

Futsal in Indonesia is now very developed because the spread of futsal games is no longer only in urban areas but to all regions. Not only professional and amateur teams, futsal has also been played by school teams. Some schools even bring in futsal coaches to schools to foster and train students, so that superior players can be honed and futsal performance can be improved. To achieve good futsal achievements, coaching is needed starting from the elementary level, one of which is through extracurricular activities in schools (Khodijah & Putra, 2020; Soniawan & Irawan, 2018).

The basic and most important part of the training is to provide an explanation of the rules that can be applied in futsal. In this regard, regulations are something that must be obeyed in accordance with predetermined orders that must be carried out if you commit a violation you will be subject to sanctions (Setyawan, 2019). If there are no rules, humans can act arbitrarily without control. Since the rules of the game were agreed for the first time for a futsal match until now, there has been a minimum change. Futsal game rules have been implemented since 1935. It was five years after it was first played in Montevideo, Uruguay. In 1936, the official futsal game rules were implemented in futsal matches. Futsal game rules have changed several times to keep

up with the times. According to Doewes (2020) learning the rules of the game is important for players to avoid violations and make players understand more about the ins and outs of the sports they are involved in such as fluctuating games and understand dynamic responses and strategies in the game. Meanwhile Fitranto (2020) explains that to play futsal well, knowledge of the rules of a good futsal game is needed by all match officials such as administrators, coaches, players, referees and also supporters. It can be said that knowledge of the rules is the basis of the game. futsal. This knowledge will appear if the player already knows the rules of the futsal game. It can be said that having knowledge of the rules of futsal is the main key in playing futsal.

Based on data obtained by researchers through the West Java DISDIK website (*E-Lok*, 2022), data were obtained from 26 SMA/SMK schools in Rawalumbu Bekasi District. Among 26 senior high schools in Rawalumbu Bekasi, there are 11 schools that have active futsal extracurriculars. Researchers took two schools with the most active futsal extracurriculars to be observed as the pilot study. The Widya Nusantara High School and a Vocational School in Bekasi, the researchers distributed a set of questionnaires and making observations on futsal games played during the extracurricular hours. The questionnaire consists of 35 items and given to 20 extracurricular participants in both places. The results show the lowest (minimum) score of 15 and the highest (maximum) score of 30, with an average (mean) score of 22.3. A median of 23, and data that occurs frequently (modus) is 23. The results obtained are 6 participants are indicated as "very good". 12 participants are scored "good", and 2 participants are scored as "fair". The results of observations suggest the lack of discussion activities regarding futsal game rules which lead to the low level of participants' knowledge toward futsal rules. This condition causes the participants to make mistakes when participating in the competition. For instance, the participants once made a mistake in the player substitution procedure during the match due to the lack of knowledge toward futsal rules. Similar condition was found in the study of (Ramadan, 2017).). At the time of the match, there were still students who made substitutions not in their own substitution area, thus harming the team. This error cab

be avoided if the player makes a substitution in a place that has been determined according to the rules. In this regard, the player must be a substitute in his own area or be replaced after crossing the boundary of the field. These mistakes might not occur if students know the rules of the game of futsal well. Errors in futsal matches indicate that students do not have sufficient knowledge of the rules of futsal games. In this regard, the researchers want to know the level of knowledge toward the rules of futsal games among high school students who join futsal as an extracurricular activity.

RESEARCH METHOD

The current study uses a descriptive method with a quantitative approach which aims to reveal the problem as it is (Hasanah, 2017). The population used in this study were a group of students from six schools in Rawalumbu District, Bekasi. Ten respondents in each school were chosen as the samples. Thus, the present study uses a total of 60 participants. Data was collected using a questionnaire with a Guttman measurement scale. This type of measurement scale was used to get a firm answer (Sugiyono, 2014). Then, the present study uses several variables as indicator variables. These indicators are used as a starting point for compiling instruments for the questions or statements in the questionnaire. Thus, the questionnaire was distributed to 60 extracurricular participants in Rawalumbu Bekasi District. The present study used a data processing technique in the form of validation tests, reliability tests and percentages (Ghozali, 2009).

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Results

The present study uses product moment correlation formula to test the validity of the questionnaire. 20 students participating in futsal extracurricular activities were chosen as the participants of the pilot study. According to Arikunto (2010) validity is a measure that shows the levels of validity or validity of an instrument.

Table 1. Validity Results

No.	Rxy	r tabel	Desc.	No.	Rxy	r tabel	Desc.
1	0.663	0.444	Valid	21	0.590	0.444	Valid

2	0.600	0.444	Valid	22	0.537	0.444	Valid
3	0.571	0.444	Valid	23	0.537	0.444	Valid
4	0.614	0.444	Valid	24	0.554	0.444	Valid
5	0.857	0.444	Valid	25	0.554	0.444	Valid
6	0.504	0.444	Valid	26	0.570	0.444	Valid
7	0.491	0.444	Valid	27	0.458	0.444	Valid
8	0.585	0.444	Valid	28	0.571	0.444	Valid
9	0.506	0.444	Valid	29	0.629	0.444	Valid
10	0.029	0.444	Not Valid	30	0.486	0.444	Valid
11	0.620	0.444	Valid	31	0.504	0.444	Valid
12	0.517	0.444	Valid	32	0.502	0.444	Valid
13	0.454	0.444	Valid	33	0.098	0.444	Not Valid
14	0.489	0.444	Valid	34	0.087	0.444	Not Valid
15	0.506	0.444	Valid	35	0.511	0.444	Valid
16	0.492	0.444	Valid				
17	0.478	0.444	Valid				
18	0.520	0.444	Valid				
19	0.570	0.444	Valid				
20	0.532	0.444	Valid				

The above table show the results of Guttman scale validity test. The table shows that among 32 out of 35 items tested there are valid because they have a value of $r_{xy} > r_{table} = 0.444$ for a significant level of 5% with a value of $N = 20$. Three items are invalid because they do not have r_{xy} value $> r_{table} = 0.444$ for a significant level of 5% with $N = 20$. Then the 32 valid items can be used for the research questionnaire.

On the other hand, reliability is being trusted or relied upon (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018), In this study the Guttman scale was used to find instrument reliability with the formula as presented below:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{35}{35-1}\right)\left(1 - \frac{7,04}{63,89}\right) \\
 &= (1,03) (0,89) \\
 &= 0,916
 \end{aligned}$$

Understanding the Rules of Futsal Game

This section aims to discuss the results obtained from the questionnaires distributed to students participating in futsal extracurricular activities in the form of quantitative data. Quantitative data is one in the form of numbers (Darmawan, 2013). In this regard, quantitative data, in the form of numbers calculated from the answers of futsal extracurricular participants to statements calculated using statistical data

analysis with a descriptive percentage formula. The results of data analysis are presented by adding up and comparing with the expected amount and the percentage obtained. The results of these presentations are interpreted with sentences that are descriptive in nature. It is conducted to make it easier to understand the final results in qualifying these results.

The results of the questionnaire given to 60 extracurricular participants show the lowest (minimum) score of 18 and the highest (maximum) score of 32, with an average (mean) of 23.36, a median (median) of 24, and frequently occurring data (mode) of 24. Furthermore, the data is categorized according to the formula that has been has been categorized into 4 categories; very good, good, fair and less according to the ideal Mean and ideal Standard Deviation.

Table 2. Normative Calculation of Futsal Game Rules

Formula	Limit	Categories
$Mi + 1,5 Sdi < X \leq Mi + 3 Sdi$	$24 < x \leq 32$	Very Good
$Mi < X \leq Mi + 1,5 Sdi$	$16 < x \leq 24$	Good
$Mi - 1,5 Sdi < X \leq Mi$	$8 < x \leq 16$	Not Enough
$Mi - 3 Sdi < X \leq Mi - 1,5 Sdi$	$0 < x \leq 8$	Less

Description:

$$Mi = \text{Average Ideal} = \frac{1}{2} ((32 \times 1) + (32 \times 0)) = 16$$

$$Sdi = \text{Ideal standard deviation} = \frac{1}{6} ((32 \times 1) + (32 \times 0)) = 5,3$$

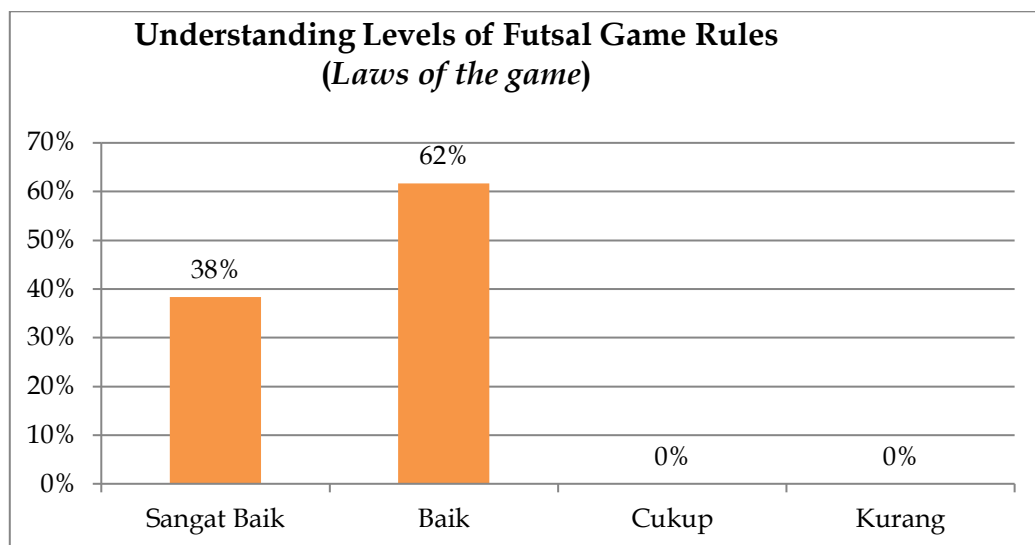
Referring to the trend category that has been calculated, we can know the frequency distribution of the level of understanding of the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) among high school futsal extracurricular participants in Rawalumbu Subdistrict, Bekasi City. Following is the frequency distribution of the level of understanding of the rules of the game (laws of the game) of futsal among students participating in futsal extracurricular activities throughout Rawalumbu District, Bekasi City.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Understanding Levels of Futsal Game Rules

Interval	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
$24 < x \leq 32$	Very Good	23	38%
$16 < x \leq 24$	Good	37	62%
$8 < x \leq 16$	Not Enough	0	0

$0 < x \leq 8$	Less	0	0
Total		60	100%

From the table above, it was found that 23 respondents (38.33%) had a level of understanding of the rules of the game (laws of the game) "very good", 37 respondents (61.67%) had a level of understanding of the rules of the game (laws of the game). futsal "good", 0 respondents (0%) have a level of understanding of the rules of the game futsal (laws of the game) "enough", 0 respondents (0%) have a level of understanding the rules of the game futsal (laws of the game) "low". The highest frequency is at intervals of $16 < x \leq 24$, so the level of understanding of the futsal extracurricular students' understanding of the rules of the game (laws of the game) is "good". Following is a Histogram image:



Gambar 1. Frequency Distribution of Understanding Levels of Futsal Game Rules (Laws Of The Game)

Discussions

The results show that the level of understanding of futsal game rules (laws of the game) among futsal extracurricular participants at high schools in Rawalumbu, Bekasi City, is in the "good" category. The highest percentage is in the "good" category with 37 respondents or 62%, then in the "very good" category are 27 respondents or 38%, and no respondents are included in the "sufficient" and "less" categories found in this study. The data has shown maximum results. In this case, the level of

understanding of futsal game rules (laws of the game) for futsal extracurricular participants in Rawalumbu, Bekasi City, is good and must be maintained. The results of this study are evidenced by the highest percentage in the "good" category. According to Endarto, (2017), understanding is the second level after knowing. In an information transformation, a person has different levels of knowledge, as well as the differences in level of understanding of each person. The present study aims to determine the level of understanding of futsal game rules (laws of the game) among futsal extracurricular participants in Rawalumbu, Bekasi.

Futsal is now very developed because the spread of futsal games is no longer only in cities but has spread throughout all regions (Ridwan, 2020). Besides professional and amateur teams, futsal has also penetrated school teams. To achieve good futsal achievements, coaching should be started from the basic level such as extracurricular activities in schools. The coach is the first person to teach the basic level of futsal games, and the most basic level before technique is the rules of the game (laws of the game) (Supriadi, 2015).

The level of understanding of the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) in extracurricular participants in Rawalumbu, Bekasi which was shown by a questionnaire consists of 32 items and divided into 16 factors according to the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game). Among 16 factors, the categories with the most level of understanding of the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) are mostly "very good" & "good", but overall, the level of understanding of the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) among extracurricular futsal participants in senior high schools in Rawalumbu District, Bekasi City, is "good".

Following is the description of the level of understanding of 16 rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) among futsal extracurricular participants in Rawalumbu District, Bekasi City: field regulations (very good), (very good) ball rules (very good), number of players rules (very good), player equipment rules (very good), referee rules (very good), assistant referee rules (very good), match time rules (very good), rules for starting & restarting the match (very good), rules for the ball outside & inside the field (very good), rules for how to score a goal (enough), rules for violations & disrespectful

conduct (very good), rules for kicks free (poor), penalty kick rule (enough), kick-in rule (enough), goal-clearing rule (very good), corner kick rule (very good). The results suggest that the average level of understanding of the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) among students participating in futsal extracurricular activities is at a "good" level.

The results of the scores obtained from the respondents' answers suggest that there are still some students participating in the futsal extracurricular activity at Rawalumbu High School, Bekasi City, who have not fully mastered the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game). Based on the research results per factor of the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) there are still respondents who have a level of understanding at the category of "sufficient" & "poor" towards the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game). The overall average score is 23.36 and considered the "good" category. Although there are still high school futsal extracurricular participants in Rawalumbu, Bekasi City "sufficient" level of knowledge in futsal rules, the average level of understanding of the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) are still in the "good" category. Therefore, the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game) need to be socialized by the coach before starting physical training so that there are no mistakes in playing futsal, especially for futsal extracurricular participants at Rawalumbu High School, Bekasi City.

CONCLUSION

The results of data analysis and discussion show that the level of understanding of futsal game rules (laws of the game) among futsal extracurricular participants in Rawalumbu District, Bekasi City in the "less" category is 0%, and "sufficient" is 0%. This means that there are no students participating in futsal extracurricular activities with "low" and "sufficient" abilities in understanding the rules of the game of futsal (laws of the game). On the other hand, students participating in extracurricular futsal are in the category of "very good" by 23 respondents (38%) and "good" by 37 respondents (62%). This suggests that the majority of respondents participating in the futsal extracurricular activities have sufficient knowledge of the rules of the game of

futsal (laws of the game). Thus it was concluded that the level of understanding of futsal game rules (laws of the game) among futsal extracurricular participants in Rawalumbu District, Bekasi City, is in the "good" category.

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