

## Extracurricular Sports Achievements of Students at SMAN 1 Manganitu Selatan, Sangihe Islands Regency

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe and analyze student achievement in extracurricular sports activities at SMA Negeri 1 Manganitu Selatan, Sangihe Islands Regency. Extracurricular sports activities are an important part of developing students' potential, character, and non-academic skills. The method used is a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The study results show that students actively participate in various sports such as football, volleyball, and athletics, and have achieved success at the school, district, and several provincial levels. Supporting factors for achievement include student enthusiasm, support from mentoring teachers, and adequate training facilities. However, there are also obstacles like limited facilities, lack of funds, and limited training time. This study concludes that despite the challenges, extracurricular sports activities at SMA N 1 Manganitu Selatan have made a positive contribution to character building and improving student achievement.

**Keywords:** student achievement, sports extracurricular, character development

## INTRODUCTION

Achievement in extracurricular sports activities is one of the important indicators in assessing the success of non-academic development in the school environment. So far, educational success is often only measured based on students' academic achievements, such as exam scores, graduation, and national rankings. However, in a more comprehensive educational paradigm, success must also be measured by the extent to which schools can develop students in non-academic fields, including extracurricular activities. In this context, sports achievements are a real manifestation of the school's success in creating a climate that supports the development of character, motor skills, and social values of students.

SMA N 1 Manganitu Selatan is a school located in the South of Sangihe Island and is the outermost area in North Sulawesi. This school is quite active in participating in every activity in any case, both in academic and non-academic fields. Although this school is quite far from the city center and has terrain that is not easy to reach and has an internet network that is not yet comprehensive, the desire to achieve is quite large. This school has extracurricular sports activities to provide a forum and opportunities for students to channel their talents. The sports provided in the extracurricular activities are Volleyball, Pencak Silat, Badminton, Futsal, Swimming, and Athletics. Considering that Silat, Badminton, Swimming, and Athletics are sports included in the O2SN (National Student Sports Olympiad) activities, which are carried out through selection stages at the district, provincial, and national levels. Meanwhile, volleyball and futsal are always held in inter-school tournaments, and there are almost always tournaments.

However, from several sports that are routinely participated in, this school always excels only in volleyball and pencak silat. Volleyball always gets 1st place, sometimes 2nd place, and sometimes 3rd place, while pencak silat in the selection stage can get 1st and 2nd place at the district level and is even sent to the provincial selection and can win 2nd place.

Extracurricular activities are mandatory activities organized by educational units as a forum for character development activities to optimally expand the potential, talents, interests, abilities, personality, cooperation, and independence of students. According to Wibowo (2015), extracurricular activities are activities carried out outside school hours to develop students' potential, interests, and talents. Extracurricular activities are enrichment and improvement activities related to co-curricular programs, and periodic nature is extracurricular activities that are carried out for a moment or at certain times, such as sports competitions. Mulyasa (2011) emphasized that extracurricular activities are part of student character development because they train attitudes of responsibility, discipline, cooperation, and leadership

In the context of extracurricular sports activities, the existence of adequate facilities and infrastructure is a key factor in creating a healthy, productive, and conducive learning environment for the development of student potential. According to Suryosubroto (2009), complete and quality educational facilities and infrastructure can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of implementing activities, including in terms of developing physical skills and achieving student achievements in the

field of sports. When schools provide adequate sports facilities, students will be more motivated to follow the training routinely and seriously.

One of the important elements in student management is the development of extracurricular activities, both in the fields of art, scouting, academics, and sports. This activity is a strategic means of fostering students' talents and interests, as well as forming character such as discipline, cooperation, sportsmanship, and responsibility. According to Mulyasa (2011), student management is all activities related to students in schools, both administrative and coaching, which are carried out in a planned, systematic, and sustainable manner.

This study aims to analyze the influence of facilities and infrastructure, and student management on the achievements of extracurricular sports students at SMA N 1 Manganitu Selatan, both partially and simultaneously. The hypothesis in this study is: Ha1 There is a significant influence between facilities and infrastructure on extracurricular sports achievements. ( $\rho \neq 0$ ), Ha2 There is a significant influence between student management on extracurricular sports achievements ( $\rho \neq 0$ ), and Ha3 There is a significant influence between facilities and infrastructure, and student management together on extracurricular sports achievements ( $\rho = 0$ ).

## METHOD

The research approach is quantitative research. The purpose of the research is more directed at showing the relationship between variables, verifying theories, making predictions, and generalizations.

This type of research uses associative research. Associative research is research that aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables and to find a causal relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable

As a result of observations that have been made by previous researchers, the place of research that will be implemented or carried out is located at SMA N 1 Manganitu Selatan, which is located in Kampung Lapango, Manganitu Selatan District, Sangihe Islands Regency

The population is all students who attend SMA N 1 Manganitu Selatan, and the sample in this study was taken from 35 students who took part in extracurricular activities in the field of sports

Data collection in this study used a questionnaire and documentation methods. Data analysis in this study used quantitative data.

The variables in this study are X1 = Facilities and Infrastructure, X2 = Student Management, and Y = Extracurricular Sports Achievement.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research data obtained came from a questionnaire given to students who participated in extracurricular activities as a sample of 35 people at SMA Negeri 1 Manganitu Selatan, which was used as a place for research. See table 1.

**Variables Entered/Removed<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Manajemen_Kesiswaan, Sarana_Prasarana <sup>a</sup>	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.  
b. Dependent Variable: Prestasi\_Ekstrakurikuler\_Olahraga

**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.786 <sup>a</sup>	.618	.594	1.703

a. Predictors: (Constant), Manajemen Kesiswaan, Sarana Prasarana

**Table 1.** R Square Value

The R Square value or coefficient of determination of 0.618 means that 61.8% of the variation that occurs in the student's extracurricular achievement variable can be explained by the variation of two independent variables ( $X_1$  and  $X_2$ ). While the rest, which is 38.2%, is explained by other variables outside this research model.

The relationship between facilities and infrastructure and student management on student extracurricular achievement is positive and strong ( $R = 0.786$ ). The two independent variables explain 61.8% of the variation in student extracurricular sports achievement ( $R^2 = 0.618$ ). After being corrected, the real contribution to the Y prediction is 59.4% ( $\text{Adjusted } R^2 = 0.594$ ), so this model is good enough for accurate prediction.

Based on the results of the t-test and F-test in this study, it can be concluded that facilities and infrastructure, and student management have a significant influence on student extracurricular sports achievement. This study involved 35 student respondents, and the results of the analysis showed that both variables together contributed significantly to student achievement in extracurricular sports activities

**The Effect of Facilities and Infrastructure on Students' Extracurricular Sports Achievement.** The t-test showed that the t-count value for the facilities and infrastructure variable was 7.060, with a significance value of 0.000. The significance value far below the threshold of 0.05 indicates that facilities and infrastructure have a significant effect on students' extracurricular sports achievement.

**The Effect of Student Management on Students' Extracurricular Sports Achievement.** The t-test for the student management variable showed a t-count value of -5.123, with a significance value of 0.000. Although the t-count value is negative, the very small significance value indicates that student

management has a significant effect on students' extracurricular sports achievement. However, the direction of the influence is negative, which means that an increase in student management is related to a decrease in student achievement in extracurricular sports activities. Simultaneous Influence of Facilities and Infrastructure and Student Management on Students' Extracurricular Sports Achievement. The F-test shows a significance value of 0.000, indicating that facilities and infrastructure, as well as student management, have a significant effect on students' extracurricular sports achievement simultaneously. This shows that both variables together make a significant contribution to students' achievement in extracurricular sports activities. Overall, these studies support the findings in this study that facilities and infrastructure, and student management have a significant effect on students' extracurricular sports achievement. The availability of adequate facilities and effective management can increase students' motivation and achievement in extracurricular sports activities.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of multiple regression analysis conducted on 35 students as respondents, it can be concluded that student facilities and infrastructure, and management have a significant influence on students' extracurricular sports achievements at SMA Negeri 1 Manganitu Selatan.

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