

## Mapping and Analysis of the Characteristics of the Tesis of Ikor Students Who Take the Concentration of Sports Education Faculty University of Indonesia Yogyakarta



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**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of this study was to map and analyze the final project of Sports Science Study Program students who took the concentration of sports education at the Faculty of Sports Science, Yogyakarta State University. The sample consisted of 293 abstracts from 2009 to 2019. Incidental sampling was used as a sampling technique. Researchers as human instruments use documentation guidelines to collect data. Data collection techniques were carried out by documentation. The data were mapped by percentage of quantitative data and also analyzed descriptively qualitatively. The results showed that: research mapping resulted in the type of R&D research used 43% of the research; the number of one variable used 48.12% of the research; students as the subject 58.08% of the research; the place of research in the club 25.59% of the research and the subject matter of the research selected 27.98% of the research for the exercise program. From these results it can be known that Sports Science students mostly conduct research with the type of R&D with one variable with student subjects but for a more dominant place in the club with the subject matter of the Exercise program.

**KEYWORDS:** thesis, sports science students, sports education.

### INTRODUCTION

Education is a very important human need because education has the task of preparing human resources for the development of nations and countries. Education is defined as 'the ability to adjust to changing situations and environments'. Educational development includes social, cultural, economic, and political (Saputri & Marzuki, 2021: 268). According to Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, the functions of education are stated: National education functions to develop abilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in order to educate the nation's life, aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who are faithful and devoted to God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens. Sports education is also the same as other scientific branches, in which there are basic rules of scientific principles, formulas, and exact science in solving a problem related to human physical and psychological. Sports education also plays an important role in supporting the growth and development of children until they become adults. On the other hand, sports education can also lead to sports achievements where this is also supported by the opinion of Sugiyanto (2012: 34) who argues that, "the sports education model is considered to have a more ambitious goal than the sports program in physical education.

The Masters Study Program is a level of education that is seen by the general public as a level of education that has high integrity in the community. Where everyone who takes a Master's education has a deeper level of knowledge and study of the science that is his scientific concentration than those who only pursue education at the undergraduate level. Unlike the S1 or Bachelor level, the S2 or Master level when observing a problem in the realm of education, especially must use a more in-depth approach and also be seen from various aspects. It can be said that this level is the level of students who think more critically and can stimulate the emergence of new theories later. If likened to an educational pyramid, the S2 level is already at level 2 in the pyramid where students are required to be able to further develop the knowledge they have gained at the previous level of education both with an internal and multidisciplinary approach. However, in the field it turns out that there are still many students and Masters graduates who experience a miss interpretation in their thinking patterns in determining a problem in their scientific research. It turns out that from here we can conclude that there are still many shortcomings of students in Indonesia in their competencies that they must master but they do not maximize in their mastery. Competence itself is an absolute thing for every student, whether

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it is a branch of educational or non-educational science. This competency is the expertise of what they have learned during their undergraduate education and will be further studied at the next level. Especially for the FIK UNY Sports Science Study Program which takes a concentration in Sports Education whose output will lead to teachers or lecturers.

Basically, competence is a description of what someone should do in their job, as described in Law number 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers article 1 paragraph (10) which states that competence is a set of knowledge, skills, and behaviors that must be owned, lived and mastered by teachers and lecturers in carrying out professional duties. When viewed from the description above, how important and absolute a competency must be mastered by someone, especially students. It is the main factor in whether someone can be considered competent or not. As intellectuals and members of society who have added value, students are able to play themselves professionally and proportionally in society or in the world of education. In fact, students in the current era focus more on developments in the field of technology and other updates that have high effort or enthusiasm in their lives. Many results from students sometimes do not create breakthroughs that facilitate the community in their daily activities because of their lack of focus on what they do in their research.

Thesis is one of the mandatory requirements for students to complete their studies in the Masters program (S2) in higher education. To facilitate the preparation of the thesis for students, it is expected that each student first knows how to make these scientific essays. Every student who will make a thesis must begin to learn existing scientific concepts and understand the contents of the report to be made through the scientific thinking process. According to Ndraha (in Andi Prastowo, 2011: 43 - 44) Scientific thinking is thinking by fulfilling scientific requirements. There are two basic techniques of scientific thinking, including reflective thinking and creative thinking.

But in fact, what happens to students of the Sports Science study program who have taken the concentration of sports education between 2009-2019 after being observed is that there are some irregularities in writing their final thesis.

### **STEPS FOR ORGANIZING RESEARCH**

- **Research problem**

The determination of research problems should pay attention to related rules and policies. Each university has rules for writing scientific papers that are contained in a guidebook (Guidelines for Writing Scientific Works). The source of the problem can come from anywhere, and to obtain it can be done through observation of nature, reading, discussion or through experiences. Many things can be used as problems, it's just whether the problem is worth researching or not. For this reason, a criterion is needed which becomes a benchmark in terms of determining research problems.

Problem limitation, because the problem does not stand alone but is related to other problems, it is difficult to focus the problem formulation on the research problem. Problem limitation implies stating the research problem among other problems that have a close relationship with the research problem in question.

The formulation of the problem is more about expressing the problem in the form of language that is easy to understand so that it does not lead to other interpretations. The importance of a good problem formulation, as expressed by Suriasumantri that a good question is half of the answer. A good problem formulation is a problem formulation that can reveal the substance of the problem.

- **Research method**

Methods are ways or procedures used to solve research problems. Approaches are measures for selecting problems and related data while techniques are operational and technical methods that are more detailed than methods.

Research objectives are formulated based on the problem. From the formulation of objectives, it will appear what the final expectation of the research is.

A research design is a plan of action for moving from a set of questions to be answered to a set of conclusions about those questions (Robert, 2000:27).

To explain the meaning of the sample, the population must first be understood. Population according to Sugiarto (2001: 99) is the entire unit or individual in the scope to be studied while the sample is a part of the members of the population selected using certain procedures so that it is expected to represent the population. Instruments or data collection tools are tools used to collect research data.

Data analysis leads to the determination of analytical techniques that are suitable for processing the collected data. Determining the analysis technique is followed by determining the analysis tool. The inability to choose the right analytical tool can result in the difficulty of completion and even analysis errors.

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## • Processing of research results

The processing of research results is generally linked in three sub-points, namely: (1) data description, (2) hypothesis testing, and (3) discussion of results. Data description generally displays data descriptively, namely in the form of tables, %, graphs, and data centering values. Data description is solely to display the data as it is. Research hypothesis testing is sequentially as follows; (1) formulation of statistical hypotheses, (2) testing, (3) comparing calculation results with tables, and (4) making conclusions. The discussion of research results refers to the results of hypothesis testing. Apart from paying attention to statistical numbers, the most important thing is to be able to explain the test conclusions, why accept H0 or why reject H0.

## • Closure and advice

The closing of the research report contains the conclusions of the research. Conclusions are drawn after all the discussion in chapter four has been completed. The closing includes two sub-points, namely conclusions and suggestions. Suggestions as technical solutions in response to problem solving.

## • Bibliography and appendices

The preparation of literature implies the need for researchers to be honest about the sources used. Besides being able to avoid plagiarism, it can also be a measure of research quality. Research that refers to the right sources, theoretical studies will be better when compared to theoretical studies that refer to irrelevant sources.

## METHODS

This research is included in the type of document study research. Document studies are widely used in qualitative research because they are stable sources, natural in nature, useful as evidence of a test and the results can open up an understanding of something being investigated (Moleong, 2007). Data in document studies are collected by collecting and analyzing documents, both written documents, images, works, and electronics and the results reported are in the form of analysis of these documents (Nilamsari, 2014). The documents in this study are thesis research of Master of Sport Science students who take the concentration of Sports Education. The data was collected through the academic office, especially the admin of the Master's Program of the Faculty of Sports Science, Yogyakarta State University. The year of the thesis that was analyzed was limited, namely the thesis written by S2 students of sports science from 2009 to 2019. The first step in this stage is to identify the title and abstract in each thesis prepared by Master of Sport Science students who take the concentration of Sports Education. This instrument is in the form of a table of several thesis titles that in terms of the type of research, number of variables, research subjects, research places, and subject matter have urgency that must be evaluated. By verifying the abstract, thesis titles that are the result of thesis research of Master of Sport Science students who take the concentration of sports education. This step produces a mapping of the type of research, the number of variables, the research subject, the place of research, and the subject matter. The next step, the titles and abstracts of the theses that have been netted are then analyzed to find some findings of errors in the research. The analysis criteria used in this study are based on Title, Problem/Topic of Discussion, Abstract, Data, Method, Analysis. From the analysis conducted, several findings were obtained that were often made by students as well as several mistakes made by students in preparing theses. Further analysis was carried out by taking a sample of titles and full abstracts from the abstracts of thesis research that appeared the most. The abstracts and titles analyzed at this stage are used as a basis for conducting analysis so as to produce the mapping presented in the discussion section.

## FINDINGS

Some of the findings from the analysis conducted on the thesis research of S2 UNY sports science students who took the concentration of sports education are as in the following table:

**Table 1. Thesis analysis of Master of Sport Science students with a concentration in Sport Education**

No.	Elements	Description findings
1	Title	<p>☐ Sentences used are less effective</p> <p>☐ Variable is not so clear</p> <p>☐ Too long and confuses the reader</p>
2	Problem	<p>☐ The problem chosen is not strong enough</p> <p>☐ The problems raised are not in accordance with the level of S2 students</p> <p>☐ The issues raised have a definite outcome and do not lead to new problem solving.</p> <p>☐ Lack of innovation in choosing <i>up-to-date</i> problems</p>

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3	Abstract	?	Explanation of research results is not clear
4	Data-data	?	The data presented is not synchronized with the object under study
5	Methods	?	The steps used are not in accordance with the method used
		?	Selection of small and large scale trial samples is not appropriate
6	Analysis	?	The development of existing models or inventions is something that many students take, even though the development sometimes cannot exceed the achievements of previous models or inventions.
		?	Training programs are the most researched things after model development or discovery, even though these students take a concentration in sports education which should focus on educational problems.
		?	The tendency of students to choose topics that are not <i>up to date</i> causes a lack of variety in students' final assignments.
		?	The discussion presented by students is less in-depth, causing double-meaning if not understood by the reader.

**Table 2: Types of research chosen by students to compile a thesis**

No.	Type of research	amount	percentage
1	PTK	18	6,14%
2	Experiment	69	23,54%
3	Survey	29	9,89%
4	Case Study (Expose Facto)	7	2,36%
5	R&D	126	43%
6	Correlational	22	7,50%
7	Evaluation	24	8,19%
8	Miscellaneous	2	0,68%

**Table 3. Number of variables used by students in compiling a thesis**

No.	Number of variables	amount	percentage
1	1	141	48,12%
2	2	48	16,38%
3	3	78	26,62%
4	4	22	7,50%
5	5	1	0,34%

**Table 4. Research subjects used by students in compiling a thesis**

No.	Research subject	amount	Percentage
1	Students	170	58,08%
2	Teacher	20	6,82%
3	Athlete	80	27,30%
4	Student	6	2,04%
5	Coach	7	2,38%
6	Review	1	0,34%
7	General	6	2,04%
8	Miscellaneous	19	6,48%

**Table 5. Research places used by students to compile a thesis**

No.	Place of research	amount	Percentage
1	SD	65	22,18%
2	SMP	59	20,13%
3	HIGH SCHOOL	61	20,81%
4	Club	75	25,59%
5	University	2	0,68%
6	Fitness center	1	0,34%

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7	Tourism	1	0,34%
8	Service	1	0,34%
9	Miscellaneous	26	8,87%

**Table 6. Research topics chosen by students in compiling a thesis**

No.	Research subject matter	Total	Percentage
1	Learning Model	66	22,52%
2	PE Learning Meters	19	6,48%
3	Evaluation/Assessment	45	15,35%
4	Exercise Program	82	27,98%
5	Sports Health	9	3,07%
6	Media/Software/IPTEK	46	15,69%
7	Psychology	5	1,70%
8	Sports management	1	0,34%
9	Tourism	1	0,34%
10	The game	2	0,68%
11	Other	23	7,84%

### DISCUSSION

Based on the description and analysis of the data above as well as research on abstracts and several research journals above, it can be seen how the characteristics of the thesis prepared by students of the Master of Sports Science program at Yogyakarta State University, the type of R&D research is still the most choice for Ikor S2 students as many as 126 students who use this type of research. The research subjects used in the research of master of sports science program students who take the concentration of sports education, most of them choose students, athletes and teachers as their subjects. The research place used by students of the UNY master of sports science program is arguably dominated in schools and clubs. The subject matter taken by students of the master's program in sports science UNY is quite a lot of variety. However, because the concentration taken is sports education, the subjects taken are mostly about exercise programs and learning models.

The problem that needs to be discussed next is how / to what extent the studies developed in the thesis of Master of Sports Science students who take the concentration of sports education process their research. This is still related to the first problem because the research starts from the title so that in determining the method, type of research, object of research, variables are also difficult because the problems raised are not too studied in more depth.

Research students of the Sports Science graduate program are very diverse in making titles, but the variety of titles carried out by students is still dominated by development titles and titles that examine the effect. As an example of these two titles is the Development of a Back Roll Assistance Tool Model for Upper Grade Elementary School Students, Development of Android-Based Field Tennis Learning Multimedia in Physical Education, Sports and Health in High School, The Effect of Plyometric Training and Strength on Limb Muscle Power Ability and Agility of Banyumas Regency Handball Athletes, The Effect of Warming Up Song Movement, General Warming, and Balance on Readiness to Learn PE for Blind Students in SLB in the DIY Region. In addition, several titles on evaluation such as Evaluation of Physical Education Learning Programs at Madrasah Ibtida'iyah Falahussyabab Sleman, Evaluation of Learning Physical Education Sports and Health of State High Schools in Ngada Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province.

The depth of research studies of master of sports science students to complete this thesis final project varies. There are students who really do in-depth research and there are some studies that are somewhat less in-depth and have a big impact on the results of their research. For example, one of the studies entitled Management of Public Elementary School Physical Education Facilities and Infrastructure in Bengkulu City, Experience and Meaning of Continuous Professional Development for Elementary School Physical Education, Sports and Health Teachers in Bantul Regency. Judging from the two thesis titles, it is a survey research and the study of the results of this research is about the description of the data obtained in the field.

The research of Master of Sport Science students who take the concentration of sports education will certainly provide benefits for sports education itself. Research conducted by Master of Sport Science students who took the concentration of sports education in the 2009-2019 period from the subject matter they used in compiling the thesis can be seen the findings and their contribution to sports education. The most research conducted with the subject matter of the Exercise program, from this it can be seen that the contribution of Master of Sport Science student research to sports education. Students conduct surveys,

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development and evaluation of various sports training programs to further improve the training programs that have been implemented.

Analysis of the thesis prepared by Master of Sports Science students who took the concentration of Sports Education can be found several findings from several elements analyzed. The first element of analysis is related to the title written by students in the thesis they compiled. From the analysis of the title, it was found that the use of sentences that were less effective to write the title of the thesis compiled by students. From the analysis of this title element, findings were also obtained related to variables that were less clear. Master of Sports Science students who take the concentration of sports education in writing the title of some are still somewhat confusing so that the research variables are less clear.

The next element analyzed is related to the thesis research problem compiled by Master of Sports Science students who take the concentration of Sports Education. From the analysis of the research problem element, it was found that the problems raised by students were not strong enough and the problems studied did not meet the criteria for writing a Master of Sports Science student thesis. The next element of analysis of the thesis of Master of Sports Science students who take the concentration of sports education is about the abstract. From the abstracts analyzed, several findings were obtained, namely that some abstracts were unable to show clear research results.

### CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the research is related to the mapping of the characteristics of the thesis of Ikor students who take the concentration of sports education in the faculty of sports science, Yogyakarta State University, namely, the type of research conducted by students over the past 10 years is less varied because almost half choose R&D research. However, in the subject matter that students take, it is more evenly distributed even though some subject matter only has one student who uses it. Then the research conducted by students is mostly focused on schools and clubs so that the research subjects taken by students are dominated by students, teachers and athletes.

Then in conducting research, some Ikor S2 students start from the title so that the problems they raise are less explored. Because research that starts from the title of students sometimes becomes confused in determining the research methods they do. Then because they do not understand the problems and research methods they use can cause confusion in the data collection process. The three things are interrelated because students conduct research starting from the title so that the data is data collection there are differences with the background they raise, so students feel that there is something wrong with their research which can ultimately cause confusion. Some of these problems can be overcome by following research according to existing procedures so that later they will understand more about research problems, research methods and there will be no confusion in the data collection process.

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