



## The Level of Knowledge of Futsal Extracurricular Students at SMP Negeri 5 Binjai Toward Futsal Sports Facilities

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**Abstract:** This study aims to analyze the level of knowledge of futsal extracurricular students at SMP Negeri 5 Binjai regarding futsal sports facilities. The research employed a quantitative descriptive approach through a survey using a closed-ended questionnaire consisting of 16 items. The total population and sample were 15 students selected through total sampling. Data were analyzed using a proportion formula to determine the percentage of knowledge categories. The findings revealed that students' knowledge of futsal facility indicators (facilities) reached 53.33%, categorized as moderate, while their understanding of infrastructure indicators was 47.41%, categorized as low. These results indicate that most students possess a limited understanding of standard futsal facilities, both in terms of equipment and supporting infrastructure. The study emphasizes the importance of improving students' awareness and knowledge of futsal standards to enhance safety, performance, and engagement in extracurricular sports activities. Furthermore, the findings serve as a reference for schools to optimize the quality and safety of sports facilities used in extracurricular programs.

**Keywords:** Futsal Facilities; Student Knowledge; Extracurricular Sports; Physical Education; School Infrastructure

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### INTRODUCTION

Sports education plays a vital role in developing students' physical fitness, discipline, and social responsibility. Within the school environment, extracurricular activities serve as a platform for students to enhance their talents and interests beyond academic subjects. One of the most popular extracurricular programs in Indonesian schools is futsal, a modified form of soccer that is played indoors and emphasizes teamwork, strategy, and coordination. Since its rapid growth in Indonesia around 2005, futsal has become an essential part of school-based sports activities that encourage students to develop motoric, cognitive, and affective competencies (Lhaksana, 2011).

The implementation of futsal extracurricular programs requires proper sports facilities and infrastructure that meet safety and performance standards. Facilities such as courts, lighting, and scoreboards, as well as infrastructure including balls, goals, and uniforms, play a fundamental role in supporting students' optimal learning and performance. According to Notoatmodjo (2018), knowledge is a result of human sensing or cognition of an object through education, information, and experience. Therefore, understanding the standards and functions of futsal facilities is essential for preventing injuries, enhancing performance, and ensuring effective skill development. However,

observations at SMP Negeri 5 Binjai indicated that the futsal court used by students did not fully comply with FIFA standards, particularly in terms of court dimensions and lighting quality.

Previous studies have investigated students' awareness of sports facilities and their influence on sports performance. For instance, Siregar (2021) examined students' knowledge of futsal field facilities in Tanjung Balai and found that the majority had a high level of understanding, supported by adequate facilities. In contrast, Bhakti (2011) explored the modification of futsal facilities in SMAN 15 Bandung and concluded that such modifications did not significantly improve learning outcomes. These findings suggest that while infrastructure plays an important role, students' cognitive understanding of facility standards also determines how effectively they engage in sports activities.

Given this context, the present study explores the level of knowledge of futsal extracurricular students at SMP Negeri 5 Binjai regarding futsal sports facilities. This research is urgent because students' lack of understanding about standard facilities may lead to improper usage, reduced safety, and lower performance outcomes. The novelty of this research lies in its focus on students' cognitive awareness of futsal facilities at the junior high school level, which remains underexplored in previous literature.

The objective of this study is to identify and analyze students' understanding of futsal facilities and infrastructure in their extracurricular environment. The findings are expected to contribute empirically to sports education by highlighting the relationship between knowledge and facility management. Furthermore, the study aims to provide practical recommendations for schools to improve facility standards and enhance students' safety, motivation, and overall experience in extracurricular futsal activities..

## METHOD

This study employed a quantitative descriptive design using a survey method to describe students' levels of knowledge regarding futsal sports facilities. The descriptive design was chosen to provide an objective overview of the existing conditions without manipulating any variables. Data were collected using a closed-ended questionnaire that allowed for quantifiable analysis of students' responses. This approach aligns with the perspective of Nazir (2009), who states that survey methods are appropriate for obtaining factual information about social or educational phenomena in a specific population.

The research was conducted at SMP Negeri 5 Binjai, located on Jalan H.A. Halim No. 67, Limau Sundai, Binjai Barat, North Sumatra, Indonesia. Data collection took place during October 2023, coinciding with the regular implementation of futsal extracurricular activities. The location was selected based on accessibility, active student participation in sports programs, and the presence of existing futsal facilities that were the focus of the study.

The population of this research consisted of all students who participated in the futsal extracurricular program at SMP Negeri 5 Binjai. According to Sugiyono (2015), a population represents the entire group of subjects that possess certain characteristics relevant to the study. The total number of students participating in futsal extracurricular activities was 15 individuals. Because the population size was relatively small, the study adopted a total sampling technique, meaning that all members of the population were included as research samples. This ensured comprehensive data coverage and increased the accuracy of the descriptive findings.

The study used the total sampling technique, which involves selecting all available population members as samples (Sugiyono, 2015). This method was chosen to ensure that every participant's level of knowledge regarding futsal facilities was represented accurately. Since the total population was only 15 students, this approach was both feasible and statistically justified for small-scale descriptive research.

The primary data were collected through a closed-ended questionnaire containing 16 items related to knowledge of futsal facilities and infrastructure. The questionnaire was adapted and validated from previous research by Siregar (2021) to ensure content validity and reliability. Each question required students to choose between correct or incorrect responses. The scoring system followed a dichotomous format, assigning a value of 1 for correct answers and 0 for incorrect answers. The total scores were then converted into percentage values representing each student's level of knowledge.

Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistical techniques expressed in percentages. The percentage results were categorized according to Sudijono (2016) as follows: 80–100% = Very Good, 66–79% = Good, 56–65% = Fair, 46–55% = Poor, <45% = Very Poor

The categorized results were then interpreted to determine students' overall understanding of futsal facilities and infrastructure. The analysis aimed to provide a clear, empirical picture of students' cognitive awareness regarding standard futsal equipment and court conditions.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

The results of the study describe the level of knowledge of futsal extracurricular students at SMP Negeri 5 Binjai regarding futsal sports facilities. Data were obtained from questionnaires distributed to 15 students. Each questionnaire consisted of 16 closed-ended items covering two main indicators: facilities and infrastructure.

Table 1. Students' Knowledge Level per Indicator

No.	Name of Student	Facilities (%)	Category	Infrastructure (%)	Category
1	Ahmadi	57	Fair	22	Very Poor
2	Akbar	43	Very Poor	67	Good
3	Alex	57	Fair	56	Fair
4	Dandi	71	Good	67	Good
5	Daryanto	43	Very Poor	67	Good
6	Eko	57	Fair	56	Fair
7	Hamdan	86	Very Good	56	Fair
8	Karno	71	Good	44	Very Poor
9	Kasiman	43	Very Poor	11	Very Poor
10	Sagnan	71	Good	56	Fair
11	Samsul	29	Very Poor	22	Very Poor
12	Suaitani	14	Very Poor	56	Fair
13	Suryata	57	Fair	44	Very Poor
14	Wira	43	Very Poor	33	Very Poor
15	Yudi	57	Fair	56	Fair

**Table 2. Summary of Knowledge Level on Futsal Facilities**

Indicator	Category	Number of Students	Percentage (%)
Facilities	Very Good	1	7
	Good	3	20
	Fair	5	33
	Poor	0	0
	Very Poor	6	40
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3. Summary of Knowledge Level on Futsal Infrastructure**

Indicator	Category	Number of Students	Percentage (%)
Infrastructure	Very Good	0	0
	Good	3	20
	Fair	7	47
	Poor	0	0
	Very Poor	5	33
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4. Overall Knowledge Recapitulation**

Indicator	Total Score (%)	Category
Facilities	53.33	Fair
Infrastructure	47.41	Poor

Based on the findings shown in Table 1 through Table 4, the overall results indicate that students' knowledge levels varied between the two measured indicators. The facilities indicator reached an average score of 53.33%, which falls within the "Fair" category. This means that, on average, students moderately understood the basic components of futsal facilities, such as court dimensions, lighting, and boundary markings.

Meanwhile, the infrastructure indicator recorded a lower average score of 47.41%, categorized as "Poor." This demonstrates that students' understanding of futsal infrastructure, including balls, goals, uniforms, and player equipment, was still limited. From the total of 15 respondents, only one student achieved a "Very Good" category, while most students fell into the "Fair" and "Very Poor" categories. These findings indicate that, overall, the knowledge level of futsal extracurricular students at SMP Negeri 5 Binjai regarding futsal sports facilities remains below the optimal level.

## Discussion

The findings of this study reveal that the level of knowledge of futsal extracurricular students at SMP Negeri 5 Binjai regarding futsal sports facilities is generally in the "fair" to "poor" category, particularly concerning infrastructure aspects. This outcome provides a significant insight into the cognitive understanding of junior high school students toward the standards and functions of futsal facilities used in extracurricular activities. The results indicate that while students are familiar with some components of futsal facilities, they still lack comprehensive understanding about the technical standards and proper usage of infrastructure that ensures safety and performance efficiency.

The moderate knowledge level regarding facilities (53.33%) shows that students possess basic awareness about futsal court dimensions, goalpost structures, and general playing areas. However, the low level of knowledge in infrastructure (47.41%) reflects inadequate comprehension of essential elements such as equipment specifications, uniforms, and safety tools. This imbalance suggests that although the school provides opportunities for students to engage in futsal, the cognitive aspect of facility literacy has not been adequately emphasized in the extracurricular learning process.

According to Notoatmodjo (2018), knowledge is acquired through learning, information exposure, and practical experience. Therefore, a limited understanding of futsal facilities can be attributed to insufficient educational intervention or lack of structured guidance from coaches and teachers. In extracurricular contexts, the focus is often on play and competition rather than formal education on safety standards, equipment quality, and facility management. This situation aligns with the observation that students at SMP Negeri 5 Binjai primarily participate for recreational purposes without formal instruction on the technical aspects of futsal infrastructure.

The results of this study partially align with Siregar (2021), who found that students in Tanjung Balai exhibited a high level of knowledge about futsal facilities due to proper coaching and facility management. The contrast between both findings highlights the crucial role of school environment and pedagogical supervision in shaping students' sports-related knowledge. Similarly, Bhakti (2011) reported that modifications in facilities and equipment did not significantly improve learning outcomes, suggesting that knowledge enhancement depends more on educational approaches than on physical infrastructure alone. These comparisons reinforce that students' understanding develops through guided exposure, instructional integration, and awareness training rather than through facility availability itself.

Theoretically, this finding strengthens the cognitive learning perspective, which posits that understanding and awareness are central to behavioral outcomes in sports settings (Keraf, 2018). When students comprehend the function and standardization of facilities, they are more likely to act safely, maintain equipment properly, and enhance their overall sporting performance. Conversely, limited knowledge may lead to improper use of facilities, higher risk of injury, and reduced effectiveness in skill acquisition.

## CONCLUSION

The findings of this study conclude that the level of knowledge of futsal extracurricular students at SMP Negeri 5 Binjai regarding futsal sports facilities is generally still low, particularly in understanding infrastructure and equipment standards. Although some students demonstrated a fair awareness of court dimensions and basic facility functions, most lacked comprehension of the technical aspects and safety requirements necessary for effective futsal participation. This condition reflects that extracurricular activities have emphasized physical practice over cognitive learning about sports facility standards. Strengthening educational interventions through teacher guidance, facility literacy training, and the integration of safety-oriented instruction is essential to improve students' understanding and ensure that extracurricular futsal activities contribute not only to physical development but also to knowledge, safety awareness, and responsible use of sports infrastructure.

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### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Clearly explain whether there are any conflicts of interest related to the reported research.

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