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## The influence of the extracurricular activities of volleyball against the social behavior

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### Abstract

This research aims to know the influence of activity of ekstrakurikuler against the social behaviour of volleyball elementary. This research using quantitative deskriptif research methods with the kind of outstanding research into the survey. Engineering data retrieval with question form, and then be tested. The sample used was 20 participan who follow the extracurricular which then serve as the subject of the research. Data collection techniques are used namely in the form of data about the behavior. These are used for data collection which is now closed, the respondent simply asked to select answers available. Technique of data analysis so that it can be drawn the conclusion using frequency distribution calculations by calculating the mean and standard deviation for the normal curve is compared to. The results showed that the social behavior. In detail as many as 10 (50%) students have a very high social behavior, 8 (40%) participant have high social behavior, and 2 (10%) participant have moderate social behavior and noparticipant who enter in the criteria of low and very low (0.0%). The average values obtained of 26.25 located at intervals of 15 – 20, the social behavior of students extracurricular participants volleyball in elementary.

**Keywords:** extracurricular, social behavior, volleyball

### Introduction

The existence of man as a being of the individual and social human understanding that it contains is unique, and the creature is a combination of individual aspects as the embodiment of himself and social beings as a member of a group or society. According to Subagiyo (2003:23) extracurricular activities is ", activities conducted outside of the lessons (face-to-face) good at school and outside the school to further enrich and broaden their knowledge and ability that has been owned by students from various fields of study",. According to the MoE (2003:16) extracurricular activities are organized to meet the demands of the mastery quiz and lesson with time allocation is set individually on the basis of needs. Many types of extracurricular activity that is commonly taught in schools, for example such as, computers, Scout, badminton, volley ball which after-hours lessons or face-to-face. From the opinion concludes that extracurricular activities are outside of the hours of instruction. The purpose of ekstrakurikuler to enrich and broaden the knowledge and capabilities that have been owned by students from various fields of study.

Based on observations during the school day, students extracurricular participants there are students who descended from Java and Sumatera descendants, there are students who come from villages in and outside the village, from the economic circles capable and not capable of. The religious beliefs of the teachers and the students of SDN 2 Random Muslim. In accordance with the logging level of the economic students as much as 131 students, there are 40 (30.5%) students can afford, 60 (45.8%), students are quite capable and 31 (23.6%), underprivileged students. The background of the teacher educator scholar educated civil servants, teachers of 5 numbered 4 honorary teacher and 2 administrative personnel, teacher educators comes from Java and Sumatra. From these different background gave rise to different social behavior, although the students always gets the character education from the school but there is still that students often come to school late, not independent, less appreciative of other people, like to annoy, ridicule, frequent fights and less responsible for his duties at the school.

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With the implementation of extracurricular activities a good volleyball can be assumed that the students can learn the value of a character so there will be changes in social behavior of students become better, this needs to be known with the research.

### Material

Behavior is an action or activity from the man himself who has a very wide stretch include: walking, talking, crying, laughing, working, lectures, writing, reading, and so on. From this description it can be concluded that the definition of human behaviour are all activities or human activities, either directly observed, and which cannot be observed by outsiders (Notoatmodjo,2003:113). The behavior is a reaction to the environment a person is psychic. Of limitation can be outlined that the reaction can be described the assortment of shapes, which can be classified into two, namely passive form (without any real action or concrete) and in active form with real action or (concrete)

Social Behavior.

Social behavior is behavior that occurs in social situations, i.e., how people think, feel and act due to the presence of others. Can be defined also the attitude in which we need each other in others. Social behavior is an atmosphere of mutual dependence which is a must to guarantee the existence of mankind (Rusli Ibrahim, 2001:22). As proof that the man in the meet the needs of life as a personal self unable to do it myself but need help from others. Therefore, the man demanded being able to work together, respect each other, not to interfere with the rights of others, tolerance in life of society.

### C. factors Forming Behavior

Social Baron and Byrne in Ibrahim, (2001:25) argues that there are four main categories that can shape a person's social behavior, namely:

#### 1) behavior and characteristics of others.

If someone more often to hang out with people who have character manners, there is a big chance he will behave like most people in his intercourse manners characteristic. Conversely, if he was hanging out with those arrogant character, then he will be affected by such behaviour. On this aspect of the teachers play an important role as a figure who will be able to affect the formation of social behavior of the students, because he would be a pretty big influence members in directing students to do something changes.

#### 2) cognitive processes

Memories and thoughts that contains ideas, beliefs and considerations which formed the basis of the social consciousness of one's will influence on social behaviour.

#### 3. Environmental factors

The natural environment can sometimes affect an individual's social behavior. For example, a person who comes from the area of the beach or the mountains who habitually say hard, then her social behavior seems hard anyway when in a community environment which habitually gentle and delicate in speak the word.

4. cultural Background as a place of social thought and behavior that happens.

## 2. Shape and type of Behavior Social

Forms and the social behavior of a person can also be demonstrated by social attitudes. The attitude according to the Azhari (2004:161) is ", a way of reacting to a specific stimulus,". While social attitude expressed by way of a similar and repetitive activities against social object causes the occurrence of how to conduct repeated stated against one of its social object. Share forms and types of social behavior is essentially someone's character or personality traits that can be observed when a person interacts with others.

a. role of Behavioral Tendencies

According to Budiman 2012:3:

#### 1) brave and cowardly Nature of social

The person who has the intrepid nature, will usually prefer to maintain and defend its rights, not shy or not hesitate doing something that fits the norm in the community in promoting self-interest. Whereas cowardice shows behavior or circumstances otherwise.

#### 2) nature of power and the nature of the wayward

The person who has power in social behavior, usually indicated by such behavior act decisively, oriented to strength, confidence, strong-willed, like command and lead member directly. While the wayward or penyerah properties indicate social behavior otherwise.

#### 3) nature of socially and passive initiatives

The person who has the initiative usually like to organise the group, not like the questioning of the background, like member feedback or suggestions in many meetings, and usually like to take over the leadership. Whereas the nature of passive people who are socially implied by conduct that is contrary to the nature of the active person.

#### 4 independent Nature and dependant)

People who have a self-contained properties usually make everything done by yourself, such as making plans myself, doing things its own way, not like trying to seek advice or support from others, and emotionally stable enough. While the nature of the dependency tends to indicate social behavior otherwise.

#### b. trend of behavior in social relationships

According to Budiman 2012:3:

- 1) can be accepted or rejected by other people
- 2) Like to hang out and do not like to hang out
- 3) nature friendly and unfriendly
- 4) sympathetic and unsympathetic

#### c Expressive Behavior Tendencies.

According to Budiman, 2012:4:

- 1) nature loves to compete (is not cooperative) and does not like to compete (rather work together)
- 2) the nature of the aggressive and not aggressive
- 3) calm or quiet Nature of social
- 4) nature of the ostentatious or accentuate self
- 5) 3. the extracurricular activities of volleyball

#### a. Understanding Extracurricular

According to Hernawan (2009:125) stating that extracurricular activities are conducted outside the hours of instruction that aims to support the curricular program success. Mikarsa (2007: at 10) mention that extracurricular activities are activities held outside of lessons that are listed in the order of the program in accordance with the circumstances

and needs of the school.

### **b. Basic implementation of Extracurricular**

The base implementation of extracurricular activities at SDN 2 Randomness is the regulation of the Minister of the number 62 year 2014 which replaced the Ministerial Regulation Number 81A of the year 2013. Extracurricular activities are conducted by the curricular learners outside of the learning activities intrakurikuler and kokurikuler activities, under the guidance and supervision of the educational unit.

Extracurricular activities are organized with the aim to develop potential, talents, interests, abilities, personality, cooperation, and learner independence optimally in order to support the achievement of the goals of national education. Extracurricular activities consist of:

#### **1. Mandatory extracurricular activities**

Extracurricular activities extracurricular activities is mandatory that must be held by a unit of education and compulsory followed by all learners. Extra-curricular activities compulsory education shaped Scouting.

#### **2. Extracurricular activities of choice.**

Extracurricular activities extracurricular activities is an option which is developed and held by the appropriate educational talent and interest learners shaped exercises-exercises-talent and interest.

### **c. Implementation of the Extracurricular Volleyball**

Extracurricular volleyball is one of the choice of extra-curricular activities organized by the SD Negeri 2 Randomness in order to capture the interest of students ' talents and social behavior towards the sport of volleyball. Extracurricular volleyball exercised three times a week every Monday, Wednesday and Friday 14.00 – 16.00.

#### **d. Factors Supporting the implementation**

Extracurricular Volleyball

Extracurricular volleyball in SD Negeri 2 Rambang held for grade 3 students up to grade 6, students are given the opportunity of selecting one type of extracurricular activity of choice. From the results of the selection of the students there are 25 students who choose extracurricular volleyball but in some students in other extracurricular choices select the switch so that the retrieved 20 students who actively follow the extracurricular activities of volleyball.

#### **e. the characteristics of students of SDN 2**

Rambang of the country primary school is one of the schools that are in the District of Muara Enim Sub Rambang, the overall number of students from class I to class VI 2016/2017 of the academic year was 131 students. The range of age between 6 or 7 years to 12 years. Age students on a group of upper class around 9 or 10 years old to 12 years old.

According to Witherington (1952:241) expressed Makmun (1995:50) that the age of 9-12 years have characterized the development of the advanced stage of the individualist attitudes as of the age of 6-9 years with rapid social development. At this stage the child/student is attempting more and want to know who he is by comparing him with peers.

The school as a place of occurrence of the processes of menumbuh develop all aspects of the students has the task in

helping the development of school children. As for the duties of child development schools, which are:

- 1) Developing concepts necessary for everyday life,
- 2) Develop consciences, morality, and a scale of values.
- 3) Achieve personal freedom.
- 4) Developing attitudes towards groups and institutions-social institutions.
- 5) 4. social behavior Relationship with the sport of volleyball

Volleyball is a team game that requires cooperation, cohesiveness and also requires social relations against fellow one time so intertwined that harmonious social relationships, respect, mutual support, and make the team a solit and reliable, basic techniques are the main factors in addition to the physical condition, tactics, and attitudes of a player. Individual mastery of the basic techniques of volleyball will support the appearance of a player.

### **B. The Nature Of The Sport Of Volleyball.**

#### **1. Understanding of volleyball**

The game of volleyball is a sport that is done by posting volley ball in the air above the net fro, with intent can be menjatuhka the ball in the opponent's field plots to seek victory in the play.

#### **Research Methods**

This research using quantitative deskriptif research methods was research conducted to find out the value of the independent variable, whether one or more variables (independent) without making comparisons, or connect with other variables (Sugiyono 2003:11) and aims to explain the phenomena by using the figures to the characteristics of the individual or group.

#### **B. Research Time**

##### **1. The place of Research**

This research is carried out in SD Negeri 2 Randomness in Jln Diponegoro No. 14, Kencana Noble Sub Regency of Muara Enim Rambang.

##### **2. Research Time**

In the implementation of this research time adjusted to hours of extracurricular volleyball in SD Negeri 2 Rambang on 12 s. d may 27, 2017 14.00 – 16.00. As for the schedule of Research as follows:

#### **C. population and Sample Research**

The population in this research is the entire student extracurricular volleyball participants SD 2 Random class III amounted to 4 students, class IV amounted to 4 students, class V amounted to 6 students, grade 6 students, numbered VI. The total number of students there are 20 students composed of 12 students the son and daughter of 8 students. The sample used was 20 students who follow the extracurricular which then serve as the subject of the research.

#### **D. instruments and Techniques**

##### **Data Collection**

According to Arikunto (2002:136), an instrument is a tool or a research facility used in collecting data in order to make the job easier and the result is better, so it is easy to be processed. According to Arikunto (2005:101), "data collection Instruments are tools that are chosen and used by researchers in its activities in order to collect such activities become systematic and facilitated by him." Instruments required for

the job done easier and the result is better, in the sense of more carefully, complete and systematic so that data is more easily treated.

**1. Drawing up the instrument**

Steps in the preparation of research instruments according to Hadi (1991:7-11) as follows:

**a. Defining Konstrak**

The first step was to limit the variables that will be measured. In this study is the social behavior of students extracurricular volleyball participants SDN 2 Rambang.

**b. Menyidik Factors**

Is the second step with the menyidik factors composing the konstrak, i.e., variables become factors subvariabel. Factors mengkonstrak the behavior of students in the following extracurricular activities of volleyball in SDN 2 Rambang factor is the tendency of the role behavior, trends in social relationships and expressive behavior tendency factor.

**c. putting together the details of the question**

The third step is by arranging the details of the question refers to the influential factors in the study. To draw up the details of the statement, then the factors elaborated into grating instrument researchers then developed in the details of the question or statement.

**d. Consultation/Calibration Expert (Expert Judgement)**

After the details of the statement is composed, the next step is to consult on the expert or expert calibration. The experts amounted to 2 pers., i.e. Lecturer and supervisor outside lecturers an appropriate supervisor with the corresponding Calibration field experts conducted to see the level of readability question form and substance-related

**2. Test Instrument**

The main objectives to be achieved through this test is to know the validity and reabilitas of grains – grain questions contained in the instrument. Tests carried out on extracurricular activities at SD 2 Rambang on Monday May 17, 2017 14.00 – 16.00. Subject or respondent is involved in research trials as much as 10 elementary school students of the country 2 Randomness.

**3. Test Validity**

Test the validity of the instrument using the analysis of grain by using correlation between tangkar moment score with a score of grain factor with the formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{[n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

**Description**

- rx y = coefficient of correlation variables variable x with y.
- Σxy = number of results the multiplication between the variable x with variable y
- Σx = the amount of the value of each item
- Σy = number of constant value.
- ² Σx = the number of X squared
- ² Σy = sum of Y squared
- ΣN = number of research subjects

Source: Suharsimi Arikunto (2010:213-214)

To measure the validity of the instrument, use the correlation

with significant degrees of tangkar moment 5% or 0.05. Then after the test data collected and then analyzed with the SPSS computer assistance 24.

Of 40 grains of a question that has been tested cobakan validitasnya, 10-question stated.

**4. Reliability Test**

According to Sugiyono (2012:121)"the instrument reliability is the instrument when used a couple of times to measure objects that same day, will result in data the same. " After the instrument in test validitasnya then step next test reliability.

As for the Priests according to Ghozali measurement of reliability can done in two ways, namely:

1. Repeated Measure or measurements: here someone will was handed the same question on a different time, and then seen whether he remain consistent with the answer.
2. One Shot or measurement of all course: here the measurement only once and then the results are compared with the other questions or measuring the correlation between the answers the question. SPSS provides facilities to measure reliability with test statistics Cronbach Aplha (α). (Ghozali, 2011:48)

Research will be undertaken using the measurement reliability the second way i.e. One Shot or measuring just once. Measurement This assisted in the research of reliability with SPSS for statistical tests Cronbach Aplha (α) with the formula:

$$\alpha = \left( \frac{K}{K - 1} \right) \left( \frac{s_r^2 - \sum s_l^2}{s_x^2} \right)$$

The results of statistical tests Cronbach Aplha (α) determines instruments used in the This study reliability in use or It is not. The next step is reliability test (keterandalan) instrument. Reliability is pointing in a sense that an fairly reliable instrument to be used as a tool collecting data because the instruments were t's been good (Arikunto,1993:142).

The terms of the reliability of an instrument demand stability and keajekan observations with instruments with the provisions of r greater count from r tables. Now student behavior extracurricular volleyball participants in SDN 2 Rambang has Cronbach's Alpha = 0.978 means reliabe the Foundation of the research instrument.

Try (Try Out) Anket The Influence Of Activities Extracurricular Volleyball Against Social Behavior Students 2 State primary school The Rambang. Cronbach's Alpha N of Items 978 40.

**Table 1:** Reabilitas Score Test Results

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.978	40

After a trial analysis instrument, then the lattice – grating instrument on This research is as follows:

**5. Data collection Techniques**

The data collected in the This form of research data about the behavior of students extracurricular participants Volleyball in elementary school the country 2 The randomness. For data collection the question form was used are covered, namely the respondent just choose answers available.

## E. Data Analysis

The next step is analyzing the data so that a conclusion can be drawn using frequency distribution calculations by calculating the mean and standard deviation for the normal curve is compared to. According to

Dantes (2008) in the scientific journal Ni Wayan Sukreni ideal criteria using teoritik as follows:

Where: M = Mean

SD = Standard Deviation

The next step is to analyze the average percentage of each factor and indicator of how big the social behavior of Students Extracurricular Volleyball Participants SDN 2 Rambang.. To know the largest percentage of achievement up to the smallest. To know the percentages according to Anas Sudijono (2009:40) using the formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

### Description

P: Percentage

F: Frequency

N: Number Of Respondents

## Results and Discussion

### A. Research Results

#### 1. Description of Research Data

This research using quantitative deskriptif research methods was research conducted to find out the value of the independent variable, whether one or more variables (independent) without making comparisons, or connect with other variables (Sugiyono 2003:11) and aims to explain the phenomena by using the figures to mencandarkan the characteristics of the individual or group. The population in this research is the participant extracurricular volleyball SDN

#### 2. Rambang

The spread of the now performed may 26, 2017 with the details as below grade III amounted to 4 students, class IV amounted to 4 students, class V amounted to 6 students, class VI amounted to 6 students, so overall the respondents amounted to 20 students.

The following will be clearly described the data concerning each of the factors listed below:

##### a. the role of student Behavior Tendency Factor

Role behavior tendency factor based on 4 indicators, namely (1) the nature of the Braves and cowardice, (2) the nature of power and the nature of the wayward, (3) the nature of the initiative and passive nature and (4) the nature of the independent and dependent. In this study the role of behavioral trend factors elaborated into 12 test items. Of the 12 grain question has tested the validity of and get 3 items fall, 8 item question stated is valid and deserves to be used as an instrument of research.

The research results obtained the maximum value and the minimum value of 8 6. 7.45 acquired for average and standard deviation 0.605. Further data are categorized in accordance with predetermined formula into 5 categories namely the category is very good, good, good enough, lack of good and bad based on the mean and the standard deviation is ideal ideal. Table 7 is counting the norm category influence of

extracurricular activities Volleyball Against the social behavior of Students Schools 2 Rambang based on role behavior tendency factor.

Description:

F

$P = X 100\%$

N

Refers to the tendency of categorization has been calculated, then the distribution of the influence of the extracurricular activities of volleyball Against the social behavior of Students Schools 2 Randomness based on factors of role behavior tendencies.

The number of students the most numerous behavioural tendencies of its role very good IE there are 10 (50%) of students, whether there are 10 (50%) of the students, While students who conduct its role fairly well less good and bad no. The average value of 7.45 located at intervals of 7 upwards, then the social behavior of students extracurricular volleyball participants in the SDN 2 Rambang based on role behavior tendency factor is very good. When depicted in the shape of the histogram, the image histogram obtained the following:

##### b. Factors Behavioral Tendencies

###### In Social Relations

Trend factor behaviour in social relationships are based on 4 indicators, namely, (1) can be accepted or rejected by others, (2) likes to hang out and do not like to hang out, (3) the nature of friendly and unfriendly, (4) sympathetic and unsympathetic. Study on factors of social relations in the behavior tendencies are translated into 15 test items. Of the 15 rounds of questions have been put to the test the validity and gained 5 items fall, 10 items are declared valid question and deserves to be used as an instrument of research.

The research results obtained maximum value minimum value of 10 and 8. The average acquired for

##### c. Behavioral Predispositions Factors

###### Expressive

Expressive behavior tendency factor based on 4 indicators, namely, (1) the nature of love to compete and love working together, (2) the nature of the aggressive and not aggressive, (3) the nature of calm or quiet are socially, (4) the nature of the ostentatious or accentuate ourselves. On the research of the factors elaborated expressive behavior tendencies into 13 test items. Of the 13 rounds of questions have been put to the test the validity and obtain 1 item 12 item fall question stated is valid and deserves to be used as an instrument of research.

The research results obtained the maximum value and the minimum value of 12 7. Acquired for the average and standard deviation 9.65 1.565. Further data are categorized in accordance with predetermined formula into 5 categories

that is the category of excellent, good, quite good, less good and bad based on the mean and the standard deviation is ideal ideal. Table 11 is counting the norm category influence of extracurricular activities Volleyball Against the social behavior of Students Schools 2 Rambang. based on the expressive behavior trend factors.

Refers to the tendency of categorization has been calculated, then the distribution of the influence of the extracurricular activities of volleyball Against the social behavior of Students Schools 2 Randomness based on factor trend behaviour in social relations.

The number of students at the most expressive behavior very good inclination that is there are 11 (55%) of students, whether there are 7 (35%) students, and good enough there were 2 (10%) students, while students who conduct his role



was less good and bad no. The average value of 9.65 lies in the interval 9.65 upwards, then the influence of the extracurricular activities of volleyball Against the social behavior of Students Schools 2 Rambang based on the expressive behavioral trend factor is very good. When depicted in the shape of the histogram, the image histogram obtained the following:

Overall 30-statement of research results obtained maximum value minimum value of 29 and 23 Subject research amounted to 20 students. 26.25 acquired for average and standard deviation 1.421.

From the table above, obtained the number of students at most social behavior is very good IE there are 10 (50%) of students, whether there are 8 (40%) of the students, good enough there were 2 (10%) students, and none of the students who enter in the criteria is less good and bad (0.0%). The average values obtained of 26.25 lies in the interval of 15-19.99, then the social behavior of Students Extracurricular Volleyball Participants in the SDN 2 Rambang. as a whole is good. When depicted in the form of histogram derived from the social behavior of Students Extracurricular Volleyball Participants in the SDN 2 Rambang. as follows:

### B. Discussion

Based on the results of the research show that the social behavior of students extracurricular volleyball participants SDN 2 Rambang, obtained the number of students with excellent social behaviour i.e. There are 10 (50%) of students, whether there are 8 (40%) of the students, good enough there were 2 (10%) students, and none of the students who enter in the criteria is less good and bad (0.0%). The average values obtained of 26.25 lies in the interval of 15-19.99, then the social behavior of Students Extracurricular Volleyball Participants in the SDN 2 Rambang as a whole is good.

In the social behavior of students extracurricular volleyball participants in the SDN 2 Rambang is examined based on the factors, the calculation result shows that social behavior based on the tendency of the role including in the category very well with average incoming 7.45 in intervals of 7 up, to factor in the trend in social relationships are included in the category of good with average 9.15 entered in interval 8.05 – 9.74 upwards, the elaboration in this case means, that the students extracurricular volleyball participants have properties, can be accepted by the other person, outgoing, kind, sympathetic nature., and expressive behavior factors to include in the category very well with average 9.65 entered in interval 9.65 means, that the students extracurricular volleyball participants have behavior like competitive, aggressive, calm or quiet are socially, nature reasserted themselves. Thus it can be said that in general the students extracurricular volleyball participants can behave well in placing themselves as individuals, as well as in social relations.

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