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## Community interest survey on teqball sports in South Kalimantan

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### Abstract

Teqball is a new sport in the world. Since the sport of Teqball entered Indonesia in 2019 until now, it has not shown extraordinary development. This research aims to encourage the public to be interested in actively participating in teqball sports. Interest is needed to realize a sports activity because it causes a sense of interest and enjoyment in participating in sports. The subjects in this study are the people of South Kalimantan, especially Kotabaru Regency, with as many as 87 participants using an incidental sampling technique. The survey method uses a questionnaire that has been validated by experts with a validity value of 0.87 and a reliability of 0.79. A percentage-based quantitative descriptive approach is used in the data processing process using SPSS version 26 software, where a questionnaire containing an indigo Likert scale of 1-5 will be given for assessment. The results show that the average interest score was obtained through a percentage descriptive analysis, where the percentage of attention indicators (75%), the percentage of facility indicators (78%), the percentage of environmental indicators (66%), and the percentage of interest indicators (63%). So it can be concluded in this study that the interest in teqball sports among the people of South Kalimantan is at a high standard.

**Keywords:** Analysis, sports, teqball, society.

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**Authors contribution:** a – Preparing concepts; b – Formulating methods; c – Conducting research; d – Processing results; e – Interpretation and conclusions; f - Editing the final version.

## INTRODUCTION

A new soccer game called Teqball has roots in Europe (Wang, 2020). Teqball is a sport that has become widely known after it was created by sports enthusiasts in Hungary who wanted to combine ball skills with different playing platforms using a special curved table (Nasser & Zhang, 2019). Two football fans, Gábor Borsanyi (a former professional player) and Viktor Huszár (a computer scientist), first presented it in 2014 (Hartványi et al., 2023). The International Teqball Federation is the governing body of the sport of teqball. With 152 member countries, teqball is recognized as a highly preferred and rapidly growing sport spread across the continents of Europe, America, Africa, Oceania, and Asia (Lili, 2020; Syahban, 2023). Since 2017, the World Teqball Championship has been held, the most recent in Thailand in 2023 (Antal, 2023).

In 2019, the Indonesian National Teqball Federation (INATEQ) was formed. The Inateq Central Management continues to conduct socialization to introduce the sport of the ball to the public (INATEQ, 2023; Ökrös et al., 2023). In Indonesia itself, national championships have been held in 2020 and 2023. Teqball, as a new sport for the millennial generation, has an excellent opportunity to become an achievement sport that can excel and compete at the national and international levels (INATEQ, 2020).

Since the entry of the teqball sport into Indonesia in 2019 until now, it has not shown extraordinary development. In fact, the INATEQ Central Management has socialized teqball sports to all provinces in Indonesia, including South Kalimantan Province. According to Yu & Song, (2022) banyak faktor yang memengaruhi ketertarikan orang untuk terlibat dalam olahraga. As a new sport, many factors affect people's interest in sports. Therefore, this research is needed to encourage people in South Kalimantan to be interested in actively participating in teqball sports.

Physiologically, exercise has real benefits in improving health and reducing mortality (Chen et al., 2017). Interest is needed to realize a sports activity because it creates a sense of Interest and enjoyment in

participating in sports (Isnaini et al., 2021). Interest is the feeling of liking and being interested in something or activity (Chen et al., 2017; Renjani et al., 2023). Interest is a helpful tool for determining personal reasons for doing certain things (Graha et al., 2022). Individuals perform activities that they enjoy and internalize those activities with their identities transformed into Desires.

Initial observations made by researchers in each Indonesian teqball activity program that was held found that the number of interested and motivated people who participated was increasing. Interest is a sense of preference and Interest in something or activity without anyone telling you to. Interests can be used to find out an individual's motivation in a particular field. Motivation is simply defined as a psychological drive to do something. Motivation is the foundation for all sports endeavors and achievements (Lantos, 2023). To realize a sports activity, it is necessary to have interest and motivation because interest and motivation will cause a sense of interest and pleasure in sports activities (Huszar & Adhikarla, 2024). By empirical observation, researchers can witness firsthand the activities of the 2023 Indonesian Teqball National Championship. Researchers witnessed people who were so enthusiastic to attend the teqball sports match firsthand. Regarding the researcher's knowledge, no one has ever researched teqball sports in Indonesia. The novelty of this research is to find out how much public Interest in teqball sports is from a psychological aspect (Garamvölgyi & Dóczi, 2021).

Based on the results of observations, the people of South Kalimantan, especially in Kotabaru Regency, still lack the community to know the teqball sport itself due to several factors, including the fact that there is no socialization of teqbal sports to the community people feel that they do not pay much attention to the sport of teqball (Parry, 2023). So it is necessary to educate the public so that they can know the sport of teqball. Because there has not been much research done on the Interest in teqball in Indonesia, researchers are curious to find out how interested the people

of South Kalimantan are in teqball. This research is expected to be used as a basis for taking policies and steps to introduce teqball effectively.

This research provides education to all elements of society and government stakeholders so that they can pay attention to new sports and seek innovations to further develop equal sports so that Indonesia can create a golden generation in the national and international arena, especially in ball sports.

## **METHOD**

This research technique uses quantitative descriptive research with a survey method. The subjects in this study are the participants of the "teqball socialization" activity, which was held at the Mahligai Pemuda Building located on Jl. Brigjend H. Hasan Basri, Semayap, North Sea Island, Kota Baru Regency, South Kalimantan. The sampling strategy used as sampling is axial. This technique depends on the chance that each individual who happens to cross paths with the researcher can be used as a sample as long as it is considered adequate as a data source (Abdulaziz et al., 2016). So, in this study, the sample amounted to 87 respondents.

The data collection technique used in this study is a questionnaire. Data collection uses a questionnaire technique that is quantified using the Likert Scale of questionnaires validated by experts with a validity value of 0.87 and a reliability of 0.79 (Syaukani et al., 2020). The questionnaire responses that generated Interest were then given to the subjects and interpreted using quantitative descriptive statistics. The results were categorized into 5 categories, namely Very High (TS) was given a score of 5, High Answer (T) was given a score of 4, Fair (S) was given a score of 3, Low Answer (R) was given a score of 2, and Very Low Answer (SR) was given a score of 1. Subjects in this study found as many as 78 men and 22 women with an average age classification of 25-30 years.

## Equation and formula

A quantitative, percentage-based descriptive data analysis method is employed.

**Table 1.** Interval and category

Interval	Category
$X < M - 1,5SD$	Very Low
$M - 1,5SD < X \leq M - 0,5SD$	Low
$M - 0,5SD < X \leq M + 0,5SD$	Keep
$M + 0,5SD < X \leq M + 1,5SD$	Tall
$M + 1,5SD < X$	Very High

Relative frequencies or percentage tables are said to be "relative frequencies" because the frequencies presented here are not actual frequencies but frequencies expressed in the form of percentage numbers, so to calculate the percentage of respondents, the following formula is used:

$$P = f / (N) \times 100\%$$

Information:

f: the frequency the percentage is looking for

N: Number of Cases

P: Percentage number

This study's procedure involves providing several questionnaire items. Then, the questionnaire results will be given to the respondents, and the results will be analyzed using the SPSS version 25 system.

## RESULT

The findings of the study collected information from 87 participants using a measuring tool in the form of a questionnaire with 20 statements derived from data from literature review of Interest, observations of individuals who participated in the "Teqball Socialization" activity at the Mahligai Pemuda Building, Kotabaru Regency, South Kalimantan, and interviews with Teqball Sports Administrators in South Kalimantan

Province. Some elements will be used in the research entitled "Public Interest in Teqball" to find out the reasons why people play teqball; These elements are interesting features. Five criteria were used to evaluate respondents' responses to the instrument question items. Each response to this question provides a unique point.

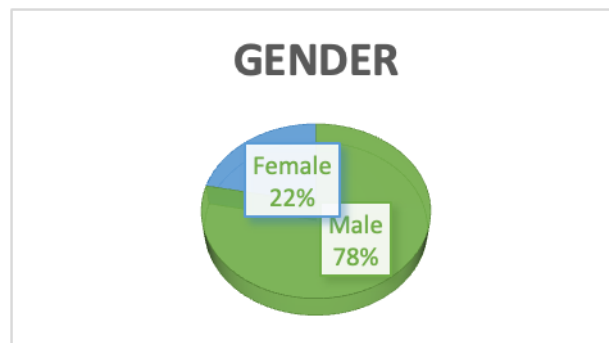


Figure 1. Pie Chart Gender Categories

According to Figure 1 above, of the 87 respondents who completed the questionnaire, 78% identified as male, or 68 respondents, and 22% as female, or 19 respondents.

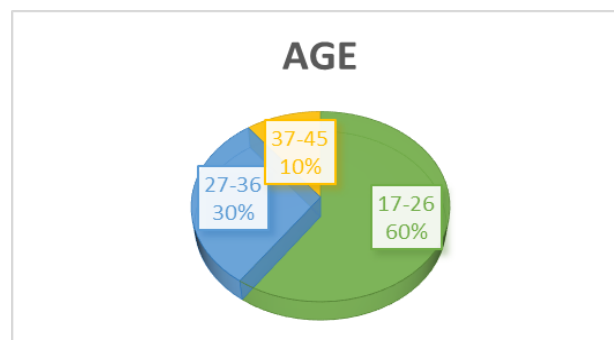


Figure 2. Pie Chart Age Categories

Figure 2 above shows the age range of the 87 respondents sampled for the study. Of these, 52 respondents (60%) were between the ages of 17 and 26, 26 respondents (30%) were between the ages of 27 and 36, and 9 respondents (10%) were between the ages of 37 and 45. The residents of Kotabaru Regency, South Kalimantan, paid close attention to the ball socializing activities held at the KNPI Youth Mahligai Building.

**Table 2.** Frequency distribution and the percentage of attention indicators.

Criterion	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very Low	$X < 9$	10	11.49%
Low	$9 < X \leq 10$	7	8.05%
Moderate	$10 < X \leq 12$	45	51.72%
High	$12 < X \leq 14$	20	22.99%
Very High	$X > 14$	5	5.75%
Sum		87	100%

The results of the frequency distribution and the percentage of attention indicators were obtained for 5 subjects (5.75%) with a very high criterion. There were 20 respondents (22.99%) with a tall criterion. There were 45 respondents (51.72%) with a keep criterion. There were 7 respondents (8.05%) with a low criterion and 10 respondents (11.49%) with a very low criterion. The results of the frequency distribution and percentage of the attention indicator can also be seen in the form of the diagram below:



**Figure 3.** Bar chart Attention indicator

**Table 3.** The results of the frequency distribution and the percentage of facility indicators

Criterion	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very Low	$X < 9$	3	3.45%
Low	$9 < X \leq 11$	22	25.29%
Moderate	$11 < X \leq 12$	32	36.78%
High	$12 < X \leq 14$	27	31.03%
Very High	$X > 14$	3	3.45%
Sum		87	100%

The frequency distribution results and the percentage of facilities indicators were obtained for 3 subjects (3,45%) with a very high criterion. There were 27 subjects (31,03%) with a tall criterion. There were 32 subjects (36,78%) with a keep criterion. There were 22 subjects (25,29%) with a low criterion and 3 subjects (3,45%) with a very low criterion. The results of the frequency distribution and percentage of the facilities indicator can also be seen in the form of the diagram below:



**Figure 4.** Bar chart of facility indicator



**Table 4.** The results of the frequency distribution and the percentage of interest indicators

Criterion	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very Low	$X < 26$	4	4.60%
Low	$26 < X \leq 34$	22	25.29%
Moderate	$34 < X \leq 41$	27	31.03%
High	$41 < X \leq 49$	30	34.48%
Very High	$X > 49$	4	4.60%
Sum		87	100%

The results of the frequency distribution and the percentage of interest indicators were obtained for 4 subjects (4,60%) with a very high criterion. There were 30 subjects (34,48%) with a tall criterion. There were 27 subjects (31,03%) with a keep criterion. There were 22 subjects (25,29%) with a low criterion and 4 subjects (4,60%) with a very low criterion. The results of the frequency distribution and percentage of the interest indicator can also be seen in the form of the diagram below:

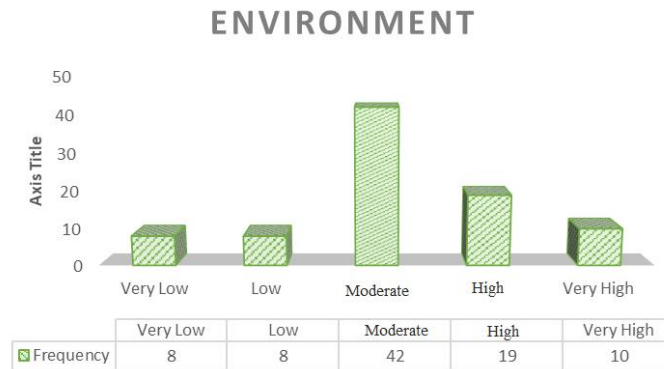


**Figure 5.** Bar chart interest indicator

**Table 5.** The results of the frequency distribution and the percentage of environmental indicators

Criterion	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very Low	$X < 4$	8	9.20%
Low	$4 < X \leq 6$	8	9.20%
Moderate	$6 < X \leq 8$	42	48.28%
High	$8 < X \leq 10$	19	21.84%
Very High	$X > 10$	10	11.49%
Sum		87	100%

The results of the frequency distribution and the percentage of environment indicators were obtained for 10 subjects (11,49%) with a very high criterion. There were 19 subjects (21,84%) with a tall criterion. There were 42 subjects (48,28%) with a keep criterion. There were 8 subjects (9,20%) with a low criterion and 8 subjects (9,20%) with a very low criterion. The results of the frequency distribution and percentage of the environment indicator can also be seen in the form of the diagram below:



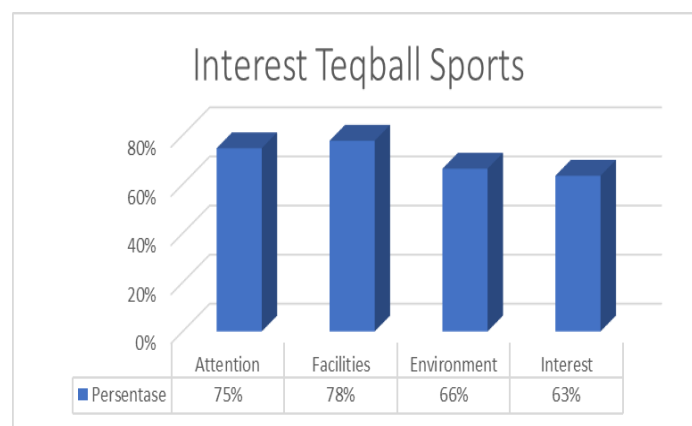
**Figure 6.** Bar chart of environment indicator

An average interest score was obtained through percentage descriptive analysis, wherein the percentage of attention indicator (75%), percentage of facility indicator (78%), percentage of environmental indicator (66%), and percentage of interest indicator (63%) all had tall criteria.

**Table 6.** Mean percentage of interest teqball sports

No.	Interest	Mean percentage	Indicators
1	Attention	75%	Tall
2	Facilities	78%	Tall
3	Environment	66%	Tall
4	Interest	63%	Tall

The results of the Mean Percentage of Interest in Teqball Sports can also be seen in the form of the diagram below:



**Figure 7.** Bar chart of Interest teqball sports

Based on the results of the image above, it can be concluded that the highest level of presentation is the attention aspect, with a percentage of 75%, and the lowest is in the interest aspect, as much as 63%. Of course, it is a big task for stakeholders to provide support, creativity, and innovation to the community so that they are more interested in participating in teqball sports.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the findings, it can be seen that the number of public Interest in participating in teqball is 63% and is included in the category of very lacking, this requires continuous innovation by the government in socializing the sport because teqball is a new sport, so that the lack of public knowledge of teqball sports. Teqball is seen as a millennial sport, so most of the teqball socialization events are attended by young players,

both boys and girls (Garai-fodor, 2019). The public's attention factor is relatively high in participating in teqball socialization activities, based on the findings of a survey conducted after the event to measure the attention factor. The participants were very enthusiastic about playing teqball, felt satisfied, and often played it. Competitive sport has its justification, and it is undeniable that its benefits, in particular, have been widely accepted and adopted (Parry, 2023).

Regarding external factors, the participants said that they often attended teqball and artisan sports workshops, which triggered their interest in the game. Most of the teenagers who participated in the teqball sports socialization activities said how excited they were to bring the sport of teqball to their community and invite friends, family, and other loved ones to play and practice the game together (Rui et al., 2021). Those who often play takraw, futsal, and football will quickly adapt and become proficient in teqball (Chen et al., 2017). Teqball is a fairly simple sport to introduce because its main goal is to create a new mass sport with cutting-edge sports equipment and involve as many people of all ages and genders as possible in the game (Dimitra I. Mitropoulou, 2020; Lea, 2021).

Regarding the interest element, the respondents also mentioned that they are prepared to put in the time to practice teqball sports because they genuinely want to do so and are encouraged to do so. Researchers found that because teqball demands a high skill level, players 12 years of age and younger cannot play the game to its full potential (Grantor, 2024). However, teqball sports coaching can begin at a young age. Teqball sports can be socialized in schools by using methods to make the most of the physical resources and operationalizing them according to students' educational levels (Syahban, 2023).

The respondents wish to work for the South Kalimantan province's teqball sports management. The respondent expressed his willingness to start a teqball club in South Kalimantan. However, he added that he was still hesitant to do so for reasons other than that he did not understand the management procedures involved in starting a club and that he was

unsure of how to approach the manager or management of teqball sports centers in Indonesia to beg for a table and teqball facilities.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it is known that the average results are through descriptive analysis of percentages, where the percentage of attention indicators (75%), the percentage of facility indicators (78%), the percentage of environmental indicators (66%), and the percentage of interest indicators (63%), all have high classifications. This study concluded that the interest in teqball sports among the people of South Kalimantan is at a high standard. The implication in this study is the importance of community support to develop teqbal sports by understanding and improving the quality of human resources in teqbal sports, in order to improve the national teqball team in the international arena.

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