

Availability of Sports Facilities in Semarang City

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to determine the availability of sports facilities and infrastructure in Semarang city. This research is a survey. Methods of data collection using observation, interviews, and documentation. The population used was 16 districts in Semarang city. The results showed that most of the infrastructure was badminton with 50.5%, volleyball court with 15.3%, open sports fields 8.1%, swimming pool 7.8%, martial arts gym 5.6%, basketball court 4%, tennis court 3.4%, soccer field 2.2%, futsal court 0.9%, athletic stadium 0.9%, billiard house 0.3%, bowling arena 0.3%, velodrome 0%. The conclusion shows that the availability of infrastructure that is widely available in the city of Semarang is badminton, volleyball field, and open sports field infrastructure, while the infrastructure that is still lacking is a billiard house, a bowling arena, and a velodrome.

Keywords: sport, facilities, Semarang.

1 Introduction

Sport is exercise performed by one or more people who are a team or group. The definition of sport from the point of view of physiology is a series of regular and planned exercises that a person consciously does to improve his functional ability, in accordance with his goal of doing sports. [1,2]. Sport is one of the physical activities carried out with the intention of maintaining and maintaining the fitness of the human body. In its development, it can be done as an entertaining, fun activity or it can also be done with the aim of increasing achievement. Increasing public interest in sports is not matched by the quality and quantity of sports facilities [3]. Besides that, sport is a phenomenon in society and an inseparable part of life for humans on this earth. Sport which basically has a very big role in efforts to improve the quality of human resources for mental development and also yourself. A city / district / province that wants very fast and fast progress in various fields, and considers sports to be very important. The strategy for the use of sports must go through development planning in favor of the progress of sports as a whole. Comprehensive because sport has the potential to contain a passion and strength to build a passionate soul from a very long process of development itself [4,5]

In terms of juridical (law) according to Law no. 3 of 2005 sports are all systematic activities to encourage the development and development of physical, spiritual and social potential. Basically, sports have a very strategic role in efforts to establish the quality of human resources to build a city / district / province that wants rapid progress in various fields, even if it should not be merely a slogan to consider sport as an important thing. (6) Sports facilities and infrastructure are something that cannot be separated from one another in sports. Where between the two there is a common relationship. A facility is something that can be

used and utilized in the implementation of sports or physical education activities. Meanwhile, infrastructure is something that simplifies or expedites tasks and has a relatively permanent nature [7,8].

Sports infrastructure is a supporting resource consisting of all types of buildings / without buildings used for sports equipment. Good sports infrastructure can support community growth, especially in the field of improving the quality of human resources in the world of sports [9]. Sports facilities are a permanent form, both for indoor and outdoor spaces. For example: gymnasium (gymnasium), swimming pool, playing fields, and so on ". Sports facilities in it consist of facilities and infrastructure to support sports activities. The facility itself is one of the important elements that must be available in sports. [10] Overall sports facilities include physical and non-physical facilities. Physical sports facilities include infrastructure and physical facilities, including stadiums, arenas and fields for various sports. Meanwhile, non-physical sports facilities include non-physical infrastructure and facilities such as sports clubs / associations, trainers and sports teachers [11]. National Sports Standardization aims to ensure the quality of the implementation of the national sports system through the achievement of National Sports Standards (Government Regulation number 16 of 2007 Article 84) [12]. Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports Number 0445 of 2014 article 1 states that the Standard for Sports Infrastructure in the form of a Sports Building is a minimum criterion regarding various aspects related to the building and the environment around the building used for sports activities and / or organizing sports activities. The government through the Ministry of Youth and Sports issued a Sports Building Standardization in Indonesia which has the aim that each sports facility has the same standard of quality as well as safety and security criteria owned by the Sports Building because sports will involve large crowds. The scope of standards according to Permenpora No. 0445/2014 includes: 1) Typology of sports buildings. 2) Location. 3) Zones and circulation. 4) Arena. 5) Player facilities. 6) Match / Activity Management Room. 7) Media facilities. 8) Sports building management facilities. 9) Spectator Facilities. 10) Safety and security facilities. 11) Communication facilities (display board). 12) Building utilities. 13) Prevention of fire hazards. 14) Structure and materials [13]. Typically exclude from definition of a sport facility are the nature areas, and team owners have argued that sports facilities boost local economic activity; however, economic reasoning and empirical evidence suggest the opposite [14, 15].

2 Methods

This study used a survey research design. Data collection methods use observation, interviews, and documentation. The research places and locations are as many as 16 subdistricts in the city of Semarang which are used as research sites. The data analysis technique uses a data reduction system to present the data in the form of calculating the quantity as well as the quality of the facilities and infrastructure in the city of Semarang.

3 Result and Discussion

This research produces sports infrastructure data in the city of Semarang.

Table 1. Volleyball Courts.

Sub Distric	Amount
Semarang Tengah	0
Semarang Utara	5
Semarang Timur	6
Gayamsari	4
Genuk	7
Pedurungan	24
Semarang Selatan	0
Candisari	6
Gajahmungkur	19
Tembalang	6
Banyumanik	36
Gunungpati	49
Semarang Barat	12
Mijen	18
Ngaliyan	11
Tugu	8

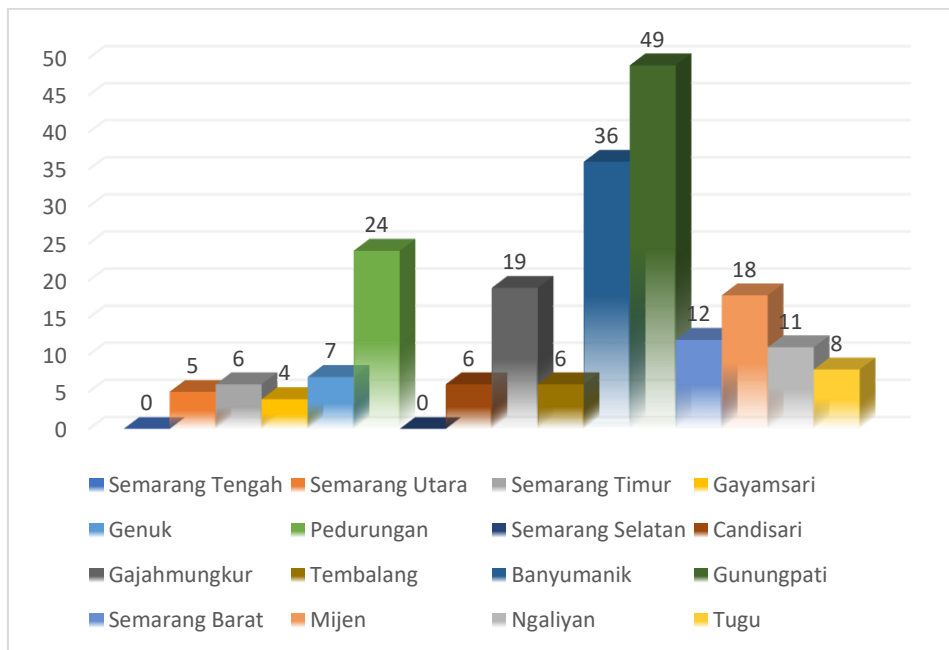


Fig. 1. Volleyball Courts.

Table 2. Basketball Courts.

Sub Distric	Amount
Semarang Tengah	13
Semarang Utara	3
Semarang Timur	1
Gayamsari	1
Genuk	3
Pedurungan	3
Semarang Selatan	2
Candisari	0
Gajahmungkur	6
Tembalang	0
Banyumanik	3
Gunungpati	7
Semarang Barat	5
Mijen	0
Ngaliyan	2
Tugu	2

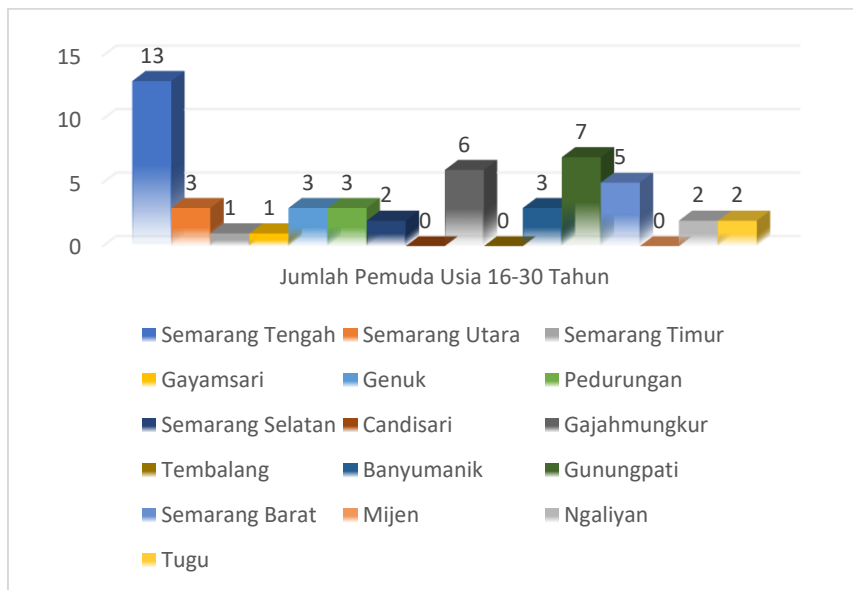


Fig. 2. Basketball Courts.

Table 3. Tennis Courts.

Sub Distric	Amount
Semarang Tengah	2
Semarang Utara	0
Semarang Timur	1
Gayamsari	1
Genuk	1
Pedurungan	0
Semarang Selatan	3
Candisari	1
Gajahmungkur	4
Tembalang	3
Banyumanik	11
Gunungpati	0
Semarang Barat	2
Mijen	0
Ngaliyan	1
Tugu	0

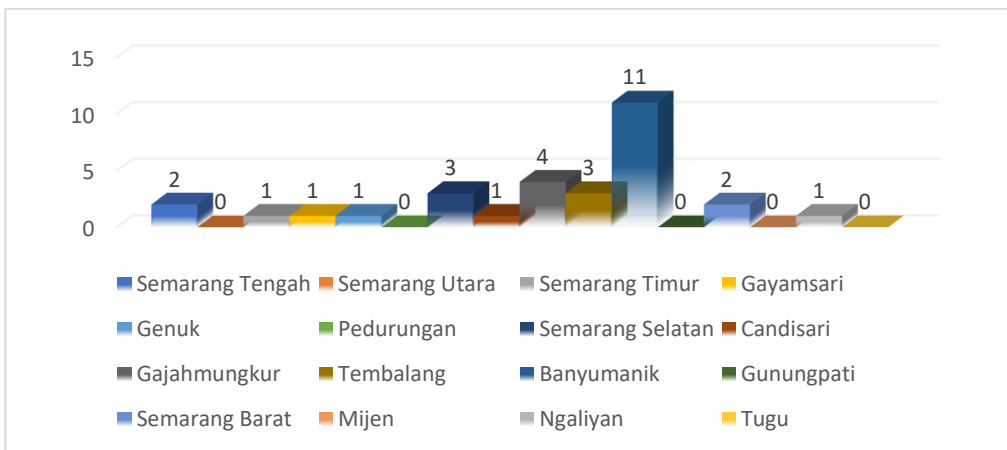


Fig. 3. Tennis Courts.

Table 4. Futsal Fields.

Sub Distric	Amount
Semarang Tengah	0
Semarang Utara	4
Semarang Timur	1
Gayamsari	4
Genuk	4
Pedurangan	3
Semarang Selatan	3
Candisari	1
Gajahmungkur	2
Tembalang	1
Banyumanik	5
Gunungpati	0
Semarang Barat	4
Mijen	3
Ngaliyan	2
Tugu	2

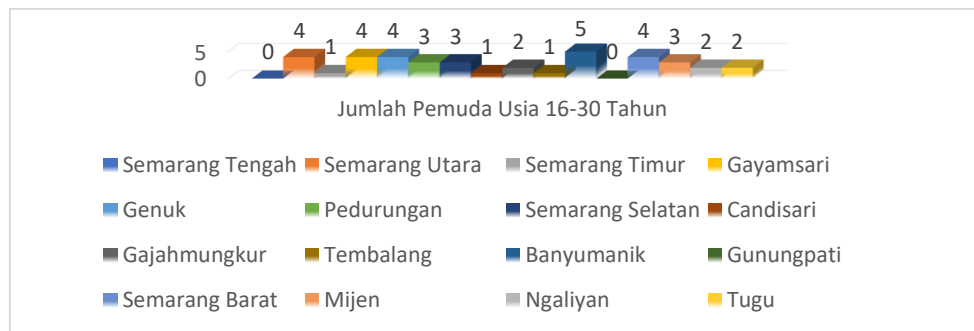


Fig. 4. Futsal Fields.

Buildings for football sports activities, including facilities for spectators, both matches / competitions and for training.

Table 5. Football Stadiums.

Stadium Type	Amount
Type A	0
Type B	2
Type C	7

Stadium type A is a football stadium with an audience capacity of 30,000-50,000 people, with a total of 8 running tracks for 400 m and 100/110 m running tracks. Stadium type B is a football stadium with an audience capacity of 1000-30,000 people, with a total of 6 or 8 running tracks for 400 m and 100/110 m running tracks. Type C stadium is a football stadium with an audience capacity of 500-10,000 people, with a total of 6 or 8 running tracks for 400

m and 100/110 m running tracks. From the table above, it can be seen that the number of type a football stadiums is 0, type b is 2 and type c is 7.

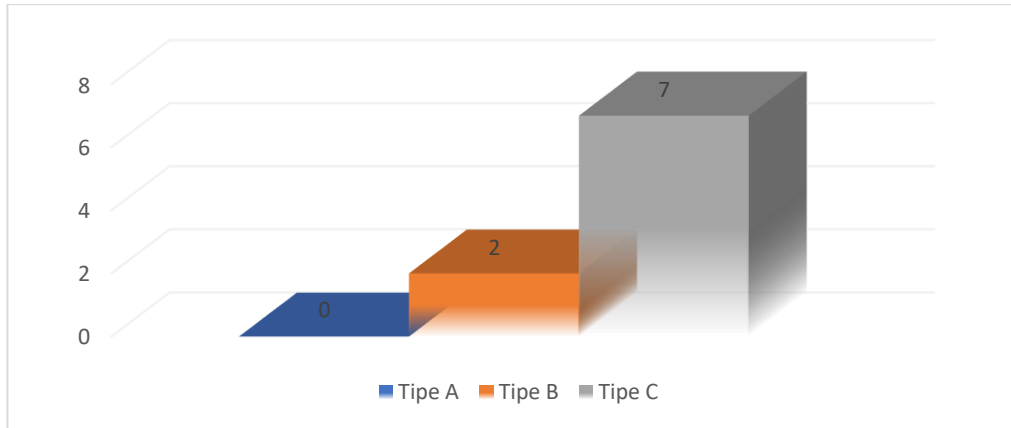


Fig. 5. Football Stadiums.

Buildings for athletic sports activities, including facilities for spectators, both matches / competitions and for training.

Table 6. Athletic Stadiums.

Stadium Type	Amount
Type A	0
Type B	0
Type C	3

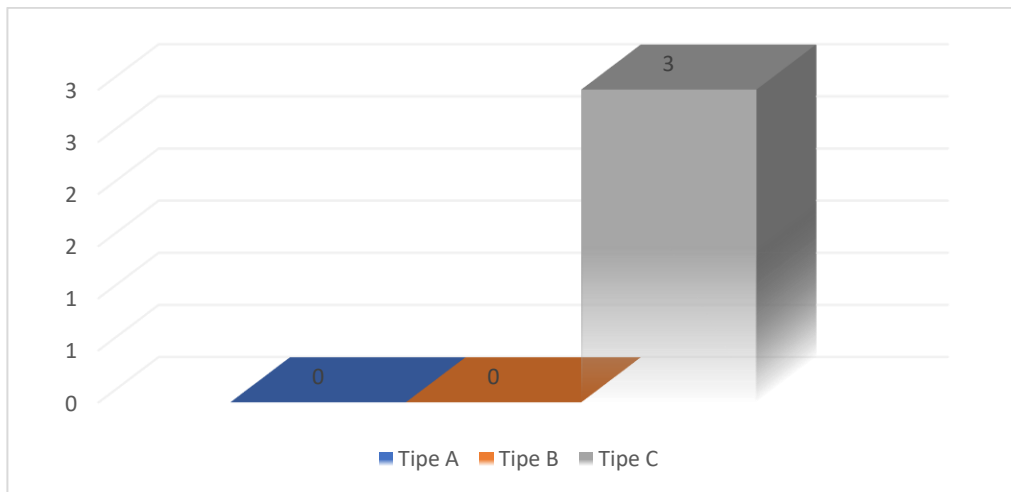


Fig. 6. Athletic Stadiums.

Table 7. Badminton Court.

Location	Amount
Village	0
City	162

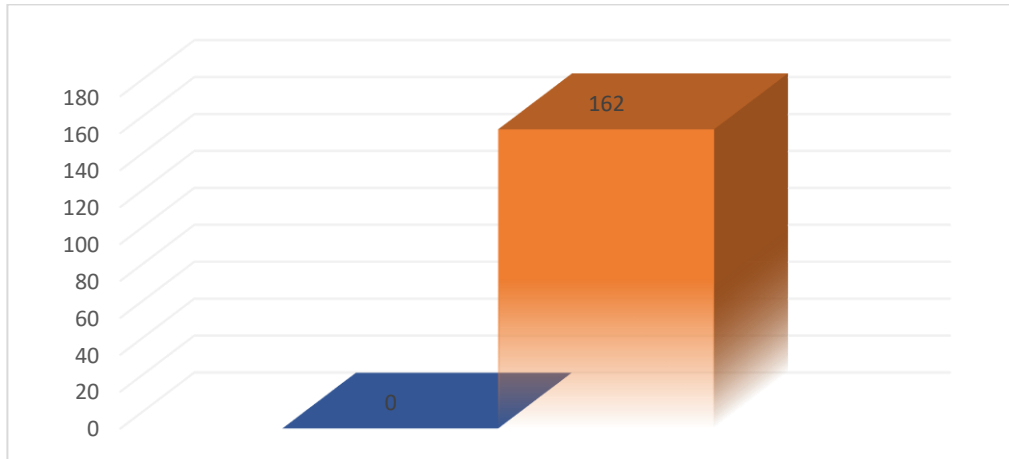


Fig. 7. Badminton Court.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the city of Semarang has adequate and complete facilities and infrastructure. The complete analysis is presented in accordance with table 8.

Table 8. Sport Facilities.

Sub Indicator	Ave	Min	Max
Volleyball court	13	0	49
Basketball court	3	0	13
Tennis court	2	0	11
Lapangan Futsal	2	0	5
Football Stadium	4	0	7
Athletic Stadium	3	0	3
Badminton Field	162	0	162

In data above, you can see the sports infrastructure indicator with the volleyball field sub-indicator with an average of 13 with the lowest number of 0 in Central Semarang and South Semarang districts, while the highest number is 49 Gunungpati districts. Basketball court had an average of 3 with the lowest number of 0 in Candisari, Tembalang and Mijen districts, while the highest number was 13 districts of South Semarang. The average tennis court was 2 with the lowest number of 0 in North Semarang, Pedurungan, Gunungpati and Mijen districts, while the highest number was 11 Banyumanik districts. The average futsal field is 2 with the lowest number of 0 in Central Semarang and Gunungpati districts, while the highest number is 5 in Banyumanik districts. The average football stadium is 4 with the lowest number of 0 in

type a while the highest number is 7 in type c. Athletic stadiums with a mean of 3 have the lowest number of 0 in type a and b while the highest number is 3 in type c. The average badminton court is 1622 with the lowest number of 0 in rural areas, while the highest number is 162 in urban areas. The sports hall with a mean of 2, the lowest number is 0 in type a, while the highest number is 2 in type c. Billiards houses with a mean of 1, the lowest number is 0, while the highest number is 1 in Candisari, Gajahmungkur and Banyumanik. Open sports fields mean 9, the lowest is 0, Gayamsari, Candisari, West Semarang and the highest is 26, Genuk.

4 Conclusion

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the city of Semarang has quite a lot of sports facilities, complete, and evenly distributed in 16 Districts. These facilities and infrastructure are put to good use by the people of Semarang City in carrying out sporting activities in the City of Semarang..

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