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Rehabilitacja kardiologiczna i fizjologia wysiłku – zapraszamy do rejestracji na wyjątkową konferencję w Wiśle


26. Sympozjum Sekcji Rehabilitacji Kardiologicznej i Fizjologii Wysiłku Polskiego Towarzystwa Kardiologicznego to coroczne spotkanie specjalistów zajmujących się rehabilitacją kardiologiczną, prewencją chorób krążenia i innymi formami aktywności fizycznej, które ma prowadzić do poprawy stanu naszego zdrowia.

Ta trzydniowa konferencja przeznaczona jest dla lekarzy kardiologów, specjalistów rehabilitacji medycznej oraz innych specjalności, którzy w swej codziennej pracy zajmują się rehabilitacją i fizjologią wysiłku, ale także dla fizjoterapeutów, pielęgniarek, techników i przedstawicieli innych zawodów medycznych, zainteresowanych tematyką spotkania, oraz studentów.

Jakie tematy zostaną poruszone podczas konferencji?

26. Sympozjum Sekcji Rehabilitacji Kardiologicznej i Fizjologii Wysiłku to konferencja, na którą zaproszeni zostali wybitni specjaliści z dziedzin kardiologii i nie tylko. Podczas wydarzenia ogłoszonych zostanie prawie 100 wykładów merytorycznych w ciągu aż 20 sesji. Uczestnicy będą mieli również szansę na udział w sesjach przypadków klinicznych, intensywnych warsztatach, a także panelach dyskusyjnych. To wydarzenie cechujące się dużą interdyscyplinarnością, dlatego z pewnością każdy znajdzie coś dla siebie.

Podczas wydarzenia kompleksowo pochłoną się nad dziedziną rehabilitacji kardiologicznej i fizjologii wysiłku. Wśród tematów wiodących znajdują się:

- rehabilitacja w dobie pandemii i po pandemii COVID-19;
- telerehabilitacja i rehabilitacja hybrydowa;
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- programy KOS-zawał i KONS;
- nowe standardy ESC, PTK i SRKiFW;
- Testy wysiłkowe i testy spiroergometryczne;
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- prewencja pierwotna i wtórna chorób sercowo-naczyniowych;
- farmakoterapia pacjentów rehabilitowanych kardiologicznie i nie tylko;
- sport i aktywność sportowa w kardiologii;
- czynniki ryzyka chorób układu krążenia.


“Pandemia wymusiła na nas zmianę paradigmatu rehabilitacji kardiologicznej”


Dr n. med. Agnieszka Mawlichanów, Przewodnicząca SRKiFW, podkreśla, iż ostatnie Sympozjum miało miejsce w 2019 r. w Wiśle. W tym czasie udało się zorganizować wydarzenie w formule online, jednak zdaniem Przewodniczącej obecnie „wszyscy sprawdzeni jesteśmy spotkania osobistego, wymyślni doświadczeń i bezpośrednich rozmów, nie tylko na sali wykładowej, ale i w kuluarach”. – Cztery lata w sporcie to pełna olimpiada, a w naszej dziedzinie kardiologii można powiedzieć – cała wieczność. Pandemia wymusiła na nas zmianę paradigmatu rehabilitacji kardiologicznej, między innymi stworzyła pole dla rozwoju modelu hybrydowego i monitorowanego telemedycyny. W tym czasie ukazało się wiele ważnych dokumentów, stworzonych przez polskie i europejskie towarzystwa kardiologiczne, dotyczące rehabilitacji, prewencji i aktywności fizycznej. Dynamicznie w naszym kraju rozwija się też program KOS-zawał, przynoszący liczne korzyści, ale też budzący kontrowersje. O tym wszystkim i jeszcze wielu innych sprawach pragniemy podyskutować w czasie naszego majowego spotkania – zapowiedziała dr Mawlichanów.


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Development of a training program in the special preparation period phase to improve (accuracy and speed) bowling skills in women cricket

Opracowanie programu treningowego w specjalnym okresie przygotowawczym w celu doskonalenia (dokładności i szybkości) umiejętności gry w kręgle zawodniczek krykieta

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1Sports Science Study Program, Faculty of Sports, Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
2State Islamic University Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung, Tulungagung, Indonesia

Abstract
Introduction. Good physical condition has many advantages, including athletes can and easily learn new skills that are relatively difficult, not get tired easily in participating in training and matches better. Purpose. This study was to intervene during the special preparation phase to improve the accuracy and speed of bowling skills in female cricket athletes. Materials and Methods. Preparation of a Special Preparation Stage Training Program to Improve Bowling Skills (Accuracy and Speed) for Female Cricket Athletes of South Sulawesi with a sample of 15 people. This type of research is a quantitative descriptive research. Data analysis used SPSS 21 software with descriptive tests, normality tests and hypothesis tests. Results. The results of the analysis of the effect of accuracy training variables on female cricket athletes obtained an average pretest accuracy value of 54.87 and a posttest accuracy value of 58.00 with a sig value of 0.000. The speed training program for female cricket athletes obtained an average pre-test speed value of 14.3380, with a sig value of 0.000 and obtained a difference of 1.0993 was obtained, so there was an increase in the speed training program for female cricket athletes obtained an average pre‑test speed value of 14.3373 and a post‑test speed value of 13.2380, with a sig value of 0.000 and a difference of 1.0993 was obtained, so there was an increase in the speed training program for female cricket athletes. Conclusion. Based on the results of the data and discussion of this study, it can be concluded that the Development of a Special Preparatory Stage Training Program to Improve Bowling Skills (Accuracy and Speed) in Female Cricket Athletes.

Keywords
accuracy, speed and bowling skills

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Wstęp. Dobra kondycja fizyczna ma wiele zalet, między innymi taką, że sportowcy potrafiają i łatwo przyswajają nowe umiejętności, nawet takie, które są stosunkowo trudne, nie męczą się łatwo uczestnicząc w treningach i rozgrywkach. Cel. Niniejsze badanie miało na celu ingerencję podczas specjalnej fazy przygotowawczej w celu poprawy dokładności i umiejętności, nawet takie, które są stosunkowo trudne, nie gett się łatwo uczestnicząc w treningach i rozgrywkach. Cel. Niniejsze badanie miało na celu ingerencję podczas specjalnej fazy przygotowawczej w celu poprawy dokładności i umiejętności, nawet takie, które są stosunkowo trudne, nie gett się łatwo uczestnicząc w treningach i rozgrywkach. 

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Introduction
The development of cricket is supported by good research, this is evidenced by several recent studies related to cricket. One of the basic techniques of cricket that is enough to determine victory is the basic technique of bowling. The focus of research on the sport of cricket is speed and accuracy. The application of training programs to increase bowling speed in terms of speed and accuracy is the coach's main focus. This shows that an increase in bowling speed does not cause a significant change in bowling accuracy [1]. Measures of strength have been significantly correlated with throwing speed, whereas interventions involving developing strength have been shown to increase throwing speed [2].

Accuracy and speed are important components that must be present in bowling skills. Better physical condition has many advantages, including athletes being able and easy to learn new skills that are relatively difficult, not getting tired easily in participating in training and matches better, recovery time is faster and being able to complete relatively heavy exercises. In addition, measurable physical training can increase accuracy or precision [3]. Besides that, physical exercise is very influential in increasing athlete's confidence and reducing the risk of injury. Confidence can also be trained with a variety of fun games [4]. Strength training can reduce the risk of injury due to lower loads compared to strength training, and consequently the physical effort demands during training sessions are lower. Therefore, strength training should be recommended as an attractive training stimulus to improve women's lower extremity strength, functional capacity and postural control. Physical exercise must be carried out in a measurable manner, and can be done anywhere according to the training period. When an athlete does not carry out regular physical exercise, of course, he cannot display his technique to the fullest. Programming must be carried out to improve physical condition, that training program is part of training management which must be prepared and implemented properly and correctly [5].

This cricket sport focuses on increasing the strength, speed, flexibility of the trunk and power of cricket players. Sprint training would be an effective way to improve leg muscle strength related to bowling speed and cricketer batting performance. This is corroborated by Pote L & Christie C who found that the aim of the CricFit intervention was to improve the general physical fitness of cricketers. [6]. The intervention consisted of a number of exercises centered on the movement demands associated with the sport of cricket, as well as injury prevention drills. Thus the program is focused on aspects such as agility, strength, endurance, speed, flexibility. Endurance training can be done with a variety of exercises such as playing water exercises [7].

To achieve peak performance, the trainer makes a good training periodization, because it is a very important step in terms of effective training. Bompa & Buzzichelli explained that training periodization in the context of there are two important components, namely: (1) annual training periodization planning and (2) dominant biomotor periodization. The annual practice periodization is divided into three phases, namely: (1) the preparation phase, (2) the competition phase and (3) the transition phase, while the preparatory phase is divided into a general preparation phase and a special preparation phase. [8].

In supporting training at this periodization stage, it is necessary to pay attention to the adequacy of fluid intake [9]. Fluids during the training period (before, during and after exercise) need to be adjusted according to needs [10]. However, there were a number of problems that occurred, especially in female cricket athletes in South Sulawesi related to the strength training model, which lacked models and variations because they focused on body weight training models. The results of interviews with South Sulawesi Cricket coaches explained that there were several problems in fostering cricket such as inadequate facilities and infrastructure, then related to physical training specifically in training the strength of the trainers not all of them understood the method of strength training in accordance with the characteristics of the sport of cricket, and there was also no program specifically for physical training that gradually leads to the performance of cricket athletes. Of the several basic techniques in cricket, the worst score is bowling skills. Some can perform bowling skills but lack the speed and accuracy of bowling.

The bowling technique requires good strength so that a batter cannot score. The person who throws the ball is called a bowler. How to do bowling with the bowler sideways towards the batsman and the hands are rotated from the bottom up with the elbows and arms straight and releasing the ball by bouncing on the pitch right in front of the batsman (hitter), with the target hitting the ball with a stump. The purpose of bouncing the ball on the pitch is to confuse the batsman so that the batsman cannot hit the ball. The main goal of the bowler is to make the batsman die/aut, the batsman cannot hit the ball and limit the value of the batsman team. As for the results of my monitoring, I found that the bowling skills of the women cricket athletes of South Sulawesi were at the low category level. Based on the background of the problems described above, the researcher is interested in intervening in the special preparation period phase to improve the accuracy and speed of bowling skills in women cricket athletes. Therefore, this research was conducted to fill the gaps in previous research, namely to look more closely at training programs to increase the speed and accuracy of bowling.

The results of interviews with South Sulawesi Cricket coaches explained that there were several problems in fostering cricket such as inadequate facilities and infrastructure, then related to physical training specifically in training the strength of the trainers not all of them understood the method of strength training in accordance with the characteristics of the sport of cricket, and there was also no program specifically for physical training that gradually leads to the performance of cricket athletes. Of the several basic techniques in cricket, the worst score is bowling skills. Some can perform bowling skills but lack the speed and accuracy of bowling.

Method
This study uses development research methods. This research emphasizes more on efforts to produce something, test it in the field, revise it until the results obtained are confirmed to be satisfactory. Scientific research that examines a theory, model, concept, or principle, and uses the results to develop a product. Development research always begins with a need, a problem that requires a solution using a particular product. The development model used by researchers is the Borg and Gall research and development model. [11].

Development procedure
The steps are: a).Information gathering, b) planning, c). Product draft development, d). Initial field trial, e) revision of trial re-
Data collection
The data collection method for needs analysis uses interviews with cricket coaches and athletes to disseminate surveys to cricket coaches in several regions of South Sulawesi. Data collection technique using the Delphi method to validate material and media professionals quantitatively through questionnaires and qualitatively through oral and written suggestions. Limited and extensive test data collection techniques are quantitative in questionnaires and qualitative when included in the form of oral and written suggestions. Data collection techniques for efficacy tests using experimental quantitative methods. The instrument used is the Likert Scale: (1) very inappropriate, (2) not appropriate, (3) quite appropriate, (4) appropriate, (5) very appropriate, while the instrument tests the effectiveness of bowling skills. Points are calculated from the total valid score. If the ball enters the goal area it counts as the point value. Balls out of area do not count. If the ball hits the stump and the ball doesn't go through the stump, the testee still gets points [12]. The effectiveness test instruments used in this study were 100 meter running speed, Bowling Skills.

Data analysis technique
The effectiveness test used was an experiment with a one-group pretest-posttest design. Hypothesis testing using the Wilcoxon nonparametric test compared the pretest and posttest results of the paired groups. data that the data collected was analyzed using the SPSS application version 20.

Results
Empirical data obtained in the field in the form of the effect of the training program (Accuracy and Speed) on improving bowling skills in South Sulawesi Women Cricket Athletes, data tabulation was first held to facilitate further testing. The data analysis used in this study is an analysis with inferential statistical techniques. Furthermore, testing of the analysis requirements was carried out, namely the normality test and data homogeneity. To test the hypothesis using the t-test to find the effect of the training program (Accuracy and Speed) on improving bowling skills in Women Cricket Athletes of South Sulawesi with the requirements that the data must be in a normal and homogeneous distribution.

Descriptive Analysis
Descriptive data analysis is intended to obtain an overview of research data on the effect of the training program (Accuracy and Speed) on improving bowling skills in South Sulawesi Women Cricket Athletes so that it is easier to interpret the results of the data analysis. The descriptive data is intended to be able to interpret and give meaning to the data on the influence of the training program (Accuracy and Speed) on improving bowling skills in the South Sulawesi Women's Cricket Athletes, the data is successively as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Summary of the results of the analysis of the effect of the training program (Accuracy and Speed) on improving bowling skills in South Sulawesi Women Athletes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Variances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy pre test</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>54.87</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td>17.838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Accuracy test</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>58.00</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>22.429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test Speed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>13.24</td>
<td>15.34</td>
<td>215.06</td>
<td>14.33</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Speed test</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>12.11</td>
<td>14.12</td>
<td>198.57</td>
<td>13.23</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Skills Pre test</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>16.20</td>
<td>4.296</td>
<td>18.457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Skills post test</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>18.60</td>
<td>4.239</td>
<td>17.971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table 1, the results of the data on the influence of the training program (accuracy and speed) on improving bowling skills for women cricket athletes in South Sulawesi are as follows:
1. For accuracy pre-test data, the value of N is 15, range 13, minimum 48, maximum 61, Sum 823, mean 54.87, Standard Deviation 4.224, variance 17.838.
2. For accuracy post-test data, the value of N is 15, range 16, minimum 50, maximum 66, Sum 870, mean 58.00, Standard Deviation 4.736, variance 22.429.
3. For the speed pre-test data, the value of N 15 is obtained, the range is 2.10, the minimum 13.24, maximum 15.34, sum 215.06, mean 14.337, Standard Deviation 5.853, variance 343.
4. For the speed post-test data, the value of N 15, the range is 2.01, the minimum 12.11, maximum 14.12, Sum 198.57, mean 13.238, Standard Deviation 5.687, variance 323.
5. For bowling skill pre-test data, the value of N 15, 14, minimum 9, maximum 23, Sum 243, mean 16.20, Standard Deviation 4.296, variances 18.457.
6. For the bowling skill post-test data, the value of N 15, the minimum is 1511, maximum 26, Sum 279, mean 18.60, Standard Deviation 4.239, variances 17.971.
Data Normality Test
One of the assumptions that must be met in order for parametric statistics to be used is that the data follows a normal distribution, if the test turns out that the data is normally distributed, it means that the parametric statistical analysis has been fulfilled. The results of the data normality test can be seen in the table:

Table 2. Summary of the results of the normality test. The effect of the training program (Accuracy and Speed) on improving bowling skills in South Sulawesi Women Cricket Athletes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>KS-Z</th>
<th>Asymp. Sig (2 tailed)</th>
<th>Ket.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy pre test</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.455</td>
<td>0.986</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Accuracy test</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.645</td>
<td>0.799</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test Speed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.0892</td>
<td>0.404</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Speed test</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.049</td>
<td>0.221</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Skills Pre test</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.371</td>
<td>0.999</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Skills post test</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.334</td>
<td>0.708</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on table 2 of the variable Effect of the training program (Accuracy and Speed) on improving bowling skills in the South Sulawesi Women Cricket Athletes, it can be obtained that the data normality test is as follows:
1. The pre-test data for the effect of the Accuracy training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes obtained an asymp value 0.986 (P > 0.005), with the asymp 0.986 > 0.005 then for the pre-test data the effect of the Accuracy training program on Women Cricket Athletes of South Sulawesi follows a normal distribution or normal distribution.
2. The post test data on the effect of the Accuracy training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes obtained an asymp value 0.799 (P > 0.005), with the asymp 0.779 > 0.005 then for post test data the effect of the Accuracy training program on Women Cricket Athletes of South Sulawesi follows a normal distribution or normal distribution.
3. The pre-test data for the effect of the speed training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes obtained an asymp value 0.404 (P > 0.005), with the asymp 0.404 > 0.005 then for the pre-test data the effect of the speed training program on South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes follows a normal distribution or normal distribution.
4. The post test data for the effect of the speed training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes obtained an asymp value 0.221 (P > 0.005), with the asymp 0.221 > 0.005 then for the post test data the effect of the speed training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes follows a normal distribution or normal distribution.
5. The pre-test data on the influence of the bowling skill training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes obtained an asymp value 0.999 (P > 0.005), with the asymp 0.999 > 0.005 then for the pre-test data the influence of the bowling skill training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes follows a normal distribution or normal distribution.
6. The post test data on the effect of the bowling skills training program on the South Sulawesi Women Cricket Athletes obtained an asymp value 0.708 (P > 0.005), with the asymp 0.708 > 0.005 then for the post test data the effect of the bowling skill training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes follows a normal distribution or normal distribution.

Homogeneity Test
The results of the variance homogeneity test showed that there were two groups, namely the group thatThe effect of the training program (Accuracy and Speed) on improving bowling skills in South Sulawesi Women Cricket Athletes, the results of the homogeneity test in the initial conditions of all variables can be seen in the table 3 in the following:

Table 3. Accuracy homogeneity test results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levene Statistics</th>
<th>df1</th>
<th>df2</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.808</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results of the homogeneity test above, it shows that the data has uniformity which is not significantly different with a significant = 0.808 > 0.005 means that all variables have a homogeneous variance.

Table 4. Homogeneity test results: speed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levene Statistics</th>
<th>df1</th>
<th>df2</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the results of the homogeneity test above, it shows that the data has uniformity which is not significantly different with a significant $= 0.919 > 0.005$ means that all variables have a homogeneous variance.

**Table 5. Homogeneity test results: bowling skills**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levene Statistics</th>
<th>df1</th>
<th>df2</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results of the homogeneity test above, it shows that the data has uniformity which is not significantly different with a significant $= 0.828 > 0.005$ means that all variables have a homogeneous variance.

**Hypothesis testing**

For the purpose of testing the hypothesis, the average difference test was carried out between the research groups, namely the training program (Accuracy and Speed) on improving bowling skills in South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes. The statistical test technique used is the regression test (independent). The summary of the results of the analysis can be seen in the following table:

**Table 6. Summary of the results of the data regression test on the effect of the Accuracy training program on Women Cricket Athletes of South Sulawesi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Sig. (2 tailed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test: accuracy</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>54.87</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-test: accuracy</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>58.00</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.133</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on table 6 above, it can be seen that the results of the variable regression test the influence of the Accuracy training program on Women Cricket Athletes of South Sulawesi obtained an N value (sample) of 15 people, a mean pre-test accuracy value of 54.87 and an accuracy post-test value of 58.00, with a sig value of 0.000, as well as gain distinction of 3.133. Then this difference becomes the influence or increase in Accuracy training program for South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes.

**Table 7. Summary of the results of the regression test on the effect of the speed training program on women cricket athletes in South Sulawesi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Sig. (2 tailed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test: speed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14.3373</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-test: speed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13.2380</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0993</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on table 7 above, it can be seen that the results of the variable regression test the influence of the speed training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes obtained an N value (sample) of 15 people, a mean pre-test speed value of 14.3373 and a post-speed test value of 13.2380, with a sig value of 0.000, as well as gain distinction of 1.0993. Then this difference becomes the influence or increase in speed training program for women cricket athletes in South Sulawesi.

**Table 8. Summary of the results of the data regression test on the influence of the bowling skill training program on the South Sulawesi Women Cricket Athletes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Sig. (2 tailed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test: bowling skills</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16.20</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-test: bowling skills</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18.60</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.400</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on table 8 above, it can be seen that the results of the variable regression test the influence of the bowling skills training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes obtained an N value (sample) of 15 people, the mean pre-test value of bowling skills 16.20 and bowling skills post-test score 18.60, with a sig value of 0.000, as well as gain distinction of 2.400. Then this difference becomes the influence or increase in bowling skill training program for South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes.
Discussion
This experimental research begins with pretest data collection in the form of bowling skills for each sample. This is done to describe the initial conditions of the sample before being given treatment in the form of a specially designed training program to improve accuracy and speed when playing bowling. Besides that, arm power and eye coordination are needed for accuracy [13]. Leg strength, wrist flexibility contributes sufficiently to accuracy [14]. On the other hand, distance also affects the speed of the bowling ball [15]. For the data collection process, the authors measure it with a bowling skill test, this is done to further emphasize the objectivity of the research results. In this study, the sample consisted of 15 cricket athletes from South Sulawesi Province. Based on the results of the author's tertiary observations, interviews and process evaluation carried out, the author makes a sample escalation chart every day. In the first and second meetings, several athletes seemed to be still not used to following the accuracy and speed training program for bowling skills. This corresponds to what the sample says. This particular accuracy and speed practice program is new to me but great for improving your bowling skills as it is very detailed. Example #1, in-depth interview, January 17, 2023).
At the fourth meeting, the athletes got used to it and the author provided knowledge on how to quickly adapt to the accuracy and speed training program in bowling skills. The author also observes athletes who follow this training program to check whether it is correct or not. This is done because there are three objectives of experimental research, namely changing conditions, changing mindsets and changing behavior. However, in this study only took data on aspects of changing conditions where the conditions in the context of this study were bowling skills in terms of accuracy and speed. For the other two aspects the author still focuses on providing knowledge about biomechanics in bowling skills and tells when you want to improve your bowling skills you can use this type of training program. This is in line with the training principle put forward by Bompa Sports are sport activities that are systematic for a long time, progressively improved and individualized which lead to the characteristics of human psychological and physiological functions to achieve specified goals. [8]. In addition, the drill training method has quite an influence on bowler accuracy [16]. Practice at real and close range will affect accuracy and speed [15]. At the fifth meeting, progress was already visible, therefore the authors took the initiative to do a posttest again and it turned out that there had been progress. This can be seen from the movement patterns displayed by athletes, the accuracy and speed when performing basic bowling techniques while playing. Posttest in this case is to measure the escalation caused by the treatment given. The principles of the exercise must be adapted to the objectives of the exercise (Yulianto., 2019). The author synthesizes that there is an increase, although it is still not significant. Therefore, the authors continued the treatment until the increase was deemed statistically significant.
Meeting the six athletes was very close and they felt comfortable doing a special bowling training program that emphasized accuracy and speed. This is illustrated by the results of interviews with the following samples: I am used to doing this exercise, and I immediately feel the positive effects. As I play, I feel my bowling accuracy and speed improve (Example #3, in-depth interview, Jan. 23, 2023). From the narrative of the sample, it is very well illustrated the effectiveness of this training program. This effectiveness is because this training program focuses on accuracy and speed in basic bowling techniques, so the sample only focuses on these two aspects. This reinforces Sukadiyanto's explanation (2005) that in principle training is a process of change in a better direction, namely improving the physical quality of the functional abilities of the body's organs and the psychological quality of the trainees. Apart from that, the principles in training are through the stages of heating, conditioning and calming [17].
When the sample's attention is not divided with other exercises, concentration and focus can be used optimally. Concentration exercises greatly affect skill improvement (Akbar et al., 2019). In addition, concentration can create relaxation for athletes [18]. This is also proven through the results of interviews with the following samples: The training program is very simple, because it only focuses on aspects of accuracy and speed. I enjoyed doing this exercise because it was new to me (Example #6, in-depth interview, Jan. 26, 2023).
This effectiveness is not only due to the training program that is made very detailed and specific, the program that is carried out repeatedly is also a factor in the effectiveness and efficiency of the training program. The effectiveness of game-based training in bowling can lead to practice [19]. This was explained by Harsono that training can also be said to be a systematic training process that is carried out repeatedly where the amount of training load is increasing day by day[20]. The treatment in this study was carried out in eight meetings. At the eighth meeting the authors found that the sample bowling skills had developed and experienced a very significant increase. Therefore, treatment was discontinued. Another factor that causes the training program to develop bowling skills is that the sample is motivated to take part in the training program because it is different from the usual exercises. In addition, other factors that develop bowling skills are hand and eye coordination, and legs [21]. Of the fifteen samples, accuracy and speed when bowling has increased. So that it can be justified that the accuracy and speed training program can improve the bowling skills of cricket athletes in South Sulawesi Province.

Conclusions
From the conclusions of this study, recommendations will be put forward in the form of suggestions for the application and development of research results. With the research title that is Development of a Training Program in the Special Preparatory Period Phase to Improve (Accuracy and Speed) Bowling Skills in Women Cricket Athletes of South Sulawesi. Based on the results of the data and discussion of this study, it can be concluded that Development of a Training Program in the Special Preparatory Period Phase to Improve (Accuracy and Speed) Bowling Skills in Women Cricket Athletes of South Sulawesi, obtained the variable value of the effect of the accuracy training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes obtaining a mean pre-test accuracy value of 54.87 and an accuracy post-test value of 58.00, with a sig value of 0.000. and obtained a difference of 3.133, the variable effect of the speed training program on the South Sulawesi Cricket Women Athletes obtaining a mean pre-test speed value of 14.373 and a post-speed test value of 13.2380, with a sig value of 0.000. and obtained a difference of
We thank the South Sulawesi Province Bowling Club for giving us permission to complete this research.