

## Evaluation Study of the Sports Achievement Development Program at the Indonesian National Sports Committee North Kalimantan



Abdul Rahman<sup>1</sup>, Wawan Sundawan Suherman<sup>2</sup>, Sumarjo<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Departement of Sport Science, Faculty of Sport and Health Sciences, Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

**ABSTRACT:** This research aims to determine the results of the evaluation of the context, input, process, and product for sport achievement development program of the Indonesian Sport Committee (KONI) of North Kalimantan. This research used an evaluation study with the CIPP Model. The research subjects were KONI North Kalimantan administrators, coaches, and athletes. The research sampling technique used purposive sampling, with sample criteria: administrators who were still active, coaches involved in achievement development, and athletes who were still active. The data collection techniques used observation/surveys and interviews. The data collection instruments were questionnaires and interview guidelines. The data analysis techniques used descriptive quantitative and descriptive qualitative analysis. The research findings reveal that the KONI North Kalimantan sport achievement development program obtain a score of 3.16, in the medium level. Furthermore, the results of the evaluation of each aspect of the achievement development program show that: (1) The context of the KONI North Kalimantan achievement development program, amounting to 3.29, in the medium level, based on indicators of the background of the development program, the objectives of the development program and the development program. (2) Management input for sport achievement development of KONI North Kalimantan, amounting to 3.25 is classified in the medium level, based on indicators of human resources, athlete recruitment, training program creation, coach selection, completeness standards, completeness of facilities and infrastructure, funding to develop training centers, funding for facilities and infrastructure, funding for maintenance of facilities and infrastructure, and welfare of coaches and athletes. (3) Process of the sport achievement development program in KONI North Kalimantan, amounting to 3.1 is classified in the medium level, based on indicators of program implementation and coordination of training programs. (4) Product of the KONI North Kalimantan sports achievement development program, amounting to 3.02 is classified in the low level, based on indicators of district, provincial and national level achievements.

**KEYWORDS:** Evaluation, achievement, development, sports, north kalimantan

### I. INTRODUCTION

Sports achievements are a picture of general sports development in an area. Therefore, strategic and measurable steps are needed to support increased achievement. So far, sports development in North Kalimantan is still sporadic or does not yet have clear directions and achievement targets. Regional sports organization regulations, sports human resources, infrastructure, community participation and inter-regional connectivity are still the main issues in sports problems in North Kalimantan Province.

North Kalimantan, as one of the youngest provinces in Indonesia, has quite complex challenges in encouraging the development and development of regional sports. In determining the direction of regional sports policy, standardization of implementation and uniformity of data is needed, so that the output produced is of higher quality and on target.

In developing and improving sports achievements in a region, what is needed is not only in terms of technical practices in the field, but also requires governance management, and a healthy organisation as a pillar of sports development. At the provincial level, the management of sports achievement coaching is managed by the Provincial KONI. North Kalimantan Province already has a Provincial KONI Board, and KONI Kaltara has been working well. However, East Kalimantan's sporting achievements have

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not stood out in the national arena, still inferior to the achievements of the Provincial KONI in Java, and some Provincial KONIs in Sumatra, and Bali.

One of the important parts in the management of KONI sports achievement coaching is the sports achievement coaching programme. The achievement coaching programme is at the heart of KONI's achievements. The achievement coaching programme greatly determines the success of the Regional KONI in achieving sports achievements, provided that human resources and funding support are not an obstacle. This shows that no matter how good an achievement coaching programme will not achieve satisfactory results if it is not supported by adequate funding, and not handled by reliable human resources. An achievement coaching programme will only be a document if it is not implemented in real activities in the field. Therefore, human resources in the field are needed.

In line with the above problems, research conducted by Kasih, Hidayatullah et.al (2022) [1] argues that achieving achievement requires a good coaching process, training periodisation, the same goals between coaches, support from the management, and to achieve achievement requires professional management. The process of coaching achievement in sports has several aspects that must be fulfilled, namely biological aspects, psychological aspects, environmental aspects, and supporting aspects. Meanwhile, research conducted by Ilahi, Hardiwanto, Oktaria (2020) said that the achievement of athletes' highest achievements in sports can only be achieved through a systematic, planned, orderly, sustainable coaching programme process, a pyramid coaching system and the development of achievement coaching. It can be concluded from the above opinion that in achieving good achievements, professional or good achievement coaching management, training programmes, and support from a physical and psychological perspective are needed.

The management of the North Kalimantan Indonesian National Sports Committee has a vision, mission and goal to improve North Kalimantan's sports achievements at the national and regional levels through the development of outstanding athletes who are able to take part in the national and regional sports scene. However, the target of sports achievement has not been achieved, even in recent years, its achievements tend to decline. Conditions like this can occur in a sports committee because of several determinants factors, one of which is the management of achievement coaching that has not run optimally, especially the implementation of achievement coaching programmes that are not regular, and measurable. In addition, the unsupportive performance of the parent sports branch can exacerbate the non-achievement of the achievement targets set by KONI Kaltara. This attracted the attention of researchers to examine KONI Kaltara's sports achievement coaching programme using the CIPP model evaluation research approach.

Thus, this research aims to: 1) determine the results of the evaluation of the context of the sports achievement coaching programme at KONI North Kalimantan. 2) determine the results of the evaluation of the input of the sports achievement coaching programme at KONI North Kalimantan. 3) knowing the results of the evaluation of the achievement coaching programme process carried out by KONI North Kalimantan. 4) knowing the results of the evaluation of the Product of the sports achievement coaching programme at KONI North Kalimantan.

## **II. METHODS**

This research is a programme evaluation study. Programme evaluation research is an effort to provide information to be conveyed to decision makers [2]. The purpose of this programme evaluation is to improve the quality and effectiveness of the achievement coaching programme within KONI North Kalimantan in a sustainable manner. So that there are benefits from the implementation of the previously planned programme.

### **A. Instrument**

In this study, the instrument used was a questionnaire. Questionnaires can be in the form of closed or open questions or statements, can be given to respondents directly, sent by post or the internet (Google Form) [3]. Questionnaires can also be defined as a series of questions used to conduct surveys, which are the process of collecting, sampling, analysing, and interpreting data from a group of people (Burhan, 2022). The questionnaire in this study is in the form of statements related to the evaluation of sports achievement coaching management at KONI North Kalimantan.

### **B. Data Analysis**

In the study using quantitative and qualitative data analysis techniques, namely by describing the results of the evaluation of the management of sports achievement coaching KONI North Kalimantan. Which is where the data analysis design that will be carried out in this study is:

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## 1. Quantitative Analysis

Quantitative analysis serves to describe or describe the object under study through sample or population data as it is, without conducting analysis and making generally applicable conclusions (Sugiyono, 2017) [4]. After all the data is collected, the next step is to analyse the data, so that the data can be drawn a conclusion with category calculations. Calculation of data analysis by finding the relative frequency percentage.

## 2. Qualitative Analysis

Qualitative descriptive is a research procedure based on descriptive data, namely in the form of oral or written words from a subject that has been observed and has the characteristic that the data provided is original data that has not been changed and uses a systematic and accountable method (Adityatama, 2020). Qualitative data analysis consists of four components, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing/verifying conclusions.

### III. RESULT

The evaluation research of the North Kalimantan KONI sports achievement coaching programme obtained results in the form of interesting facts about the problems that exist in a coaching programme that was implemented, all the data that will be presented in this evaluation is the actual data from the evaluation results that have been carried out by researchers using a questionnaire containing statements and questions.

A questionnaire is a data collection technique by providing a set of statements or questions that have been made to be answered by respondents. Bartroli et al, (2022) questionnaires are in the form of structured questions or statements with alternative answers that are already available, respondents only need to choose answers that match their personal perceptions and come from the scientific literature of a questionnaire used. In this study, the questionnaire contains statements regarding the coaching of North Kalimantan KONI sports achievements.

Evaluation of the overall achievement coaching programme at KONI North Kalimantan can be seen in the following tables 1:

**Tables 1. Evaluation Results of the CIPP model at KONI North Kalimantan**

No.	Evaluation	Value	Category
1.	<i>Context</i>	3,29	Average
2.	<i>Input</i>	3,25	Average
3.	<i>Process</i>	3,1	Average
4.	<i>Product</i>	3,02	Average
<b>Mean</b>		3,16	Average

The data in the table shows that overall the achievement coaching carried out by KONI North Kalimantan is in the sufficient category.

Sports coaching is an important stage in achieving sports achievements. Sports coaching and development is a conscious effort carried out systematically to achieve sports goals. Coaching is carried out by the parent sports organisation both at the regional level and at the central level. The Parent Sports Organisation as referred to in paragraph (1) of article 36 has the task of managing, fostering, and developing sports. The background of the North Kalimantan KONI sports achievement coaching is to channel the talents of athletes to become badminton players who master the skills and techniques of playing good badminton, have excellent physical, and good mentality in achieving achievements. On this basis, of course, it must follow a tiered and continuous coaching process, so that clear goals will be achieved.

### IV. DISCUSSION

From the overall results of the indicators of programme background, programme objectives, and coaching programmes, the results obtained were 3.43 percent in the sufficient category. In the results of interviews conducted by researchers to administrators and coaches who said that sports achievement coaching was maximised in its implementation but there was a lack of communication in making achievement coaching programmes between administrators, coaches and athletes so that the impact on athletes' achievements decreased.

Prasetya & Irawan (2020) [5] argue that if we want to achieve high achievement, it is necessary to apply a sports coaching concept as early as possible. Taking into account the existing sports coaching system and pathways, the concentration of sports coaching must be carried out fundamentally, systematically, efficiently, and integrated starting early, and directing towards one

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goal. Sports coaching is inseparable from a structured system. That is, a system that is interrelated between one component and another. The system is a unity of several parts and components of the programme that are interrelated and work together with each other to achieve the goals set in the system.

Funding is the most important supporting factor in the effort to succeed the sports achievement coaching programme. Funding is one of the factors that support the results of coaching because without funds, it will be difficult for coaching to run towards maximum achievement, based on the findings in the field that the funds obtained are all sourced from monthly and daily athlete payments [6]. Various kinds of alternative sources of funds need to be explored in an effort to fulfil the funding needs for achievement sports coaching. The achievement coaching program cannot be separated from the problem of funding, because in the achievement coaching program a lot of funding is needed to support activities to run well (Wani, 2018) The various needs needed in sports coaching and development can be realised such as: procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure, maintenance and repair of sports facilities and infrastructure; funding for coaching and developing athletes from recruitment to training camps and participating in championship events; welfare of athletes, coaches, and organisational administrators.

In the implementation of the training programme given by the coach to athletes, there has been an improvement in physical condition, tactics and techniques, but in terms of achievement, the athletes have not maximised their achievements, and it can be said that the welfare of athletes is also a supporting factor for the maximum achievement of athletes. Santoso, Rahayu & Setya Rahayu (2017) [6] Welfare means a good condition, a human condition where people are in a state of prosperity, in a state of health and peace. In a club, the meaning of welfare means a state of peace where administrators, coaches, and athletes do not feel disadvantaged or seek mutual profit by harming other parties. with guaranteed welfare, it will indirectly remind motivation and enthusiasm for athletes to achieve achievements [6].

The purpose of product evaluation is to measure and assist subsequent decisions, what has been achieved and what has been done after the programme [7]. Feedback on achievements is essential, both during the programme cycle and at its conclusion. Product evaluation is also often extended to assess long-term effects. Based on the results of achievement indicators at the district, provincial and national levels in the product aspect of 2.76 in the insufficient category. Broadly speaking, product evaluation activities include determining the programme's operational objectives, measuring criteria that have been achieved, comparing them between the field reality of the formulation of objectives, and preparing a rational interpretation [8].

From the results of interviews with administrators, coaches and athletes that the achievements achieved in fostering achievements are still not achieved from the provincial level to the national level. The achievements achieved by athletes in the last 5 years are very menrun at the provincial level so that the desired target is not achieved even at the national level there are no athlete achievements. In terms of the training programme given by the coach to athletes, it is optimal in improving physical condition but not maximally achieving achievements due to the absence of training periodization made by the coach and the balanced nutrition of athletes is not reached by the management, so that it can also affect the performance of athletes in achieving achievements from the district, provincial and national levels.

### **V. CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the results of the research on the evaluation of the management of sports achievement coaching KONI North Kalimantan obtained from all aspects of the CIPP evaluation model in the sufficient category, the conclusions based on the aspects of the CIPP evaluation are as follows: Evaluation of the context of the North Kalimantan KONI sports achievement coaching programme obtained an average score of 3.29, the score is included in the sufficient category. The overall result of the analysis of the average score on the context aspect is 3.29. These results indicate that KONI North Kalimantan can make changes to the programme background, programme objectives, and coaching programmes to get maximum results.

Evaluation of the input of the North Kalimantan KONI sports achievement coaching programme obtained an average score of 3.25 and was included in the sufficient category. The results of the input evaluation of the North Kalimantan KONI sports achievement coaching program show that there are changes in the athlete training system, coaches must have a coach license, and funding support and training infrastructure.

Evaluation of the North Kalimantan KONI sports achievement coaching programme process obtained an average score of 3.10, this score is included in the sufficient category. From the results of the Process evaluation, it shows that the coach has not been maximised in providing training programmes to athletes.

Evaluation of the product of the North Kalimantan KONI sports achievement coaching programme obtained an average score of 3.02 which is included in the insufficient category. These results indicate that athletes have not received maximum achievement results at the district, provincial and even national levels.

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thank you to those who contributed to this research, especially the thesis supervisors in the master of sports science programme, Yogyakarta State University.

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