



Evaluation Program of Female's Volleyball Achievement on Junior High School of Bantarkawung sub-district

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Abstract

Background the researcher wanted to know comprehensively and studied the related phenomena in fostering the achievement of volleyball of junior high school of Bantarkawung, because for 8 years represented Pekalongan Residency but never win at Provincial level in POPDA event. Qualitative approach used is the Countenance Evaluation Model (Stake) in terms of stages: (1) antecedent, (2) process, and (3) outcomes. The instrument used observation guideline, interview guide and check the document. Data analysis used non-statistic qualitative analysis method. This study concluded that: (1) Antecedent was in less category because there was no vision and mission, no tiered training programs, facilities, and infrastructure were not standardized, there was support from government and society, financing gained from government, schools and donors (2) Transaction was concluded as moderate category because the implementation of the training was based on the program, there was no selection of management and coach, no athlete admission mechanism, good coach performance, maximize the use of facilities and infrastructure, adequate transportation, management, coach and athletes received small amount of bonus and incentives, good coordination among the elements, and (3) Outcomes, the training program that had not been good since the expected target was not achieved. The result of this research is benefits to be used as an improvement material and for optimizing the success of Female Volleyball Achievement of Junior High School in Bantarkawung.

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INTRODUCTION

Bantarkawung sub-district can win almost all levels of educational unit, and advanced to POPDA volleyball at Central Java Provincial level. The most prominent achievement was the junior high school girls volleyball because in this level Bantarkawung sub-district can submit its athletes to POPDA level of Central Java Province within of 8 years. The results of observations of researchers who held special exercises and routine only in SMPN 2 Bantarkawung, exercise was conducted 5 days in a week. However, 8 years representing Pekalongan Residency in POPDA Province not win even, so the researcher want to know comprehensively and study the problem, the phenomena related in the development of volleyball achievement of Junior High School of Bantarkawung.

Guidance Achievement in school through extracurricular activities should also have a background and be planning a clear volleyball for the athletes. Not only the origin of exercise but has a planned program to advance the ability of athletes. In training, many things that must be considered by the trainers are: (1) Lack of funds needed to run the program of football volleyball achievement SMP Bantarkawung district, (2) Human resources are still limited in Bantarkawung district, (3) Lack of support from the government of Brebes (4) Decrease of volleyball achievement of junior high school daughter of Bantarkawung district at the Provincial level.

According to Rosbin Pakaya, Tandiyo Rahayu & Soegiyanto KS (2012), good and efficient management in the management of extracurricular sports activities in the context of the achievement of its role are decisive. Guskey (2000) in Horgan (2007) defines evaluation as a systematic process used to determine the feasibility or value of the curriculum, specific program, or strategy in a particular context. Jose (2008) also said that a useful and easy evaluation can be applied as a tool to measure the quality of sports organization services.

Ramon Setiyono, Tandiyo Rahayu & Sugiharto (2015), through the approach of

playing and modifying a sport in the development of Pendidikan Jasmani Olahraga & Kesehatan (Penjasorkes) can increase interest and interest of students in doing sports activities. According to Kusnodo, Sugiharto & Soegiyanto (2012), there is an interaction between limited exploratory learning methods and students' interest towards improving bottom passing results in volleyball games. Rusli Lutan (2000), the achievement will only be achieved if coaching can be implemented and addressed to the aspects of the full training include (1) athlete's personality, (2) Physical coaching, (3) Technical skills and coordination exercises, (4) Tactical exercises, (5) Mental exercises. According to Widy Astuty, Setya Rahayu & Sugiharto (2012) Students who are taught using cooperative learning method and have high hand-eye coordination level is better than students who do learning with the conventional learning method.

Reference research for women volleyball achievement through extracurricular activities at SMA Negeri 1 Margasari by Muhamad Zaelani (2013), which has not been done is no evaluation of the extracurricular execution of women volleyball.

Evaluation research is needed to design, refine and test the implementation of a programming practice, the results can be used to improve the program (Sukmadinata, 2012). The program is an elaboration of an organization's policy in achieving its vision and carrying out its mission Abdul Jabar, C.S., & Arikunto S (2009). With the biophysical and psycho-social qualities so enabling women to engage in achievements in sports, including volleyball and able to participate in regional and national-scale championships (Zaelani Muhamad, 2013). There is no interaction between the learning model and gender on the learning result of volleyball passing Hadi Martono, Tandiyo Rahayu & Fakhruddin (2017).

The above background attracts researchers to thoroughly evaluate the achievement of volleyball of junior high school girls Bantarkawung district by using the model of Countenance at Stake. Which includes (1) how antecedent/context of program development of

volleyball of junior high school daughter of Bantarkawung district covering vision and mission, background, objective of coaching program, and availability of its facilities and infrastructure, (2) how transaction/process of women volleyball achievement program SMP Bantarkawung districts which includes acceptance of the board, acceptance and performance of trainers, athlete's acceptance, use of facilities and infrastructure, implementation of training program, financing, transportation, coordination and welfare of supporting coaching (3) How outcomes/achievements, achievement coaching program on women's volleyball SMP Bantarkawung districts.

The benefits of this research result can then be used as input for (1) PBVSI of Brebes Regency, (2) Headmaster of SMP Bantarkawung districts as consideration in taking policy to improve the achievement of Junior High Volleyball Girl in Bantarkawung district, (3) Trainer, as input in preparing an exercise program, (4) Athlete, as information to improve the ability through the coaching program that has been and will be implemented..

METHODS

Approach to fostering the achievement of women volleyball at SMP Bantarkawung districts by using qualitative research approach. The qualitative approach used in this study is the evaluation of the program with the evaluation model of the Countenance Evaluation Model (Stake) in terms of antecedent/context, process, and outcomes, which means obtaining accurate and objective information and comparing what has been achieved with what should be achieved by standard which has been set.

This research was conducted in SMP 2 Bantarkawung because most female volleyball athletes SMP Bantarkawung districts originated from the school and the only junior high school that conducts regular training and continuous on Bantarkawung district.

Data collection techniques used interview techniques, observation, and documentation. Sources of data on interviews: caretakers,

coaches, athletes, and athletes' parents. Observations of researchers observed infrastructure facilities, the process of execution of the exercises and the matches that followed the volleyball team daughter of SMP Bantarkawung districts. Documentation, researchers observe administrative completeness, photographs during the game, collect physical evidence of the championship results in the form of plaques, trophies, a guidance of volleyball achievement of Junior High School of Bantarkawung districts. The collected data is selected and grouped based on similar or similar data. Then this data is organized to get the data as data material presentation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An antecedent evaluation includes aspects of vision and mission, background, objectives of coaching program and the availability of facilities and infrastructure for the implementation of guidance programs conducted SMP 2 Bantarkawung. An antecedent evaluation of the vision and mission of the observations only shows the vision and mission of the school while the vision and mission of volleyball achievement are not emblazoned. Results of interviews with administrators,

Coaches and athletes, declared not to have a clear vision and mission. It would be better if the ideas and the image and the purpose of holding the volleyball of the daughter of SMP 2 Bantarkawung is poured into a clear vision and mission so that the running of this activity has a basic purpose which in translation can be evaluated and controlled.

The findings of background data from interviews with administrators and coaches are extracurricular which may be possible due to limited land, the absence of a women's volleyball club in Bantarkawung, and at least the achievements of Brebes district in Central Java to make the coaches who are fond of volleyball motivated to hold a soccer achievement volley princess at her school. So it already has a good background in the formation and execution of

extracurricular volleyball junior high school daughter Bantarkawung districts.

The findings of coaching program data can be explained that do not have and do long-term coaching. Achievement coaching only does 2-year mid-term coaching, ie by preparing athletes only for certain events such as POPDA. This is clearly not in accordance with Law No. 3 of 2005 article 21 (3) namely the development and development of sports through the stage of the introduction of sports, monitoring, guiding, talent development and improvement of achievement.

Finding data on the availability of facilities (7 good balls, 5 bad balls, 20 good cone, good skipping 6) and infrastructure (2 less feasible outdoor paving paving blocks) used in training are owned by SMP 2 Bantarkawung. Facilities and infrastructure that is complete and good will provide convenience and comfort in practice or compete. Overall antecedent evaluations are categorized less well in the coaching of women's volleyball achievements SMP 2 Bantarkawung districts.

Tabel 1. Evaluation Analysis Results Antecedent

Aspect	Achievement			Score
	B	S	K	
Vision and mission			✓	1
Background		✓		2
Coaching program		✓		2
Availability of facilities and infrastructure		✓		2
Average				1,75

data sources:

interviews, observation and documentation

The evaluation of Transaction in this research covers aspects of board selection, selection, and performance of trainers, athlete selection, use of facilities and infrastructure, implementation of a training program, financing, transportation, coordination, and welfare related to female volleyball coaching SMP 2 Bantarkawung.

The results of evaluation through interviews, observation, and documentation of board selection can be deduced that the board is not selected but appointed to teach sports in SMP 2 Bantarkawung. 1 board member who was

appointed based on her being a sports teacher and a member of the staff of educator at SMP 2 Bantarkawung. Must do all the duties and responsibilities of management, consequently, the performance of the board is not maximal. The performance of the board will be good if in the stewardship there is minimal chairman, secretary, and treasurer. Each one works in accordance with its ideology based on the same purpose. A manager, in this case, the board must have the expertise in communicating in order to influence the other party (Papaioannou et. al., 2009). Skills in the areas of management, marketing, accounting, communication, human resources, finance, social science logistics as well as recreation, must be owned by an administrator in order to achieve the objectives (O'she & Watson, 2007).

The result of evaluation through an interview, observation, and documentation on a selection of trainer and assistant trainer's acceptance can be concluded that there is no selection of specially appointed trainer based on the result of meeting and appointment of principal by seeing him as a teacher in SMP 2 Bantarkawung. The trainer should be chosen based on qualification capability as evidenced by the certificate of a trainer in order to train professional and not carelessly. Trainers should be aware of and have knowledge and understanding of learning theories, self-reflection, motivational climate and knowledge construction as well as technical details of their sport (Nash, Christine S & John Sproule, 2009).

The results of the evaluation through interviews, observation, and documentation of the selection of athletes acceptance can be concluded that the admission requirements of athletes are only students of junior high school Bantarkawung sub-district who are willing to follow extracurricular in SMP 2 Bantarkawung. The appointment of an athlete who follows the tournament is done by referring to how often he or she practices on extracurricular and how quickly they develop. To achieve maximum achievement, beginning with the selection of athlete selection, the selection must prioritize several variables including age, a potential

(talent), posture, and bio-motor component that is done carefully and precisely. Persistence in practice is always instilled to maintain mental athletes in undergoing extracurricular coaching.

The results of evaluation through interviews, observations, and documentation of the use of facilities and infrastructure can be drawn the conclusion that it has taken advantage of the maximum facilities and infrastructure owned. Starting from the use of exercise equipment to the use of the existing field. However, in reality, the field itself has problems in terms of fewer facilities and infrastructure. Hard-core field conditions make the players' injury risk high, so coaches should look elsewhere if they want to teach basic techniques that come into contact with the ground floor.

The results of the evaluation through interviews, observation, and documentation of the implementation of the training program can be concluded that the implementation of the training program is inconsistent with the national training curriculum guidance, but only from the trainer's instinct of his athlete deficiencies, the correction based on the acquisition of information from the internet and his experience in observing the movement players for being spectators and coaches for a long time. Implementation of the exercise program is practically not quite good because the coach of SMP 2 Bantarkawung has never followed the training of trainers. Ideally, the exercise should be done well based on systematic training programming guidelines.

Documentation of the financing obtained from schools, district governments, and board and trainers. Giving money to athletes if winning the prize money. Based on the findings in the field can be arguably the funds obtained are all sourced from these three elements. This is in accordance with Law No. 3 of 2005 article 69 (1) Sports funding is a shared responsibility between the government, local government, and the community. The board should be more creative in terms of fundraising. The board should be able to pack volleyball sport to be attractive and has a sale value so that the sponsor will feel interested

to do cooperation with the Brebes district volleyball team.

The results of evaluation through interviews and observation of transportation can be concluded that the special transportation for the board, coach, and athletes at the time of TC and the game outside Bantarkawung districts only. Athletes and coaches come to the gym using their own vehicles. In the future, it is expected that the local government will try to provide a special means of transportation owned by the government that is used for the transportation of athletes and trainers to the place of training or place of competition for the smooth of an activity program.

The results of the evaluation through interviews on coordination can be deduced that it has been running very well, it can be seen from the lack of miss communication that occurs and the very positive response from parents and the community about the existence of extracurricular coaching Volleyball Junior High School Bantarkawung district. Coordination needs to be done an organization to ensure the smoothness of an activity or program and this needs to be done in order to avoid the problem of miscommunication.

The results of the evaluation through interviews on welfare can be concluded that the welfare given is not good/not feasible for the board, coach or athlete. The board does not provide the incentive money and enough bonuses for trainers and athletes. The coach earns a monthly salary on a regular basis but is very lacking while for the welfare of the athlete himself gets an allowance when the TC takes place and the team achievement bonus. Welfare is one of the factors of success of coaching achievement and sports coaching can grow rapidly then the welfare of the board, coach, assistant coach, athlete and support personnel need to be improved both regarding the amount and time of receipt. Well-being that is fulfilled will make the management willing to work hard in order to manage the programs maximally. For coaches will motivate to be more creative and innovative by applying more efficient training methods to be able to form more developed athletes. For

athletes more excited during the exercise or during a championship. Overall evaluation of categorized transactions are in the development of volleyball achievement of the girls of SMP 2 Bantarkawung district.

Tabel 2. Evaluation Analysis Results Transaction

Aspect	Achievement			Score
	B	S	K	
Admissions		✓		2
Coach Reception and Performance	✓			3
Acceptance of Athletes		✓		2
Use of Facilities and Infrastructure	✓			3
Implementation of Exercise Program			✓	1
Financing			✓	1
Transportation		✓		2
Coordination	✓			3
Welfare			✓	1
Average				2

data sources:

interviews, observation and documentation

Tabel 3. Evaluation Analysis Results Outcome

Aspect	Achievement			Score
	B	S	K	
Volleyball coaching SMP 2 Bantarkawung		✓		2
achievement at the regional level		✓		2
SMP 2 Bantarkawung achievement at national level			✓	1
Average				1,7

data sources:

interviews, observation and documentation

The evaluation of this outcome covers the aspect of how the success of the coaching program on the achievement of SMP 2 Bantarkawung. The results of interviews and documentation, it can be concluded that the program is categorizing medium. In general, volleyball coaching program is not running well, this is because they do not have a long-term coaching program, and trainers only train instinct and allocation of funds to support the success of coaching and welfare program all the elements that are in the program of women's volleyball coaching is still minimal. This has an impact on the achievements achieved by the volunteer

daughter of SMP 2 Bantarkawung which is unstable at the regional scale and has not achieved achievement at provincial and national scale.

CONCLUSION

Antecedent (Input) female volleyball coaching program at SMP 2 Bantarkawung is not good, lack of vision and mission is clear, no coordination between trainers of previous education level, so long-term athlete development of early age not yet running, national standards.

Government support for the progress of volleyball achievement is relatively minimal. There is a clear source of funds in implementing the coaching program, but the nominal is still limited. Transaction (Process) is the moderate category, there is no training program, but only as the instinct of the coach, but for good achievement with 8 times representing residency pekalongan at provincial POPDA level. The welfare of the board, trainers, and athletes are still minimal.

The absence of a recruitment system of managers and trainers, but the coach has shown good performance. Each exercise always maximizes the use of existing facilities and infrastructure. Coordination between elements and the transportation system has gone well.

Outcome (Results) of the program has not gone well, the achievement of volleyball daughter of SMP 2 Bantarkawung which is still far from the expectation to reach the national level. The unstable achievement at the local level and the lack of achievement at the national level became the result and the general picture that the SMP 2 Bantarkawung volleyball coaching should be revised because there are still many components that must be improved.

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