

The Evaluation of The Founding Program of Badminton Clubs Aged 10-11 Years in Semarang City

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Abstract

The research objectives were: (1) To evaluate the antecedents which include background, founding program, availability, and feasibility of facilities and infrastructure, government and community support, availability of human resources, coach's status, the acceptance of the athletes in PB Pendowo, PB Sehat, and PB Hamas, (2) To evaluate the transaction includes a program of exercise, coordination, and welfare, (3) To evaluate the outcomes, athletes' achievements. The type of this study was qualitative research using the Countenance (stake) evaluation. This study concluded that: (1) the antecedent of the founding program badminton clubs in the Semarang City to promote athletes aged 10-11 years in Semarang City, adequate facilities and infrastructure, the government supports, human resources were available, coach's status and athlete acceptance goes well, (2) transactions involving founding programs do not based on the existing standards, coordination has been going well, welfare was not good enough, (3) outcomes of athletes had achieved good results and had increased from 2014 to 2017.

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INTRODUCTION

Badminton is a very popular sports game in Indonesia. This is shown by the existing of the badminton fields in both rural and urban areas. Indonesia has young athletes who excel in national and international. The achievements of Indonesian athletes are very encouraging and must be maintained and enhanced by young athletes through coaching and training to make the nation's name proud.

In advancing national sports achievements, sports funding is a very important factor for continuity in the regeneration of athletes in the sport. In the *Gerakan Nasional Garuda Emas* with one of the key factors/words is early childhood development, as the beginning of the effort to achieve gold achievement successfully. The goals to be achieved through guiding and coaching sports from an early age: in general, that is to help the development of national character and character in national development in Indonesia as a whole, in addition to efforts to get talented and potential athletes from an early age, so that they are ready to be developed in various sports, to achieve high achievements, both at the regional, national and international levels. The development of early age sports achievements can be done systematically. Therefore, proper breeding of prospective athletes is done from an early age (Saputri, 2013).

Founding in sports clubs includes (1) administrators, (2) athletes, (3) coaches and referees and (4) training, matches and competitions. Sports clubs must have a clear background and badminton founding plan for their athletes. Not only how they were standing, but they have a planned program to advance their athletes. The coach's position in carrying out his coaching program still faces many obstacles and needs to get attention (Arin Triyasari, 2016).

High achievement is determined by many factors, including the quality of coaches, the quality of founding programs, equipment, and supporting facilities, support from the government, sponsors and parents, as well as talent of the athlete's itself. High achievement is

the result of a series of training processes that are carried out systematically and methodically. A systematic and methodical founding program if talented athletes in certain sports do not support it, the achievements that will be achieved by athletes will not be optimal (Wicaksono, 2010).

The development process by the age calculation, the peak performance of badminton can be achieved around the age of 18 to 23 years, and the beginning of exercise training at the age of 10 to 11 (Bompa, 2009). It means that for achievements in the badminton, early age nurseries must be carried out in a consistent, continuous, systematic, efficient and integrated manner. For this reason, it is necessary to introduce the children to the badminton exercise since their early age to spur the development of their organs, and with a persuasive approach, these early children can be interested in becoming athletes.

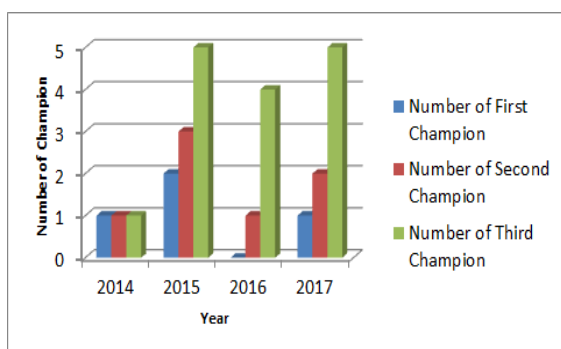
Some coaches in Semarang City who do not have a trainer certificate, this is evidenced by the results of observations conducted in the field where out of 27 badminton clubs there were only 10 badminton clubs whose coaches had a trainer certificate, whereas for the provision of training a coach was required to have coach certificate as a guide to train the right one. Most of the trainers in Semarang City came from former athletes recruited by club administrators without any selection (interview results). Coaches play an important role in the progress of athletes in a club. Therefore a club should have its criteria in recruiting coaches, to get a professional coach.

Based on the above background it was necessary to research the evaluation of the founding program for badminton clubs aged 10-11 years Semarang City as a forum for badminton sports developers in Indonesia, especially in the Semarang City.

According to Hariono (2005), the development of early age sports achievements can be carried out systematically. Therefore, prospective athlete breeding was right to be done from an early age (children). Thus, the appropriate group used as objects of problem and guidance were early age badminton (children) in Semarang city who were aged of 10 -11 years. In

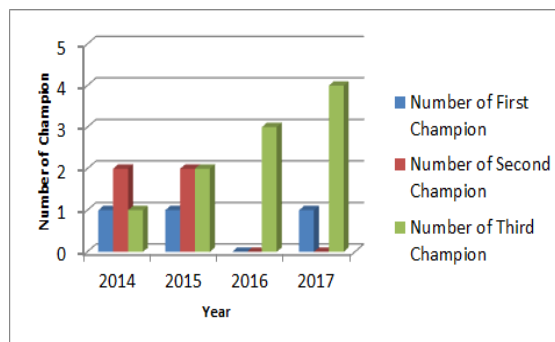
this age, they were on their golden age to lay down the basics of motion skills. The golden age of children is grouped into two, namely: (1) playing age, is a lower class group (6 to 8 years old) and (2) the age of developing sports skills, is in the upper class (9 to 11 years). Thus the process of achievement sports development must be started at an early age.

The branch manager of Persatuan Bulutangkis Seluruh Indonesia (PBSI) in Semarang City in developing and improving the performance of badminton sports supported by the badminton club (PB) in the Semarang City. 27 badminton clubs grow and develop in the Semarang City, but there were three clubs that had good achievements aged 10-11 years, they were PB Pendowo, PB Sehat and PB Hamas. The three clubs had excellent achievements. Every time there was a championship at both City and Provincial levels, namely: USM Walikota, USM Atlas cup, USM Lawang Sewu Cup, and multi-city residency. In Provincial level, there were USM Flypower and Badminton League. In Central Java, there were PORPROV, POPDA, and O2SN. In National level, there were Milo and Sirnas. The three badminton clubs aged 10-11 years in Semarang City dad won in the championship events.



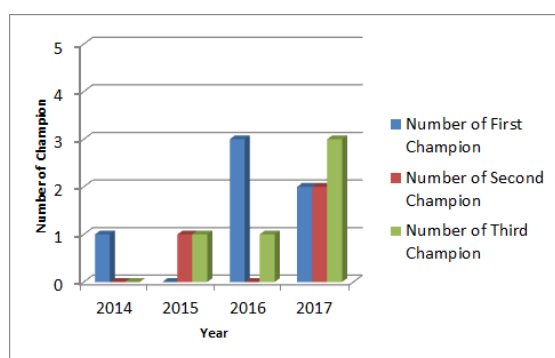
Graphs 1. Athlete Achievement Aged 10-11 Years Achieved by Badminton Club in Semarang City, PB Pendowo

Source: PBSI Semarang City



Graph 2. Athlete Achievement Aged 10-11 Years Achieved by Badminton Club in Semarang City, PB Sehat 2014-2017

Source: PBSI Semarang City



Graph 3. Athlete Achievement Aged 10-11 Years Achieved by Badminton Club in Semarang City, PB Hamas 2014-2017

Source: PBSI Semarang City

From the above explanation, excellent and sustainable funding to achieve achievement was also influenced by many problems. There were many obstacles not only talented athletes and good founding, the problem of sports branches of early age badminton clubs in the Semarang city. In this case, there were needed to improve the performance of early-age badminton athletes in the Semarang city were also inseparable from coaching activities carried out by the *Persatuan Bulutangkis Seluruh Indonesia* (PBSI) in Central Java because founding was very influential in achieving the achievements to promote sports, especially badminton.

This study intends to examine the problem of badminton club development conducted by the *Persatuan Bulutangkis Seluruh Indonesia* (PBSI) in Central Java. So the writer wanted to examine the founding activities carried out by PBSI in Central Java province to advance the achievements of

badminton athletes in Semarang City. Finally, the writer researched with the title "The Evaluation of the Founding Program of Badminton Clubs Aged 10-11 Years in Semarang City". By applying the founding program functions well, it was expected that badminton performance would be better and with the management of PBSI organization properly, PBSI will undoubtedly be able to produce athletes who have won in every badminton championship event in the level of regional, national and international.

METHODS

The qualitative approach used in this study was the evaluation of the founding program with the Countenance Evaluation Model (Stake) in terms of the antecedents/context, transaction/process and outcomes stages, which means obtaining the accurate and the objective information and comparing what had been achieved from founding badminton club aged 10-11 years in Semarang city and what should be achieved by them.

The main objective of this study was to describe a situation about the evaluation of the founding program for badminton clubs aged 10-11 years in Semarang City. The location of the study was PB. Pendowo, PB. Sehat, and PB. Hamas. They were located in the Semarang city, as a place for the implementation of badminton founding. Place selection was based on rational considerations and practical considerations.

In the research evaluation, the writer examined the condition of the object naturally so that the data analysis that is used as a qualitative research method. Qualitative research includes the naturalistic flow that examined the condition of objects naturally without being given treatment, in contrast to the flow of quantitative research that gives treatment to the object (Sugiyono, 2010).

This study focused on examining the problem of the evaluation of the founding program of badminton clubs aged 10-11 years in Semarang city as the place of implementation;

there were PB Pendowo, PB Sehat, and PB Hamas.

The source of the research data was sourced from informants; there were administrators, coaches, athletes, parents of athletes. The data sources were also from the analysis of observation sheets, video recordings or photos of the exercise implementation process, the facilities and infrastructure used in the training and document analysis include the data files owned by the management and coaches in the form of articles of association and training programs as well as notes from administrators and other documents that can provide information about the training program for badminton clubs in Semarang city.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of the founding program for badminton clubs aged 10-11 years in the Semarang city in research on antecedent evaluation including aspects of background, founding program, availability and feasibility of facilities and infrastructure, availability of human resources, support from the government and the community coach status system, athlete acceptance system for founding what PB does. Pendowo, PB. Sehat, and PB. Hamas.

Based on the data that writer found in the field regarding the background of the establishment of PBSI, Semarang city was supported by the background of the founding of the club in Semarang city which had 27 clubs in advancing the tournament in Semarang city, training and fostering athletes to get the maximum achievement.

Based on the results of the interviews related to the background of the PB. Pendowo, PB Sehat and PB Hamas were to advance dissemination, especially athletes of early age in Semarang city and foster athletes to obtain maximum performance. The background of the club became the most important and fundamental, clear and directional, the goals of the club will be achieved (Azis, 2015).

The implementation of a sports founding includes several components, and they were the

selection of talented athletes, nurseries, well-planned training programs and activities, adequate infrastructure and infrastructure, coaches and good organizations (Zulmi, 2012).

Well-planned training was an important factor in advancing athletes in Semarang city. PBSI of Semarang city had several athletes founding plans aged 11-10 years in Semarang city. Procurement of championship events between clubs in Semarang city was to measure the athlete's ability, sending athletes to compete at the regional, provincial and national levels.

PB. Pendowo, PB. Sehat, and PB. Hamas focused on planning development at the age of 11-11 years, which was mentally carried out through friend-match training with other clubs to shape the athlete's mentality and provide own founding as one of the main strategies.

Facilities and infrastructure were the factors that support the success of badminton founding that affect the achievements of athletes in founding. Complete and good infrastructure and facilities will provide convenience and comfort in founding or competing for PB facilities and infrastructure. PB. Pendowo, PB. Sehat and PB. Hamas has been right because it was supported by other supporting facilities with the availability of facilities and infrastructure which were complete and suitable for the use so athletes will feel comfortable in founding. Athletes will feel motivated during the founding. The complete facilities and infrastructure will also facilitate the coaches. For every effort to improve achievement as the main objective of sports founding, which must be available for every effort to increase achievement as the main objective of sports coaching. Following the SKN Law No. 3 article 1 paragraph 20-21 of 2005, sports infrastructure is a place or space including the environment used for sports activities.

Supports from the government in the form of funds or money were only for athletes who excel. The outstanding athletes were expected to collect a charter to get coaching money from the *DIASPORA*. The amount of founding money also depends on the acquisition of a charter from each athlete. Community support for athletes aged 10-11 years in Semarang city is quite good. Many

people watch during the match. Many of them were supporters for athletes in Semarang city.

One of the most fundamental strategies as the effort to realize Indonesia's human resources, especially in the sports was to focus the attention and orientation on sports development as early as possible, by the developing of sports for the young generation from an early age (Lilik, 2007). From the role of existing human resources, it is better than the human resources involved in a sport, the better the achievements will be obtained, human resource availability in PB. Pendowo was quite a lot and potential. Human resource availability in PB. Sehat was enough, but the lack was on the academic and the economic problem of the athlete's family. Last was the availability of the human resource in PB. Hamas was entirely available to athletes.

One of the criteria for being a coach at the club as they should have the dedication to train, the coach in PB. Pendowo was a former athlete who had a coaching certificate and trains athletes who excel. The head coach and assistant coach also had a coaching certificate so that athletes have more achievements, likewise the coaches in PB. Sehat, head coaches have a certificate of the trainer, and the assistant does not have a trainer certificate. PB. Hamas had a trainer certificate and had an assistant coach from his former club. Andi Situmorang (2012) suggested that a coach must also be able to mentally develop the character of the athlete. Some ways of approaching were carried out in realizing the program, which was usually done as a peculiarity of someone or the coach itself. Coach status process was only through direct appointment by the club manager in Semarang city. Besides that, Harsono (2004) suggested that there were three things that support the success of a coach: (1) Educational background in sciences that are firmly related to sports. (2) Sports experience, both as an athlete and as a coach. (3) Motivation to always enrich themselves with science, the latest in sports.

The maximum achievement was starting with the selection of athletes; the acceptance must put forward more than several variables that were done carefully and accurately. Some variables in

the selection of athletes include age, a potential (talent), body posture, and biometric components. If all of these variables were already owned by athletes and prospective athletes, then it is likely that they will pass the initial selection stage as material for the next selection. Perseverance in practice was always instilled to maintain the mentality of athletes in undergoing founding at the club. The process of receiving athletes by PB. Pendowo, PB. Sehat and PB. Hamas did not select the athletes only with the criteria and the existence of certain conditions. According to Jemmie Akbar (2006), a good athlete must have several conditions including physical condition, both strong motivation, adequate emotions, sufficient intelligence, personality by the sports branch.

Transaction evaluation (process) itself includes several aspects; they were founding programs, coordination and welfare of badminton supporters who excel at the age of 10-11 years Semarang city. The first evaluation of the transaction was about the founding program implemented by the coach.

The founding program carried out by PB. Pendowo, PB. Sehat and PB. Hamas has not been based on the standard training program provided by the board.

Coordination was an internal information system that becomes a necessity in an organization. Coordination activities need to be carried out by an organization to ensure the smooth running of an activity or program, and this was a need which to be done in order to avoid miscommunication problems. PBSI of Semarang government always communicates with relevant parties in the founding of athletes of the early age badminton clubs in Semarang city such as the KONI of Central Java province, coaches, athletes, and parents of athletes have gone well, so there was no difficulty with coordination. Moreover, the three clubs in Semarang city had run well in the coordination.

Welfare was one of the success factors of good achievement development, so the welfare of the management, coaches, and athletes and supporting staff needs to be improved both

regarding the number and time of admission in PB Pendowo, PB Sehat and PB Hamas.

This Outcome evaluation included aspects of how successful the 10-11-year-old club was in Semarang city. Based on evaluations that had been carried out on aspects of badminton coaching results in PB Pendowo, PB Sehat and PB Hamas, the athlete's achievements had experienced improvement as evidenced by the achievement of the champions of their athletes from 2014 to 2017.

CONCLUSION

Antecedent, the background of the implementation of the founding of badminton clubs in the Semarang city to advance athletes aged 10-11 years in Semarang city train and coach athletes to get maximum performance.

Transaction (process), the formation of badminton athletes aged 10-11 years in PB. Pendowo, PB. Sehat and PB. Hamas aspects of the founding program were not in accordance with the standards at the club. Coordination has gone well, only the welfare provided is not good enough.

The outcome of badminton coaching in PB. Pendowo, PB. Sehat and PB. Hamas experienced a significant increase in achievement; this was evidenced by the acquisition of champions of athletes who have increased from 2014, 2015, 2016 until the last of 2017 this can be seen in the background of the problem.

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