

Evaluation of Pencak Silat Sports Achievement Coaching Program at Naga Hitam College in Semarang City

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Abstract

Pencak Silat Naga Hitam college is located in Semarang, the athletes come from the elementary, juniorhigh school and senior levels, however athletes rarely included PPLOP of Central Java, whereas this college has long been established and formed. The adultlevel of this college has also minimum achievement from several competitions that have been followed. The TGR art number, athletes from Naga Hitam pencak silat college have never received medals from thechampionships that was followed. The purpose of this research is to: analyze the evaluation of Context, Input, Process and Product of the coaching achievements of the Naga Hitam college performance coaching program in Semarang. The study approach in this research used a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques used were observation, interview and documentation techniques. Data analysis were by means of data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the evaluation of the performance development program of Naga Hitam Semarang pencak silat through evaluation of context, input, process and product can be explained that the management of coaching at the Naga Hitam college in Semarang City has been going well because of a clear vision and mission so that athletes can excel, the program training is carried out quite well, funding, transport is good to support athletes to be able to achieve and seen from the targets achieved by the Semarang City Naga Hitam College as expected in participating in the championship.

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INTRODUCTION

An athlete who can achieve the highest achievement is an athlete who has great talent and gets good coaching gradually and continuously. Coaching is effort, action and activity carried out in an efficient and effective manner to obtain better results. Improving sports achievement needs to be carried out an athlete watching as early as possible through searching and guiding of talents, nurseries, and sports achievement training which is based on science and technology more effectively and improving the quality of sports organizations both at the central and regional levels.

Coaching of achievement in stages has important implications in the importance of evaluations that must be carried out periodically from the recruitment stage of athlete to the final stages of training program and the achievements reached. Achieving good sports coaching requires a forum or organization that can coach athletes become qualified athletes. Supporting facilities and infrastructure also greatly influence the development of athletes so that sports coaching can be carried out properly with systematic and continuous training.

According to Worthen and Sander in a book written by Suharsimi Arikunto (2009: 2) which states that evaluation is an activity to find something valuable about something, it also includes searching useful information in evaluating the existence of a program, production, procedure, and alternative strategies that is proposed to achieve determined goals. The definition of evaluation according to Ralph Tyler (1950) in (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2013: 3) is a data collection process to determine the extent of what, and what part of education purpose has been achieved, if not, how has not and why, the evaluation process is not it merely measures the extent to which these goals have been achieved, but is used to make decisions.

The implementation of the evaluation of the sports achievement program of pencak silat aims to find facts on the implementation of public policies in the range, which results can be positive or even negative. An evaluation that is carried out professionally will produce objective

findings, namely findings as they are, both data, analysis and conclusions are not manipulated which in turn will benefit policy formulator, policy makers and the public (Eko Putro, 2012: 6).

Pencak silat is the result of ancestors of the Indonesian nation and has been developed from generation to generation to reach the form as seen today (Pandji Oetoyo, 2000: 2). Pencak silat is a traditional Indonesian martial art which is from in Malay culture, and can be found in almost all parts of Indonesia. Each region has its own unique characteristics of movement (Gugun Arif Gunawan, 2007: 8).

One of the pencak silat college in Semarang is Naga Hitam. Naga Hitam it self was previously a kung fu college organization that was built in the Kaliwungu of Kendal Regency in 1969 was led by Sehu Yoan Handoko. One year later, in 1970, the Naga Hitam kung fu college was included into the IPSI membership. In 1971, the Naga Hitam college developed a training are in North Semarang, precisely in the Subokarti building. From then, pencak silat of Naga Hitam college developed in Semarang and its surroundings.

Based on data on the achievements of Naga Hitam college in the last 3 years, it is quite encouraging for children and adolescents. There was even a championship that was followed for children and adolescents at the Widuri Open Championship in Pemalang and received the predicate of general champion and at the YKTC Yogyakarta championship received the predicate of the best fighter, but from the Naga Hitam pencak silat college, the athletes rarely enter PPLOP Central Java, even though the the college has been around for a long time. In addition, for the adult level, there were very few achievements obtained from the several competitions that were followed. In the TGR art number, athletes from the Naga Hitam pencak silat college have not yet received medals from the championships that are being followed.

The CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) model was used in this study. According to researchers, the CIPP model is very appropriate in evaluating Naga Hitam

College, because it can be a reference in future development. Eko Putro Wiyoko (2012: 184) explains that the CIPP model has more advantages than evaluation models, namely it is more comprehensive, because the object of evaluation is not only results but also includes context, input, process and results.

This study will examine: the implementation of achievement coaching program for pencak silat sports in term of context variables, which includes the program background, the objectives of the Naga Hitam pencak silat. The implementation of the Naga Hitam pencak silat achievement coaching program is viewed from the input variable which includes human resources, facilities and infrastructure and funds for the implementation of the achievement coaching program of Naga Hitam Semarang. The implementation of the pencak silat achievement coaching program is viewed from the variable process, which includes the implementation of training programs, the process of coaches and athletes acceptance, and coordination of supporting the coaching achievement of pencak silat at Naga Hitam college. The implementation of the pencak silat sports achievement coaching program is considered from the product variable which includes the results of the development of pencak silat achievements coaching at the Naga Hitam college Semarang.

Lack of achievement and limited infrastructure at Naga Hitam pencak silat make researchers interested in finding out why this happens. The researcher wanted to examine the problem, a phenomenon related to the coaching achievement in the Naga Hitam college Semarang, therefore the researcher was interested in researching the "Evaluation of Pencak Silat Sport Achievement Coaching Program at the Naga Hitam College Semarang".

METHODS

Research Design

The approach in this study used a qualitative approach. The research of evaluation of this coaching program in which the

researcher uses the CIPP model (Context, Input, Process, Product). This CIPP model looks at four dimensions, namely the context dimension, the input dimension, the process dimension and the product dimension. It means to obtain accurate and objective information and to compare what has been achieved from the Naga Hitam pencak silat sports of coaching achievement program with what has actually been achieved based on predetermined standards or goals.

Subjects Research

The informants in this study were administrators, coaches, athletes and athletes' parents. Purpose sampling technique was used for taking research subjects. Purposive sampling technique was taking data sources with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2010: 54). Subjects were selected in qualitative methods emphasize more on the goal of obtaining maximum and accurate information. Research subjects must be able to produce a reliable picture and can represent the real situation. The number of informants in this study amounted to 10 people, consisting of 2 coaches, 1 administrator, 6 athletes and 2 parents of Naga Hitam pencak silat college athletes. This research was conducted at SMP N 2 Ungaran, SMK N 1 Semarang, and Golkar Building which is a training ground for the Naga Hitam pencak silat college in Semarang.

Data Collection

Direct observation (observation), interviews and documentation Techniques were used to obtain primary data in this study. Observations by observing social phenomena in the appropriate category, observing repeatedly and taking notes immediately using tools such as note-taking devices, forms and mechanical observation tools were carried out on administrators, coaches and supporting staff on the pencak silat sport of Naga Hitam Semarang. The interview method in this study the researcher will use in-depth interviews with a question and answer process using the interview instrument guidelines that the researcher has made.

Documents is used in this study, namely data archives owned by the management, trainers in the form of articles of association and household budget (AD / ART), training programs and notes from administrators and other documents that can provide information about coaching at the Naga Hitam Semarang Pencak Silat College.

Techniques Data Analysis

Non-statistical qualitative analysis method was used in this study, where the data reduction component and data presentation are carried out simultaneously with the data collection process. After the data is collected, there are three components of analysis (data reduction, presentation, taking conclusions).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Aspects of the characteristic context of an effective vision must be imagined, desirable, feasible, focused, flexible, and communicable. From the vision made by the result above indicates that the socialization of the vision and mission is still lack because the clarity of the vision and mission is still continuous of order of documentation, it is not sent to the coach manager and athlete, so that they do not know the existence of the it, but in achieving it, coaches and athletes must be included in formulating the vision and mission so that the achievement of the vision and mission program becomes easier.

The aspect input of coaches selection for coaching of Naga Hitam pencak silat college athletes has been carried out objectively. Currently, the existing facilities and infrastructure in the coaching of Naga Hitam pencak silat athletes include of a training building are good and in accordance with national standards, fields used by hundreds of members are spread across five schools and 10 hermitage in Semarang city. Funds obtained from mandatory organizational donations, grants and assistance from IPSI for the development of pencak silat athletes of Naga Hitam college are all managed directly by the Naga Hitam college.

The aspect of process implementing the training program in the coaching of the Naga Hitam pencak silat athletes is not good but can be categorized as poor because there is a planned training program but not accompanied by a complete training component. Consumption in the coaching process has been regulated by the trainer, but during the training process there is no consumption. unless the athlete is participating in the championship, the management has prepared consumption. Transportation in the training of the Naga Hitam college pencak silat athletes is said to be not good because the Naga Hitam college of Semarang City does not provide transportation, namely shuttle vehicles. Naga Hitam college administrators always coordinate with related parties in the development of Naga Hitam college management athletes such as coaches, athletes and parents / guardians of athletes that have gone well so that there are no difficulties related to coordination.

Product aspects of the achievements of the Naga Hitam pencak silat college athletes are quite well even though in the aspect of their development there are still many shortcomings such as limited fund in Naga Hitam college, limited honoraria given to athletes, the factors of poor training programs because they are not accompanied by training components, the consumption factor is not good in its distribution, the evaluation factor is not implemented well.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion regarding the evaluation of the performance development program of the Naga Hitam Semarang pencak silat performance through evaluation of context, input, process and product, it can be explained that the management of coaching in the Naga Hitam pencak silat college of Semarang City has been going quite well because of a clear vision and mission so that athletes can get achievement, the training program is run quite well, funding, transportation is good to support athletes to be able to achieve and seen from the targets achieved by the Naga Hitam College of

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