

Evaluation of West Sulawesi Provincial Sports Achievement Coaching After National Sports Week XX

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Abstract

The problem in this study is the lack of sports achievements in the national arena, three PON events behind West Sulawesi have always been the key players in obtaining medals. This study aims to 1) evaluate the human resources of coaches and athletes after PON XX, 2) evaluate sports coaching programs, 3) evaluate sports infrastructure as a support for achievement coaching, 4) evaluate the allocation of funding for sports achievement coaching in West Sulawesi after PON XX.5) evaluate the management of KONI South Sulawesi in its function as a sports achievement coaching institution. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a countenance evaluation model from Robert E. Stake, with antecedent, transaction and outcome stages. The subjects in the study were the KONI Management of West Sulawesi Province, coaches, athletes and the West Sulawesi Youth and Sports Office. Through observation, interview and documentation approaches, data validity using Triangulation, data analysis models used in research are data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. The results of the evaluation research on West Sulawesi sports achievement coaching after PON XX include: 1) the human resources of coaches and athletes in the process of coaching West Sulawesi sports achievements after PON XX in the medium category, 2) the West Sulawesi sports achievement coaching program after PON XX in the medium category, 3) infrastructure facilities in the process of coaching West Sulawesi sports achievements after PON XX are still not good, 4) funding during the post-PON XX training centering process is still not good, 5) related administrators in coaching sports achievements in West Sulawesi after PON XX are in the medium category. Conclusion: Sports achievement development in West Sulawesi has not run well after PON Papua XX, as for the suggestions that researchers can give, namely the West Sulawesi Provincial Government pays more attention to improving infrastructure and funding facilities, for the West Sulawesi Provincial KONI management should pay more attention directly to the obstacles when coaching achievements in each sport.

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INTRODUCTION

Sports coaching is an effort that has been carried out systematically with the aim of obtaining maximum results, in sports coaching there are stages of the process that need to be considered such as direct monitoring observation (Soan, 2020). Coaching is expected to maximize the training process to form sports in the region, coupled with maximizing a routine championship every year (Hermawan raharjo et al., 2019). As in research "*An analysis of National Football League coaching trees and the network they comprise*" said that the urgency of coaching coach development Mc Cullick develops the concept of coaching through monitoring whose essence is the relationship between a more experienced person and someone who wants to be fostered for joint career development in research (Wijaya, 2022). The dynamic nature of the competitive environment makes it difficult as for efforts to maximize for individuals or teams as targets move throughout training sessions or across seasons, there is a need for an appropriate way to take the coaching process (Hodges & Lohse, 2022).

The dynamic nature of the competitive environment makes it difficult as for efforts to maximize for individuals or teams as targets move throughout training sessions or across seasons, there is a need for an appropriate way to take the coaching process (Gunawan Hutapea, 2020). PON is proven to increase the spirit of nationalism and the spirit of togetherness so that conflicts between fellow nation's children slowly disappear (Indrawan et al., n.d.). National Sports Week is a sports event in Indonesia that has been held every 4 years, as for its history it was first held in Solo City, Central Java in 1984 until PON XX which was held in Papua in 2021, each province has the right to take part in the sports event to be able to show the excellence of sports from each province if it passes the qualification called Prapon (Intan ayu, 2022). The problems that occur in the process of sports development in West Sulawesi Province can be seen from the lack of achievements in the national arena by referring to PON PAPUA XX West Sulawesi Province can only be in the position of key leaders in the standings. Plus it can

only send 8 sports plus the initial study, researchers found data that was considered important that at the time the selection and recruitment process was carried out independently by sports observers such as coaches by socializing the sports selection schedule intended for players aged 17 years and under (U17) who are domiciled in West Sulawesi Province. Being a dilemmatic point according to researchers is that most of those who take part in the selection are students who are less active in training, in other words, not following the coaching process from an early age. So the empirical point of view is certainly very related in terms of coaching achievements that are far from ideal, so it is very important to research the evaluation of sports coaching in West Sulawesi Province, especially during post-PON Papua XX coaching.

The importance of evaluation in research to determine the conditions that occur and efforts to resolve or show conditions through inductive nature by means of observation analysis, interviews and documentation that are expected to produce prevention strategies for situations that are not good can later be resolved as well as possible (Emery & Pasanen, 2019). Evaluate and develop an understanding of how and why complex programs and policies succeed or not as a step of assessing the success or failure of an object (Stoszkowski et al., 2022). Evaluation of a process step determines the results that have been achieved by several planned activities to support the achievement of objectives (Falaahudin, 2013). Program evaluation is very important to identify the objectives of the program to be evaluated, analyze the problem, measure the extent of the rate of change that occurs, determine whether the changes that have been observed have an impact or not, and as a determinant of indicators of an impact produced (Ugi Nugraha, 2019). Program evaluation generates questions that reflect the interests and concerns of the stakeholders involved in the particular evaluation process (Widiawati, 2019).

METHODS

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach using the countenance evaluation model from Robert E. Stake which is seen in the form of (antecedent or input, transaction or process, and outcome or output) in three dimensions, namely 1) antecedent in the form of the availability of human resources of coaches and athletes, program planning, the feasibility of infrastructure, funding, availability of management. 2) transactions in the form of trainer standards and selection processes, implementation of training programs, use of infrastructure facilities, use of funds, and coordination of management. 3) in the form of coach performance and athlete standards, program success benchmarks, utilization of infrastructure, utilization of funds, and performance of KONI West Sulawesi management. Data collection techniques in this study using (observation), (interview), (documentation), completed in the form of train regulation. Primary data collected by observation and interview techniques are related to the focus of the study. The sources of data in this study are: informants Coach 9 people, Athletes 13 people, Management of KONI SULBAR 4 people, West Sulawesi Provincial Government 2 people, Facilities and supporting documents. The instrument used to obtain data on the performance development program of West Sulawesi Province after PON XX. The data sources used in this study were obtained from all cutting holders involved in achievement coaching which include: 1) person (management of KONI West Sulawesi, West Sulawesi Provincial Government, coaches and athletes), 2) place (infrastructure and training activities) 3) paper (funding documents, coaches, athletes and infrastructure facilities and others. The data analysis used in this study is qualitative descriptive analysis, meaning to analyze the findings in the field about coaching West Sulawesi sports achievements after PON XX.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research includes three stages, namely: Antecedent, Transaction, and outcome which focus on the human resources of coaches and athletes, training programs, infrastructure, funding, and management of KONI management of West Sulawesi Province.

Antecedent Evaluations

Antecedent evaluation where the indicators are the availability of coach and athlete resources, program planning, availability and feasibility of infrastructure, availability of fund allocation, and availability of KONI SULBAR management to support the development of West Sulawesi sports achievements after PON XX.

Availability of Coaches and Athletes

Human resources owned by a region have the most important position in coaching achievements because the basic capital for improving sports achievements is in the form of human resource components in the field of sports, namely athletes, coaches, and administrators (Laksana et al., 2017). As for the findings of researchers The availability of coaches and athletes, for human resources athletes and coaches quite a lot while some Cabor still do not have qualification standards as coaches plus coaches who are less active in undergoing coaching for athletes. As for athletes, they have a lot of potential and human resources, although there are some athletes who lack athletes.

Program Planning

Training program planning is a prediction process based on experience and scientific knowledge aimed at organizing training tasks and recovery processes rationally, systematically, and sequentially to achieve performance goals at a certain time this process is determined in the form of athlete profiles (training and competition experience), training context, and task requirements to be performed (Roy et al., 2018). As for the findings of the researcher, the evaluation of post-PON XX exercise program planning is considered in the moderate category

and needs to be improved. However, there are some notes for coaches in making training programs, it is hoped that they will be able to plan programs that suit the needs of long, medium, and short-term programs and can adjust to the limited conditions of West Sulawesi such as facilities and for athletes programs that are well planned.

Availability and Feasibility of Infrastructure

The availability and service of sports facilities can be one the important aspects that should not be underestimated in managing sports infrastructure. Facilities that are not properly maintained greatly affect the conditions of play or training in athletes plus facilities that are not good tend to be misused the effects of facilities that are less clean, or not properly maintained. If the infrastructure is in a good category, the resulting impact can be many such as improving the quality of athlete training (Yim et al., 2018). Based on the findings of researchers, the availability and feasibility of post-PON XX infrastructure facilities are considered in the category of poor and the need for national standard development and maintenance of existing facilities. Plus the existing training equipment still needs to be added and has a good standard of use to support the course of exercise. The quality of the existing field is not good and the need for improvement so that the training program can run optimally. The condition of existing infrastructure facilities is expected by the West Sulawesi Provincial Government to cooperate with KONI West Sulawesi or the coaching branch in fixing and maintaining existing infrastructure facilities to support the running of sports coaching programs. It is undeniable that sports facilities as one of the supports for increasing achievement.

Availability of funds

The availability of funding for sports plays a decisive role in sustainability such as facilities, organizational management, and running training programs, sports organizations have autonomy in managing money given to any party that is not binding including money for activities and operational costs (Rafoss & Troelsen, 2010). The findings of researchers on the availability of funds

after PON XX are considered still not good and it is very necessary for the certainty of sufficient fixed funds in carrying out performance coaching sourced from the West Sulawesi Provincial APBD because in South Sulawesi it is still difficult to find sponsors and if there is a late disbursement (stagnant) it will affect the performance coaching that has been arranged by the coach.

Administrator Availability

KONI as a structured container combines a number of people who work together to achieve certain goals based on the mechanism of work and division of functions. The role of KONI management is very decisive in achieving organizational goals depending on the management that regulates, controls, and compiles it if it works optimally, what will be produced is good if vice versa, the results to be achieved will be bad (Ayu et al., 2021). The findings of researchers the availability of KONI SULBAR management after PON XX is considered still not good and there needs to be improvements for management, a good management structure will minimize the possibility of concurrent positions in implementation, the availability of management must meet its scientific discipline so that management runs smoothly according to their respective duties, not only focusing on core management or those who have capacity.

Transaction Evaluation

Coach Standards and Athlete Selection Process

Coach requirement standards are very important in looking at coach education and training because if this is ruled out it can cause confusion about what coaches need to know and its application, to be an effective coach formal education and training have a more positive impact on coaches and athletes compared to informal training (M. Pack et al., 2021). From the findings of the researchers, the standards of coaches and athletes after PON XX are considered in the medium category and need to be improved. The standard the coach has a good training program and coach record to be overall in each sport plus the need for capacity building such as Halmya coach used who graduated from sports

education, reviews and training programs that lead to achievement, for proportional height, talented and potential athletes during selection.

Implementation of Training Program

The implementation of value training programs helps to acquire many new pedagogical strategies that will increase motivation in athletes to arrive at achievements, but given the relatively short duration of the program, the coaches believe that more intervention time will facilitate the implementation of such strategies. In the athlete training program, it is expected that there will be an increase in knowledge and skills possessed as well as being able to identify the values taught in coaching and provide future achievements (Koh et al., 2016). The findings of researchers on the implementation of training programs in West Sulawesi Province after PON XX have not gone well, this is seen that there have been no efforts made in the form of program implementation after PON XX, and coaches and athletes have difficulty in implementing training programs that will be implemented according to plan.

Use of Infrastructure Facilities

The use of adequate sports infrastructure is important for sports participation, as many sports cannot be done without having appropriate sports facilities experts define sports infrastructure as basic facilities, services, and installations that serve sports organizations, sports users, and other community members that provide greater opportunities for everyone to participate in sports for recreation, training, or competitive goals such as achievement (Grima et al., 2017). Based on the findings of researchers, the use of West Sulawesi sports infrastructure after PON XX is concluded that if its use is maximal enough even though it is not enough to meet national standards and limited facilities, of course, from these problems there must be quick steps to make improvements.

Use of Funds

Effective use of sports budgets results in a culture of adequate and efficient maintenance of sports facilities by it, recommending that the government not allow bureaucratic processes to

delay sports budgeting and instead allow private bodies to collaborate with them in the provision of sports facilities (Kayode & Tunrayo, 2022). The findings of researchers found that the use of funds for coaching West Sulawesi sports achievements after PON XX was in the moderate category due to the use of funds in accordance with the budget plan (RAB) and the use of these funds was free but still needed to use transparent and accountable principles.

Coordination of KONI Management of West Sulawesi Province

Coordination plays a supporting role in leadership for sports with the aim of developing sports while stimulating interaction between the actors involved to achieve an active lifestyle and to organize sports programs (van Poppel et al., 2018). The findings regarding the coordination of KONI PROV SULBAR to coaches and athletes and other supporting detectives researchers concluded that the coordination of the management in terms of supporting the process of coaching sports achievements in West Sulawesi Province after PON XX went well, as for noting that the coordination must produce results which can be solutions to increase the need for performance improvement in a region.

Outcome Evaluation

Coach Performance and Athlete Standards

Coaches in their performance often report that informal learning based on daily experiences is considered to have more influence on their development when compared to the actual impact of formal coach education, but formal training is also support for long-term sports (Blackett et al., 2019). The findings of researchers that the performance of coaches and athletes after PON XX is considered in the moderate category and needs to be improved. Performance has made an exercise program but still does not run smoothly (not optimal). Some coaches in West Sulawesi have not carried out their functions properly as coaches by looking at the number of sports data in West Sulawesi as many as 77 sports, seeing the data, researchers argue that if performance coaching really works, coaches should have data

as coaches in the Sports Organization Parent (KONI).

Successful Exercise Program

The success of training programs in sports coaching is very important, the role of communication as a means of conveying ideas, knowledge, and input during the coaching process interpersonal communication processes must be considered, such as face-to-face between senders and recipients of information that can produce interaction or feedback between senders and recipients of messages so that results will be achieved (Nurrachmad, 2020). The results of research on the success of the training program in coaching sports achievements in West Sulawesi Province Post PON XX can be concluded in the medium category, because during the implementation of the training program, there are close to the target of the implementation process at the time of the training trial although not all branches of the coaching program with financial limitations, for the success of the program there is an improvement in physical, technical, tactical, The playing skills of most athletes and some have not reached the target of the training program planning that has been made, there are efforts for improvement even though the implementation has not been seen. Post-PON coaching in sports has never conducted trials so the results cannot be determined.

Utilization of Infrastructure Facilities

The use of sports facilities and equipment that are not right on target can weaken all fields, be it sports achievements, health, and sports industry, and vice versa if the utilization is directed, sports development in an area is able to produce many prestigious young seeds (Esegine Diejomaoh et al., 2015). Based on the findings of researchers on the use of infrastructure facilities for coaching sports achievements in West Sulawesi Province after PON XX, it was concluded that if existing infrastructure facilities are used as well as possible by coaches and athletes in their use, it is also a handicap for researchers that the existing infrastructure facilities are still not of national standard and the need for improvement as an

effort step to maximize the implementation of the training program process in coaching sports achievements that are in West Sulawesi Province.

Utilization of Funds

The use of sports facilities and the management of infrastructure that is right on target then the area will be classified as advanced sports achievements, management patterns are carried out well, for example, there is a cooperation between the government and the private sector in the management of sports facilities and infrastructure (Putra et al., 2020). The findings of the development of sports achievements in West Sulawesi Province after PON XX, researchers concluded that in the use of the existing budget, funds have been used properly and on target, while the shortcomings in the form of existing funds are quite limited because the number of West Sulawesi PAD is small compared to other provinces.

Performance of KONI Management of West Sulawesi Province

The performance of administrators involved in the world of sports is closely related to governance practices that focus on a series of performance drivers, including structure, power, composition, and leadership interaction, but do not specifically adopt a set of governance principles on the performance of sports organizations as a whole (Parent et al., 2018). The results of the performance evaluation of the management after PON XX are considered good and need to be maintained in their performance. However, what is noted is the management of KONI West Sulawesi to compile programs according to the objectives of each member plus the need for performance design to be more directed according to the budget managed.

CONCLUSION

Human resources, coaches and athletes based on the results of antecedent evaluations have been carried out regarding the availability of coaches and athletes, for human resources athletes and coaches input or input has been many, but still

needs to be improved again the quality and potency. Post-PON XX training antecedently, training program planning is considered still lacking because it is less directed and not planned optimally. In transaction, the implementation of the post-PON XX training program is considered to run with the established training program but does not run optimally. The post-PON XX infrastructure of West Sulawesi Province, antecedently, is considered still lacking, the availability of training equipment and the completeness of coaches and athletes is inadequate, plus for the feasibility of the training ground field still requires improvement and procurement. In terms of transactions, it is considered good, the use of existing infrastructure has sought its use for coaches and athletes. In terms of outcomes, it is considered good, the existing infrastructure has been utilized as well and on target, whether used for training, matches, or trials. post-PON XX organization, antecedent, the availability of KONI management of West Sulawesi Province is considered a medium category, due to the lack of active management, control of achievement coaching plus guaranteed funds for the continuity of late coaching.

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