

EVALUATION OF SUPERIOR ATHLETES IN INCREASING SOUTH SUMATERA SPORTS ACHIEVEMENTS

¹I Bagus Endrawan, ²Tjetjep Rohendi Rohidi, ³Sulaiman, ⁴Setya
Rahayu

ABSTRACT--- *Athlete or athlete is someone who wrestles and actively does training to achieve achievements in the chosen branch. Sports achievements are one of the reflections of a nation, sports achievements can make the name of the nation and the country become fragrant in the world so that the dignity of a nation also increases. This study aims to analyze the context of evaluation coaching featured athletes to increase performance in sports South Sumatra. Evaluation research with descriptive method of qualitative using CIPP design. The population of this study is the athletes who can gold medals in PON 2016 West Java as many as nine athletes and technique sampling using total sampling. Data collection techniques using observation, interviews, and documentation. The results showed that the fostering of the Sriwijaya 2020 flagship program to welcome PON 2020 in Papua was athletes who gained achievements or had control in the 2016 West Java PON namely Athletics, Shooting and Fencing which formed the foundation of the Sriwijaya 2020 flagship program with the encouragement of the government through KONI South Sumatra. The results of the study are useful for recommendations for KONI, South Sumatra Province, Trainers, and Stakeholders to focus more on developing training and training programs.*

Keywords--- *Sports Development of South Sumatra, Sports Achievement, Socio-Culture*

I. INTRODUCTION

Sports achievements are one of the reflections of a nation, sports achievements can make the name of the nation and the country become fragrant in the world so that the dignity of a nation also increases. The success of sporting achievements is influenced by many factors, and each factor also influences one another so that it adds to the complexity of achievement and coaching issues. The main program to achieve sports achievements is to get talented athletes, train with competent trainers, supported with adequate facilities and infrastructure, through approaches based on science and technology, and manage healthy and professional organizations.

The achievements of athletes in various sports can be achieved through regular training, improvement of supporting infrastructure, and an increase in quality and experienced trainers. The achievements and quality of athletes in various sports must be improved, so as not to decrease. Achievement in sports is actually something that is visible (observable) and measurable (measurable), meaning that if sports coaching is done with a scientific approach (scientific approach) starting from scouting talent (talent scouting) to the coaching process accompanied by efforts

¹ University of Bina Darma, Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia, bagus.endrawan@binadarma.ac.id

² University of Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia, trrohidi@yahoo.com

³ University of Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia, sulaiman@mail.unnes.ac.id

⁴ University of Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia, setyarahayu@mail.unnes.ac.id

to examine competitors, then it can certainty of success rate (Toho Cholik Mutohir & Ali Maksum, 2007: 3-4). Then the process of coaching and developing sports is a conscious effort carried out systematically to achieve sports goals (National Sports System Law No. 3, 2005). One of the goals of sports is to increase sports performance. Achievement requires early guidance through searching, talent monitoring, nursery, education, and sports training based on science and technology more effectively to improve the quality of sports organizations both at central and regional levels.

The process of fostering and developing sports achievements requires athletes with high potential. So far, South Sumatra has a fairly good quality of Human Resources (HR), as evidenced by some South Sumatra athletes are national training athletes. In welcoming PON 2020 in Papua, South Sumatra continues to improve in improving the achievements to be achieved. This can be seen from the seriousness of the regional government in preparing the flagship athlete program Sriwijaya 2020. The athletes who are said to be superior are athletes who have a good track record of achievement during participating in events. As in the 2016 PON in West Java there were several athletes won medals. These athletes will later become leading athletes in gaining medals at the PON 2020 in Papua. Here is a list of the achievements of athletes who won medals at the 2016 PON in West Java.

Table 1: Achievements of South Sumatra Athletes on PON 2016 JABAR

| GOLD | SILVER | BRONZE |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Shoot (Rahma, Fidela, Ayu). | 1. Paddle (Putri: Yuniarti & Wahyuni) | 1. Martial arts (Agung) |
| 2. Running Athletics 110 M (Putra: Rio) | 2. Chess (Putri: Xena, Alicia, Alivia, Sieta & Sonya) | 2. Squash (Beregu Putri) |
| 3. Running Athletics 400 M (Putri: Srimaya) | 3. Diving (Putri: Pingkan) | 3. Athletics (Putri: Sri) |
| 4. Fencing (Ade, Agista, Ricky, Rully) | 4. Athletics (Putri: Ni Putu & Putra: Jauhari) | 4. Gymnastics (Putra: Fajar) |
| | 5. Fencing (Putra: Ricky) | 5. diving (Putra: Yongki & M. Ridho Putri: Siti & Maryani) |
| | 6. Wrestling (| 6. Shoot (Putra: Akhmad, Putri: Rachma) |
| | 7. Ronald) | 7. weightlifting (Ardiansyah) |
| | | 8. Water polo (beregu Putra & Putri) |
| | | 9. Paddle (Putri: Yuni, Wahyuni, Meri & Evi, Putra: Okta, Luckyus, Sahrin & Suryadi) |

Source: KONI South Sumatra Province

The promotion of leading athletes in South Sumatra should always be increased along with the application of various developments in science and technology in the field of sports. Coaching for top athletes will be very good if done systematically and continuously. The aim is that the superior athlete will continue to be an achievement for an area.

Based on an interview with Drs. Syamsu Ramel, M. Kes, as Deputy Chairperson of the KONI SUMSEL Binpres on Monday, January 28, 2018, at the KONI SUMSEL Office, he explained that "in preparing for the achievements of the PON 2020 in Papua, KONI SUMSEL made the Sriwijaya 2020 program the selection of athletes and coaches has met the criteria and can excel at the national level and other championships to be fostered in the training program of the Sriwijaya sports persuasion 2020. This program was created to prepare leading SUMSEL athletes to get better

achievements. Sriwijaya 2020 will be filled by top athletes who have been filtered and seen their track record at the 2016 PON in JABAR last. Later, these top athletes will be prioritized to gain medals ".

The promotion of superior athletes in achieving maximum achievements will have a positive impact on the development of an area. Indirectly will increase the potential of human resources as well. Also it will provide a socio-cultural effect that is good for the wider community, especially the people of South Sumatra. SUMSEL which is located in the southern part of the island of Sumatra has a variety of cultures. The culture of South Sumatra is influenced by Malay culture and relics of the Sriwijaya kingdom. SUMSEL's cultural treasures include traditional houses, traditional clothes, traditional dances and various types of special food of South Sumatra. As one of the developing provinces, South Sumatra has socio-cultural potential that must be developed and published. Through this sporting achievement it is hoped that the socio-cultural potential can be developed. Because with South Sumatra sports achievements that continue to increase will be able to have a positive impact on an area and indirectly the culture of an area will also be lifted. Therefore, the role of the local government is very important to improve sports performance. Because sport is not only a matter of achievement but also concerns the prestige of regional self-esteem even the Nation. Therefore we need good management in fostering sporting achievements in South Sumatra.

The progress of the development of the times certainly greatly influences the culture that exists at this time, people who used to know and maintain traditional sports as daily sports but as cultural development and many emerging new and more modern sports make sports that used to be less desirable, with It is hoped that the emergence of seeds of superior athletes owned by South Sumatra which aims to multiply the socio-cultural potential in South Sumatra with the achievements generated by leading athletes in national and international sports.

II. THEORY REVIEW

II.I. Sports Achievement

Achievement sports are sports activities that are carried out and managed professionally to obtain optimal achievements in sport branches is achievement sports. Sportsmen or athletes who pursue sports to achieve good achievements at the regional, national and international levels, are required to have fitness and must have skills in sports that are better than the average non-athlete (Husdarta, 2010: 149).

II.II. Athlete Achievements

Athlete achievement is always related to achievement motivation because motives are the motors and impulses of humans to act and do something. According to several personality studies, one of the characteristics that determine an athlete's success is the high need for achievement (Cox, 2002: 25). This need is known as achievement motivation. This is because, every human being basically does something, after all there is a push by a certain motivation.

II.III. Evaluation

Understanding evaluation according to (Arikunto 2009: 1) views evaluation as a process of determining the results achieved by several activities planned to support the achievement of objectives. Another definition put forward by Worthen and Sanders (1973, in Anderson 1971 in Arikunto, 2009: 1) says that evaluation is the activity of looking for something valuable about something in searching for something, also includes finding useful information in assessing the existence of a program, production, procedures, as well as alternative strategies proposed to achieve the stated

goals.

Evaluation is a process or activity of selecting, collecting, analyzing and presenting information that can be used as a basis for decision making and subsequent programming.

Stufflebeam (2003: 9) states that:

"Evaluation is a systematic investigation of the value of a program or other devalued"

Evaluation is a systematic investigation of the value of a program. Furthermore, Stufflebeam (2003: 10) also states that:

"Evaluation is the process of delineating, and providing descriptive and judgmental information about the worth and merit of some object's goals, design, implementation, and impact to guide decision making, serve needs for accountability, and promote understanding of the involved phenomena".

II.IV. Purpose of Program Evaluation

Every activity carried out has a specific purpose, as well as evaluation. According to Suharsimi Arikunto and Cepi (2009:18), the purpose of holding a program evaluation is to find out the achievement of program objectives, the evaluation objectives are general goals and special objectives. General objectives are directed at the program as a whole while specific objectives are more focused on each component.

II.V. The CIPP model

In this study, researchers will use an evaluation of the CIPP model developed by Stufflebeam because the CIPP model is an evaluation model for a system. Arikunto and Cepi (2009: 45) state that the CIPP model is an evaluation model that views programs that are evaluated as a system.

Stufflebeam (2003: 2) states that:

"The CIPP model is a comprehensive framework for guiding formative and summative evaluations of projects, programs, personnel, products, institutions, and systems".

Model CIPP is work that a comprehensive framework to guide the formative and summative evaluation in a project, program, personnel, products, institutions, and a system.

According to Djudju (2008: 54) states that context evaluation presents data about the reasons for setting program goals and priority objectives. This evaluation explains relevant environmental conditions, describes existing and desired conditions in the environment, and identifies unmet needs and opportunities that have not been utilized. Meanwhile, according to Stufflebeam (2003: 2) states:

"Context evaluations assess needs, problems, assets, and opportunities to help decision-makers define goals and priorities and help the broader group of users judge goals, priorities, and outcomes".

II.VI. The Nature of Coaching

Coaching is one of the most important elements in creating athletes who excel. With the coaching, athletes will be guided and directed towards the goals they want to achieve. Coaching is also a method used to improve the quality of work systems that will be achieved better and maximum. According to Law No. 03 of 2005 concerning Sports (Article 27, paragraph 1) Development and development of sports achievements are carried out and directed to achieve sports achievements at the regional, national and international levels.

Maximum achievement can be achieved by programmable, directed and continuous coaching and supported by adequate support. And in achieving the optimal athlete's peak performance, intensive or continuous training is also needed and sometimes it causes boredom. If that happens it will decrease the achievement achieved, for that the need for prevention by planning and doing exercises that vary. Intensive training does not necessarily guarantee an increase in achievement, training is carried out intensively and is carried out with quality and quality.

According to Ghazali (2015), the coaching stage is divided into three levels, while the three levels can be described in a coaching pyramid, as shown below:



Figure 1: Pyramid of the Athlete Breeding Stage

(Source: Ghazali, 2015)

II.VII. Coaching Achievement Sports

Building sports coaching nationally requires time and structuring an integrated system. The government, in this case, is the Ministry of Youth and Sports cannot work alone without synergy with other institutions related to the development of the national sports system. Structuring sports achievement must start from sports problems in the community which is expected to bring up potential athletes' seeds and this will be obtained in sportsmen who start from school age. Therefore the arrangement must be carried out in an integrated and tiered manner so that the results achieved are very optimal products.

Coaching and development of sports achievements are carried out and directed to achieve sports achievements at the regional, national and international levels. Coaching is carried out by the parent organization of sports branches both at the regional level and at the central level. Coaching is carried out by the parent organization of sports branches both regional and central (Law number 3, 2005).

Efforts to improve sports achievements need to continue to be carried out by fostering athletes themselves through talent search and monitoring, nursery, education and training for achievement sports based on science and technology in a planned, tiered, and sustainable manner with the support of sports science and technology (Law number 3, 2005 article 20).

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

This research uses an evaluation research approach (evaluation research) with Daniel Stufflebeam's CIPP (Context, Input, Process, and Product) evaluation model (2003: 2). The phenomena revealed in this study are empirically symptomatic and at the same time the observed phenomena are interpreted and given meaning. the system. This design was chosen because CIPP is a program evaluation model that covers all components of the

leading athlete coaching system in South Sumatra so that the evaluation results can provide information about the strengths and strengths of each component.

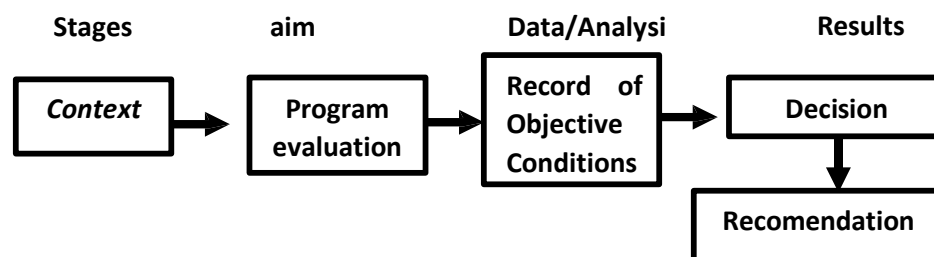


Figure 3: Design Evaluation of the CIPP Model

Sources: Daniel L. Stufflebeam and Chris LS Coryn, (2014)

The evaluation research design is presented so that the focus of the stage of research conducted can be clearly explained. The design of the study illustrates the flow of an implementation of the evaluation on each component of the evaluation and describes the evaluation process of each component.

After starting by setting evaluation criteria based on a legal basis and theoretical study. Furthermore, data collection was performed on each evaluation component. Data that is not by following the criteria is deepened by conducting interviews to find out the causes and basic reasons and obstacles in achieving the criteria. Then the assessment and decision making of each component being evaluated is carried out. The results of the analysis and decision making are then used as a foundation to improve each component of the program and improve and provide decisions on program implementation.

IV. EVALUATION DISCUSSION CONTEXT

II.VIII. Government and Community Support

Efforts to empower the participation of the government and the community as well as the business community for fostering achievement sports, both at the national and regional levels cannot be separated from the success of coaching performance or improving the quality of achievement sports. Therefore, the empowerment of sports achievements needs to get attention and care, not only by the coaches of sports and government but in reality the role of the community can help reduce the costs of managing matches, coaching and empowering each branch of achievement sports.

Unfortunately what has been described above has not been fully implicated in South Sumatra, especially in the featured sports. The regional government, which should have been a supporter of the development of sports, still felt very little role. The regional government, in this case, KONI Sum-Cell, prioritizes individual sport branches rather than team sports. This should not happen because both the individual sports and team sports are a unit that must be fostered fully. If this is still ongoing, it is feared that the team sports will gradually lose interest. KONI may still submit individual sports as the flagship sports branch for South Sumatra, but team sports must be nurtured and cared for.

The support of the people of South Sumatra for leading sports is still low. This can be seen from the lack of desire of the people of South Sumatra to watch directly to the field. Compared to the sport of football, the comparison of athletic, fencing and shooting audiences is very far. Even though the existence of community support indirectly affected the funding of the team because the proceeds from ticket sales would help management to get an injection of funds. Basically the favorite sport of the people of South Sumatra is football.

Program Objectives

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has established national directions and policies in the development and development of sports in Law No. 3/2005 (21.22) states: "The Government and Regional Governments shall conduct sports development and guidance by following their authorities and responsibilities. The government carries out sports development and development through the establishment of policies, upgrading/training, coordination, consultation, communication, counseling, guidance, correctional, pioneering, research, testing, competition, facilitation, licensing and supervision".

According to Suhantoro (2003) that now is the time for the Government to take steps to renew and modernize national sports coaching. A kind of revolution that must be carried out; no longer defensive accepting reports just from the parent organization of sports, but more offensive action is needed, so that the Government is active from the problem, nurseries, intensive training, selection of seeds of elite athletes in preparing short and medium-term programs, to meet regional, national commitments, International.

Based on Law No. 3/2005 (21.22) and Suhanto Ro's opinion above, the South Sumatera Province has supported the development and development of sports. The form of support for South Sumatera Province is to establish the Sriwijaya 2020 Program which aims to prepare athletes who have the potential to be fostered in a container, namely Sriwijaya 2020 which will compete in the PON 2020.

Success criteria for context coaching in the indicators of the guidance of the Sriwijaya 2020 flagship program to meet the PON 2020 in Papua are athletes who have achieved or medal in the 2016 West Java PON namely Athletics, Shooting and Fencing which underlie the founding of the Sriwijaya 2020 flagship program with the encouragement of the government through KONI South Sumatra.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the leading sports coaching system in enhancing South Sumatra athlete achievements, it can be concluded as follows: The context of the Sriwijaya 2020 excellent program made to welcome the PON 2020 in Papua are athletes who get achievements or medal in PON West Java 2016 namely Athletics, The shooting and fencing which formed the foundation of the Sriwijaya 2020 flagship program with the government's encouragement through KONI South Sumatra aimed at better achievement than before.

REFERENCES

1. Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2009. Fundamentals of Educational Evaluation. Jakarta: Earth Literacy.

2. Arikunto, Suharsimi and Cepi Safrudin Abdul Jabar. 2009. Educational Program Evaluation. Jakarta. Earth Literacy.
3. Cox RH (2002). Sport Psychology. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies. Inc.
4. Ghazali. 2015. Data Collection and Sports Mapping of the Achievements of Koni Pidie Regency from 2006 to 2012. Journal of Masters in Educational Administration. Volume 3, No. 3, August 2015. ISSN 2302-0180.
5. Husdarta. 2010 Sports History and Philosophy. Bandung: ALFABETA.
6. Soekanto, Soejono. 1990. An Introduction to Sociology. Jakarta. PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
7. Spradley, JP 1997. The Ethnographic Method fi. Translation by Misbah Yulfa Elisabeth. Yogyakarta: PT Tiara Wacana Yogya.
8. Sudjana, Djudju. 2008. Evaluation of Out-of-School Education Programs. Bandung: PT. Teenage Workshop.
9. Suhantoro, 2003. Rebuilding National Sports with Malang Science and Technology Approach. East Java: Seminar paper at Malang State University.
10. Stufflebeam, DL 2003. The CIPP Model for Evaluation, The Article Presented at the 2003 annual Conference of The Oregon Program Evaluators Network (OPEN) 3 October 2003. Taken on September 25, 2017, from <http://www.wmich.edu/evalctr/cippmodel>.
11. Stufflebeam, Daniel L. and Chris LS Coryn. 2014. Evaluation Theory, Models, and Applications. Second Edition. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Arifin, Anwar. 1994. Communication Strategies, A Brief Introduction. Bandung: CV. ARMICO.
12. Tjetjep, RR 2011. Art Research Methodology, Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara.
13. Toho Cholik Mutohir and Ali Maksum. 2007. Sport Development Index. Jakarta: PT. Index.
14. Law No. 3. 2005. About the National Sports System, Jakarta: CV. Main Image.