PROCEEDING









STUDY EVALUATION PROGRAM AS A BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT MODEL SONS

Meirizal Usra Sriwijaya University, Palembang

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and analyze the performance of sports coaching, sports coaching accomplishments analyzing, understanding of the establishment, feedback on activities, implementation of performance sports coaching activities, describe and analyze the successes achieved in the sporting achievements SONS. This study used mixing method approach that combines qualitative and quantitative research. Program evaluation design using CIPP model in terms of the stages context, input, process and product. Research results show that the establishment of the Sriwijaya Sports School (SONS) aims to development the talents and achievements of student athletes who are able to become high achievers. Achievement has yet showed the specificity of sport schools should have high achievement. The research and discussion by researchers produce recommendations related to: (1) The flow of subjects in teacher recruitment SONS, (2) The flow of student recruitment at SONS, (3) The flow of recruitment coach SONS, (4) The flow of the provision of facilities and infrastructure in SONS. Conditions on SONS has arranged with four recommendations mentioned it, researchers recommend management model SONS as product research. The conclusion of this study indicate that the management of the SONS yet manageable so well that the result of fostering less than the maximum. Researchers suggest that the SONS need to work closely with agencies such as the Provincial Department of Education is responsible for managing and implementing academic. Dispora manage and be responsible for infrastructure and finance, Koni responsible for the coaching training.

Keywords: Evaluations Program, Sriwijaya Sports School (SONS)

INTRODUCTION

Precisely in Palembang in South Sumatra has a special sports school called the School of Sports Affairs Sriwijaya (history of the SONS in 2004). Management is administered by the school itself and for the academic management of the duty of Education Department of Education, South Sumatra, it has been held for 6 years. Sports coaching achievement requires a lot of coordination work involving related elements. In sports achievements primary goal to be achieved is the maximum achievement.

Based on observations and facts, there are some gaps such as: (1) the current reality of the new 4 13 branches that have been donated sports athletes to represent South Sumatra on national events, while others are still lagging branch of porovinsi who do not have SKO, (2) has not been sighted achievements in certain sports such as basketball games sports competitions is still inferior to public schools high school level seen in the IBL championship in 2010, (3) there are students who do not have the achievement in one sport but be accepted as a student at SONS, (4) where the students still appear to have an athlete according to election coordinations branch needed (5) the lack of infrastructure support (6) insufficient budget for coaching achievement (7) determination of the sports coach yet through an appropriate selection, (8) lack of frequency tryouts and competitions, (9) lack of concern for local governments to support the promotion and development of sports school Sriwijaya. When the problem is not addressed, then dikhwatirkan sports coaching student achievement level, age at SONS will bring negative impact and not in line with the mandate of the Law Decree 3 of 2005 on National Sport System.

Focus problem in this research is the development of systems performed Schools Sports State Srivijaya and student success in the sport as well as the achievement of human resources involved in efforts to increase student achievement level sport.

Evaluation of the program is a series of activities done on purpose to see the level of success of a program. According Arikunto (2009:16) Program evaluation is a process carried out in order to determine the policy to first consider positive values and benefits of a program, and considering the processes and techniques that have been used to perform pemilaian. Evaluation is an activity that measures and provides an objective and valid values, where some of the benefits of the service that has been achieved based on the purpose of the object that should be given and whether the actual results of the implementation has been effective and efficient.

Departing from the definition above then the evaluation program is a process, explicitly refers to the evaluation of goal achievement while implicit evaluations should compare what has been achieved from the program to what it should be achieved based on the standards set. In the context of the conduct of the program, the criteria in question is the implementation and success criteria for this award are the result or the process itself in the context of decision making. Evaluation can be used to check the success rate of the program related to the program with a "judgment" if the program



continued, suspended, improved, developed, accepted or rejected. Program evaluation is the first s in the supervision, ie collecting the right data in order to proceed with the provision of proper coach as well. Evaluation of the program is very important and useful especially for decision makers.

This study aimed to obtain a comprehensive picture of the process of implementation of program are: 1) To identify and analyze the sports coaching system in the province of South Sumatra. 2) To mendiskripsi and analyze the resources and programs needed in the administration of SONS. 3) To describe and analyze the implementation SONS membinan student athletes. 4) To identify and analyze the success of sports performance achieved by the student athletes SONS. 5) To formulate the model and development management policies in SONS.

METHODS

This study used mixing method approach that combines qualitative and quantitative research. Program evaluation design using CIPP Model (Stufflebeam Daniel's) in terms of the stages of context, input-process and product.

The subjects of this study are directly involved in the activities SONS actively to participate actively. In this study, the respondents or subjects of research are: 1) the board or school administrators, 2) coaches, 3) athletes, teachers, 4). Parents of athletes and related institutions.

Data sources, both primary data and secondary data used in this study were obtained from school administrators that include: 1) Paper: athletes documents, documents coaches, school administration, and other books. 2) Place: the training, facilities and infrastructure. 3) Person: Managers, coaches, athletes, teachers, parents and other supporting personnel.

The data was collected by using certain techniques, based on how well known some data collection are: questionnaires, interviews, observation, documentation and analysis of the contents (Iqbal, 2002:83).

The analysis includes use data, arrange, divide into one unit that can be managed, look for patterns, find what will be reported (Munadir, 1990). Data analysis was carried out following the following steps: data reduction, data presentation, inference and verification In qualitative research, testing the validity of the data according to Lincoln and Guba in Denzin and Yvonna (1994:114), include: (a) credibility (internal validity), (b) transferability (external validation), and (c) dependability (reliability)

DATA AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

Research Data

Data and research findings are revealed by the researcher on this study include everything related to CIPP. Data and research findings obtained are described in the following:.

Context Evaluation

Context evaluations of this study reveal data on: 1). SONS existence in Palembang, 2). SONS factual conditions in Palembang.

Input Evaluation

Input evaluations of this research will reveal data on: 1). SONS human resource, 2). Facilities and infrastructure in the SONS.

Process Evaluation

Process evaluations the revealed performed about: 1) Academic performed 2) performed Field Achievement.

Product Evaluation

Evaluations of the products described in this study include: 1). Results obtained from the academic field, 2). Achievement of performance sports. The following explanatory description of the two components is disclosed on product evaluations.

DISCUSSION

Discussion of Research Findings

Context Evaluation

1) Understanding About Existence SONS in Palembang

In the context of the evaluation of the presence of Incorporation Sriwijaya Sports School with the background SONS establishment. SONS Establishment aims to develop the talents and achievements of students into athletes capable of achievement dicabang sports. The existence of state sports schools Sriwijaya in Palembang already understood by the leadership of the agency as well as existing customers. Basically school sports to foster the establishment of school-aged athletes to improve performance.



School sports in Palembang used as containers to increase achievement for students who excel in sports at school age. This is in line with the wishes of the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenegpora) Andi Mallarangeng asked each province to build or set up a sports school. He said the exercise should be developed at an early age, so it will be a lot of powerful athletes in International arena. The establishment aims to supply the sports school students have talents that can be nurtured into a potential athlete. Schools Sports State coaching accomplishments Srivijaya in Palembang a means students who excel in sports performance training to the maximum

2) State Sports School Factual condition Sriwijaya

Until now SONS been running for 7 years. SONS existence has reached 7 years should have been able to achieve the expectations of a long-term development program. Many experts say that the training exercise conducted between 5-12 years is a long term program. A training program coaching takes 8-10 years to produce peak performance athletes (Bompa, 2000:7). SONS receiving the student athletes to foster open from the start, but the selection of prospective students considering a minimum achievement level of the district, so that the period of 7 years in SONS already should have to be high achievers.

Circumstances that existed at this time has not appeared SONS tangible result of a long-term coaching expectations. Pattern formation and pengelolaaan must be addressed. As a solution from the research will formulate penliti SONS management model that will be described and shown thighs discussion later in this chapter.

Input Evaluation the Research Discussion

Human resources discussed in SONS is divided into two, namely: 1). Human resources related to academic, 2). Human resources related to the field of coaching accomplishments.

1) Human Resources Academic At SONS

Human resources-related fields akdemik the discussion in this study is subject teachers. SONS as a school different from other schools were not on academic implementation. Implementation of the SONS same academic school in general. This means related quality of teachers at SONS no matter if it is determined by the Department of Education.

Information obtained SONS researchers teacher is exemplary teachers and performers. In addition to the input from researchers to take account of the SONS as a school-based sports then qualified subject teachers who become good teachers there who have knowledge of sports related. This is important because students SONS in addition they must learn the academic demands of their burden is great achievement. Time to learn a lot of students is taken over training and competing. These conditions require that subject teachers are able to choose appropriate teaching methods so that the academic achievement of targets can be achieved.

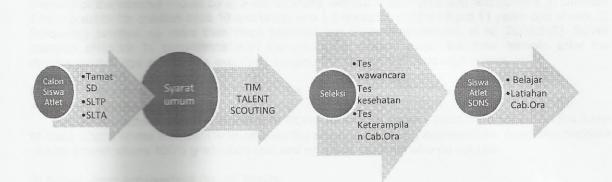
Recruitment of teachers in the subjects that researchers recommended SONS can be seen in Figure as follows:



As a Student Athlete Recruitment, admissions to students who will be in SONS athletes should refer to the relevant sports science talentscouting, thus in the admissions process is not random. The results obtained by the researchers directly or indirectly related to the recruitment of students was appropriate SONS good groove. The flow is good in recruitment is not meant to ensure accuracy in obtaining good quality seed athletes to develop into an elite athlete future regional and national expectations. Information retrieval researchers obtained some irregularities in the admission of students to the criteria SONS ditetepkan. One of the criteria for admission of students in SONS is "students who are performing at least at the district level", it sometimes can not be implemented to its full potential, it is likely not an aberration, but because there are few participants who register but given is empty. Souting Talent actually does not require students to be a candidate for high-achieving athlete, but a student must meet the criteria to be developed to be suitable candidates for future athletes of each sport.



These conditions necessitated a talent scouting team that has good quality, in terms of understanding the science of selection and talent scouting sports sports evidenced by science and technology. Researchers recommend a place in SONS groove in the admissions selection team should be equipped with a team of qualified talent scouting. Flow rekrutman students as athletes in SONS can be seen in the figure below:



Sports Coach Recruitment Branch, is an important kompenen that can not be eliminated in a coaching system. Performed and success of a program depends on the quality and the ability to coach themselves.

Coaches must have ability to plan short-term programs and long-term on a championship and set his team to work toward that goal. Coaches must also have the ability to communicate with a wide network of top level managers to exercise in athletes. Coaches should also be able to take into account the income and human resources available to the program. Other than that a coach should have the right criteria to carry out his duties as a printer prospective elite athletes. Recruitment branch manager at SONS shown in Figure, as below:



Infrastructure availability in SONS

The success of a program especially a sports coaching program is inseparable from the support of the availability of facilities and infrastructure. Harsuki, (2003:101) mentions that the infrastructure resources in a sport divided into two general categories: 1) Resource material, 2) resource facilities. Resource material consists pralatan office administration, tools and resources consist of a sports gym equipment. building athlete), and medical (and The observations and data collection is directly related to the infrastructure in SONS stated that the available facilities and infrastructures are minimal, poorly maintained and available yasng items worn by time. Provision of training equipment is budgeted new school year but adapted to the needs of a very urgent greatly impede the training process. Anticipating these researchers recommended that the provision of facilities and infrastructure should involve external parties such as sponsors. Donations sponsor is required to minimize the limitations of facilities and infrastructure in SONS,

Process Evaluation the Research Discussion

Performed Process Academic Activities

Teaching and learning in SONS is no different with other schools. But because the school is a special school SONS exercise that special treatment in the face of student teachers remain, such as providing an extra hour in the evening, is due in class because students often sleepy enegri run for exercise. The absence of science classes at the high school level due to a predisposition SONS more students choose classes IPS did not want to bother arguing. This situation does not diminish the quality of education in the SONS. Conditions indicate that performed academic illustrated in the learning process carried out well, but the situation would be better if the academic curriculum at the



school sports in general including SONS especially made with consideration of the quality and condition of the students in the school gym.

Performed Fostering Achievement

Performed coaching achievements related to performed SONS exercise program performed on each sport in the SONS. Activity of exercise performed in SONS done in the morning and afternoon. When referring to the principle of training for early childhood that children aged under 10 years: 1) the intensity of the workout should be at a low intensity, without Adaiah pressure and burden, 2) Duration 1 hour practice for children ages 10 and under and 1.5 hours for children aged 11 years and above, 3) Frequency practice no more than three sessions per week (Ambarukmi, et al, 2008:138). SONS exercise program in accordance with the principles already exist, live how trainers offer the development of age appropriate exercises, ranging from junior high, and high school.

Product Evaluations in Research Discussion

1) Academic achievement

Academic achievement for students in SONS be said to be very good for a school on the basis of many sports where a student is taken over the process of training and matches. Academic success can be proven where 100% graduation rate and no grade students who do not ride.

2) Achievement achievement Branch Sports

Academic achievement of good versus SONS apparently not balanced by achievement in sports. Ketercapain student achievement SONS The studies presented in the results are clearly illustrates the lack of effectiveness in the achievement SONS

Alternative Model Management At SONS

Disclosure of factual conditions associated weakness, or excess permaslahan the interest and focus of this study has been evaluated using the CIPP researchers try portrayed and presented a comprehensive and detailed. Improvements in the management of SONS apparently it should have a big emphasis for improvement in the quality of coaching to mancapai clear goals that glorious achievement. Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports the Republic of Indonesia of Number 6 Chapter III of 2009 on "Corporate Governance Institute of Sport" mentions:

(1) Pemerintah daerah provinsi bertanggungjawab dalam mengintegrasikan pelaksanaan, pembinaan, dan pengembangan keolahragaan nasional di daerahnya.

(2) Pemerintah daerah kabupaten/kota bertanggungjawab dalam pelaksanaan pembinaan dan pengembangan keolahragaan nasional di daerahnya.
Pasal 8:

(1) Dalam mengintegrasikan kebijakan, pembinaan, dan pengembangan keolahragaan di daerah provinsi, kabupaten/kota, sebagaimana dimaksudkan pada pasal 7 ayat (1) dan (2), dituangkan ke dalam dokumen pengelolaan kelembagagaan olahraga masing-masing SKPD, yang dikoordinasikan oleh Sekertaris Daerah.

(2) Dalam pelaksanaan kebijakan, pembinanaan, dan pengembangan keolahragaan sebagaimana dimaksud ayat (1) difasilitasi dan dikoordinasikan oleh SKPD yang memiliki tugas dan fungsi di bidang keolahragaan.

The discussion of the results of research that describes the findings in the field regarding SONS and is based in Palembang in South Sumatra with the state to fix the guidance system enables better supported by theory and legislation on sports coaching.

Ideal model of management of the State Sports School Sriwijaya (SONS) is recommended as a solution to offer researchers in improving sports coaching systems in SONS is the result of a qualitative study using CIPP evaluation methods. Data and research results taken into consideration in formulating the ideal model of management in the SONS.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of sports coaching program in the School of Sport Affairs Sriwijaya Palembang can be summed up as follows:

- 1) Context existence SONS are in accordance with the needs of sports coaching student age in South Sumatra, it is based on the background, the program was appropriate, and the purpose of fostering SONS clear.
- 2) Input SONS sports coaching in general does not meet the criteria, such as poorly maintained and lack of sports facilities and infrastructure.
- 3) Process in sports coaching SONS consists of aspects of the implementation of the training program, nutrition, welfare, and coordination among relevant stakeholders did not go well. Just for the implementation of the academic elements SONS been successfully run in accordance with the applicable rules.



4) Product SONS sports coaching in terms of achievement is still far short of expectations, while the product is already well academically as measured by graduation rates and grade increases, while the attention of the government budget is merely routine but still far from ideal.

REFERENCES

Alkin, M. C., & Christie, C. A. (2004). An evaluation theory tree. Evaluation roots: Tracing theorists' views and Influences. Thousand Oaks. CA: Sage Publications Inc..

Andrea, J. Becker., 2009. "It's Not What They Do, It's How They Do It: Athlete Experiences of Great Coaching". Journal of sports science and coaching, volume 4 no. 1. It 1-15.

Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2002. Presedur Penelitian Suatu pendekatan praktek. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. Bompa. 2000. Total training for young champions. Champaign Human Kinetics.

Dirjen Olahraga. 2004. Pedoman Mekanisme Koordinasi Pembinaan Olahraga Kesegaran Jasmani dan Kelembagaan Olahraga. Jakarta: Depdiknas.

Djaali, Puji Mulyono dan Ramly. 2000. Pengukuran Dalam Bidang Pendidikan. Jakarta: PPs UNJ. Farida Yusuf Tayib Napis. 2000. Evaluasi Program. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Harsono. 2004. Perencanaan Program Latihan. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.

Harsuki. 2002. Perkembangan Olahraga Terkini Kajian Para Pakar. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo

Hogan, R. Lance. 2007.: The Historical Development of Program Evaluation: Exploring The Past and Present. Online Journal of Workforce Educational and Development. 2(4): 1-14.

Iqbal Hasan. 2002. Pokok-Pokok Materi Metodologi Penelitian dan Aplikasinya. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.

James Tangkudung. 2006. Kepelatihan Olahraga. Pembinaan Prestasi Olahraga. Jakarta : Cerdas Jaya.

Koni Daerah Istimewa Yokyakarta. 2005. Panduan Pembinaan Olahraga prestasi Koni DIY. Yokyakarta: KONI DIY.

Lutan, Rusli. 2001. Olahraga dan Etika Fair Play. Jakarta: CV. Berdua Satu Tujuan.

Moorhouse, (1997). "Soccer Coaching in the USA and Scotland". International Sports Studies. vol. 24, No. 2. Page 464-475.

Nurhasan. 2001. Tes dan Pengukuran dalam Pendidikan Jasmani. Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Olahraga.

O'She M & Watson G. 2007. Academic learning for sport management students: learning through engaged practice. Asia-Pacific Journal of Cooperative Education. 8(1): 53-65.

Parkhouse, 1991, The management of Sport 'Its Foundation and Application. United States of America: Mosby-Year Book.

PP Republik Indonesia No 16, Pasal 25, 2007 Tentang Keolahragaan.

Prasetyo, Bambang dan Lina Miftahul Jannah. 2005. MetodePenelitian Sosial: Teori dan Aplikasi. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.

Shadiqin. 2002. Makalah Penataran Pelatih Olahraga. KONI Kalsel.

Stufflebeam, D. 2002. CIPP evaluation model checklist . Retrieved August 1, 2004 from http://www.wmich.edu/evalctr/checklists/cippchecklist.htm.

Totok Sumaryanto. 2007. Pendekatan Kuantitatif Dan Kualitatif Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Seni. Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Undang-undang RI Nomor 3 Tahun 2005 tentang Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional.

