

Kerinci District Football Coaching Program Evaluation Innovation: CIPP Model Approach

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ABSTRAK

Pembinaan prestasi merupakan suatu program yang memiliki value tinggi bagi seorang atlet, dengan adanya pembinaan prestasi tersebut dapat meningkatkan kualitas yang dimiliki oleh seorang atlet. Rendahnya prestasi sepakbola Askab PSSI Kerinci terlihat dari perolehan medali Porprov dua periode terakhir (2015 dan 2018) dan Gubernur Cup Jambi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk melakukan evaluasi program pembinaan prestasi cabang olahraga sepakbola di Askab PSSI Kerinci. Jenis penelitian ini yaitu kualitatif menggunakan model CIPP. Sampel daripada penelitian ini yaitu ketua KONI Kabupaten Kerinci, Pengurus Askab PSSI, pelatih dan atlet. Pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi dengan menggunakan teknik analisis model Miles & Huberman. Hasil evaluasi menunjukkan bahwa (1) Aspek context program pembinaan Askab PSSI Kerinci memiliki struktur kepengurusan tertulis yang telah sahkan oleh Asprov PSSI Jambi (2) Aspek input, pelatih memiliki lisensi C AFC dan memiliki program latihan, akan tetapi kelengkapan sarana dan prasarana kurang memadai dan masih di bawah standar yang telah ditetapkan (3) Aspek process, pelaksanaan program latihan sesuai dengan rancangan yang dibuat pelatih tetapi waktu pelaksanaan yang singkat yaitu 2-3 minggu membuat program latihan tidak berjalan dengan efektif (4) Aspek product, mendapatkan juara 2 pada event Pra Porprov 2019 dan Gubernur Cup 2020.

ABSTRACT

Achievement coaching is a program that has high value for an athlete, with the existence of achievement coaching can improve the quality possessed by an athlete. The low football achievements of Askab PSSI Kerinci can be seen from the medal tally of the last two periods of Porprov and the Jambi Governor's Cup. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the football achievement coaching program at Askab PSSI Kerinci. This type of research is qualitative using the CIPP model. The samples from this study were the chairman of KONI Kerinci Regency, PSSI Askab Board, coaches and athletes. Data collection through observation, interview and documentation using Data analysis in this study is uses divided into three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The evaluation results show that (1) The context aspect of the Askab PSSI Kerinci coaching program has a written management structure that has been approved by the Jambi PSSI Asprov (2) The input aspect, the trainer has an AFC C license and has a training program, but the completeness of facilities and infrastructure is inadequate and still below the established standards (3) Process aspect, the implementation of the training program is in accordance with the design made by the trainer but the short implementation time of 2-3 weeks makes the training program not running effectively (4) Product aspect, getting 2nd place at the 2019 Pre-Porprov event and the 2020 Governor's Cup.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sports have become a place to improve the quality of human resources, regular and continuous exercise can improve physical and mental quality. At this time sports are practiced not only to obtain physical fitness, but also to achieve the highest level of achievement that can lift the degree of a region or

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nation (Parena et al., 2017; Rizkian & Nurrachmad, 2022). Therefore, sports coaching needs to be considered to form Indonesian people with noble personalities. Development in the field of sports cannot be achieved optimally in a short period of time, but requires effort in fostering sports systematically. Coaching is a strategic step in forming a whole person who has comprehensive intelligence, including spiritual intelligence, emotional intelligence, social intelligence, intellectual intelligence, and kinesthetic intelligence (Achruh, 2019; Long & Carlson, 2011).

Sports coaching needs to consider the characteristics of athletes who are fostered both physically, technically, tactics, psychology and the conditions of the coaching environment. Coaching is a very important determining factor in sports, so that achievement goals in sports can be achieved (Wahyudhiana & Darodjat, 2015; Wandu & Tri Nurharsono, 2015). The emergence of talented athletes cannot be separated from the coaching process carried out. Coaching athletes as early as possible through talent search and monitoring, breeding, education and training of sports achievements based on science and technology more effectively and improving the quality of sports organizations (Muryadi, 2017; Triyasari et al., 2016). While sports achievement is determined by programs prepared by coaches, adequate infrastructure, funding that supports and participation of the environment, community, and parental support. To build a good sports system, mature coaching management is needed and requires totality and commitment in systematic and supportive coaching (Nardo et al., 2022; Yuniartik et al., 2017). Achievement sports coaching is carried out with the aim of advancing all sports in Indonesia, including football. Each sport has a coaching program that is carried out from the regional level to the national level.

Football is one of the most popular sports in the world. Thousands of soccer players are scattered everywhere and they are members of various regions spread throughout Indonesia. Almost all walks of life love this sport. Groups of elderly, youth, teenagers, children both boys and girls like to play football (Nusri et al., 2018; Pérez-Sabater et al., 2008). In line with that, matches were held everywhere, both official and unofficial competitions. Kerinci Regency is one of the regencies in Jambi Province that fosters athletes in football. Coaching is carried out in order to prepare athletes to take part in several championships held by PSSI, ranging from the regional level to the national level. The championships participated by athletes at Askab PSSI Kerinci were the Provincial Sports Week (Porprov) and the Jambi Province Governor's Cup. In order to run well, important components are needed in addition to the identified coaching paths. These important components are contained in the sports achievement coaching system, starting from: Financial support, Organization and structure of sports policies, marketing and breeding, talent identification and development, reward and support systems in the post-career period, sports infrastructure, provision of coaches, coaching and quality of training, quality of competitions, sports input and science and technology, media environment and sponsorship (Faujiah et al., 2021; Parena et al., 2017; Setiawan et al., 2020). All of these components are a whole unit and must complement each other so that the goals of a coaching can run well.

Good football coaching should refer to the Indonesian football coaching curriculum where coaching starts from an early age and is divided based on age groups ranging from 6-9 years old which is called the excitement phase, which is also the beginning of this period is also the time when children start school. With a new environment outside the home, children are in a transition phase to get to know the new social environment (Prasetyo et al., 2018; Purnomo, 2019). In this case, SSB becomes the third new neighborhood after home and school. SSB should be a place similar to a school where children learn to socialize. Then the age of 10-13 years is called the skill development phase or the golden age of learning, which is where important football things taught at this age will be quickly absorbed by players. Improved motion coordination makes it easy for players to learn various football actions. Finally, at the age of 14-17 years (puberty) is called the development phase of the football game, which departs from the physiological characteristics of this age range, as well as the teaching that has been given in the previous coaching phase (Mulyadiono & Sari, 2021; Sunarno et al., 2020). After having a high love, wealth of motion, and skills of football actions, it's time for players to learn to use all of that in the game of soccer.

Based on the results of surveys in the field, the achievements of the last period of the Provincial Sports Week 2 championship that followed received disappointing results. In the XXI edition of Jambi Porprov in 2015 in Batanghari and XXII in 2018 in Jambi City, football athletes fell in the group stage. Very far from what was expected. The latest championship to be followed is the 2023 Jambi Provincial Governor's Cup organized by the Jambi PSSI Provincial Association (Asprov) which runs from January 9-28, at Sri Maharaja Baru Stadium, Tebo Regency. The results obtained after participating in the championship were also disappointing, namely not qualifying in the group phase. There are several factors that are suspected to be the cause until this can happen. Starting from youth coaching that is not going well, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, short player recruitment processes, inadequate funding and poor athlete regeneration processes.

The component in conducting coaching in football is the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure. The facilities and infrastructure available in Kerinci Regency are inadequate, this can be seen from the size of the field that is not in accordance with standards such as, field land that is not flat, field lines that are not clear and also tools for training needs are still lacking. This can hinder the training process which of course can also hinder the achievement of achievements by athletes (Aldapit & Suharjana, 2019; Lismadiana et al., 2020). On the other hand, the recruitment of players is only done a few times which makes athletes unable to display their maximum abilities. Many athletes miss opportunities because they are only given a few times at the time of selection. The recruitment process is only a few weeks before the competition takes place. Minimal preparation that seems suddenly becomes a problem that can hinder achievement.

Furthermore, insufficient funding for the procurement of facilities and infrastructure is the reason for the lack of achievement. Lack of funding which caused delays in preparation for the championship. Preparation that should be prepared in advance in order to form a team that is strong and ready physically, technically, tactically and psychologically. The lack of openness and welfare for athletes and coaches makes the athlete's spirit less optimal which certainly affects the athlete's performance. Therefore, there is a need for evaluation related to the football sports achievement coaching program in Kerinci Regency. According to previous study there is several models in program evaluation, namely: Goal oriented evaluation model, Goal free evaluation model, Formatif sumatif evaluation model, Countenance evaluation model, Responsive evaluation model, CSE-UCLA evaluation model, CIPP evaluation model, Discrepancy model (Irmansyah, 2017). The evaluation model that the author uses in this study is using the CIPP model (Context, Input, Proses, Product) because this model is seen as a very comprehensive evaluation model (Damrah et al., 2019; Ratna et al., 2018).

This CIPP model will be able to describe the information that will be obtained after evaluating the context which includes aspects of the background of the coaching program, the objectives of the coaching program. Inputs include coaches, athletes, facilities and infrastructure as well as funding. The process includes the implementation of training programs, the implementation of coaching programs as well. Products include the achievement of successful coaching of football sports achievements at Askab PSSI Kerinci that has been carried out. In this research analyze the evaluation of coaching the achievements of football athletes in West Sumatra PPLP, the study uses the CIPP model where it can be concluded that using the CIPP model can improve existing management at the West Sumatra PPLP by seeking an evaluation of the club's existing.

2. METHOD

This research is a research with a program evaluation approach method, which in this study uses a research design that uses the CIPP model which applies or involves all parties in the evaluation starting from the Context, Input, Process, and Product resulting from a coaching, by directly linking each part or group to be evaluated as follows (Nurhayani & Movitaria, 2022; Warju, 2016). Background of the coaching program such as the management structure at Askab PSSI kerinci and the objectives of the coaching program such as the similarity of central and regional PSSI objectives. This research was carried out at Askab PSSI Kerinci Regency with the research time carried out starting in March-April 2023. Which is where the basis for decisions in taking populations and samples, namely using the purposive sampling method. In the hope of providing the best information related to the research problems being faced. The informants in this study were 11 samples divided into 1 KONI administrator of Kerinci Regency, 4 administrators of Askab PSSI Kerinci, 2 coaches of Askab PSSI Kerinci and 4 athletes. The instruments used in evaluating the Football Achievement Coaching program at Askab PSSI Kerinci consist of 3 instruments, namely interviews, observations and documentation. Which is where the data collection technique in this study is in the form of qualitative data (Candrawati et al., 2018) (Dewi & Vanagosi, 2019). So that qualitative data is obtained from interviews with KONI Kerinci Regency administrators, Kerinci PSSI Askab administrators, coaches and athletes at Kerinci PSSI Askab which have been compiled in a structured manner. The data analysis in this study is uses divided into three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing (Miles et al., 2014).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The description of the results of the research that has been carried out will explain how the findings that have been obtained from interviews with resource persons, namely the Head of the Kerinci Regency KONI Development and Achievement Division, the Secretary General (Secretary General) of the Kerinci

Regency PSSI, members of the Executive Committee (Exco) of the Kerinci Regency PSSI, the Head of the Kerinci Regency PSSI Athlete Development Sector, coaches and athletes. In addition to interviews, researchers also made observations on facilities and infrastructure. Then to complete the data, researchers also collect information through documentation. The following are presented the results of the evaluation of the football sports achievement coaching program at Askab PSSI Kerinci with the CIPP evaluation model which includes Context, Input, Process and Product. In this study, the context evaluation includes the background of the coaching program, the objectives of the coaching program at Askab PSSI Kerinci. Display data indikator context program pembinaan di askab PSSI Kerinci is show in [Table 1](#).

Table 1. Display Data Indikator Context Program Pembinaan Di Askab PSSI Kerinci

No.	Indicators/Sub Indicators	Qualitative Data
1	Management Structure	Askab PSSI already has a written management structure that has been decreed by the Jambi PSSI Asprov consisting of the chairman, vice chairman and Exco members
2	Compatibility of goals in coaching football achievements in Kerinci district with PSSI objectives	The purpose of coaching at Askab PSSI Kerinci is to be able to excel when participating in the events held and the goals are divided into two, the first with the aim of tiered achievements such as for Porprov activities, then the second is non-tiered achievements such as the Governor's Cup and looking for athlete seeds to make Kerinci Regency proud.

In the Input Evaluation here will explain the aspects contained in it in accordance with the results of interviews / qualitative data from informants that have been carried out. The input components in this study have indicators, namely coaches, athletes, facilities and infrastructure and funding. The data display is show in [Table 2](#).

Table 2. Display Data of Coaching Program Input Indicators at Askab PSSI Kerinci

No.	Indicators/Sub Indicators	Qualitative Data
Coach		
1.	Criteria for choosing a coach	For the selection of coaches based on experience and track record, it is also adjusted to the request of the tournament. For the Porprov championship, coaches who have an AFC C license are prioritized in Kerinci Regency
2.	Trainer experience	Coaching experience: 3x Jambi Governor's Cup, 2x Porprov, then trainer at Popda and LPI student levels. Experience as an athlete: PS. Kerinci junior and senior, UNP team in the Indonesian Football league in 2002 in Yogyakarta and has also played for several clubs in West Sumatra such as PS. Gunung Arang Sawahlunto, Persis Solok, PSKB Bukittinggi, PS. Pesisir Selatan and PSP Padang
3.	Coach selection process	The selection of trainers through a meeting of the Exco and the board is then appointed
4.	Exercise program planning	The trainer has an exercise program which is a planning of activities to be carried out in the field. Be it physical exercise, technique, tactics and mental. But the exercise program cannot be proven documentarily
Athlete		
1.	Athlete recruitment	Because of the large area of Kerinci Regency, the selection stage is divided into 3 regions, then there is a selection team in each of these regions. After 2 days of selection, 30 players were taken and then put back together for the final stage selection of 20 or 22 players. The problem is that the first selection stage does not involve coaches and only the selection team from Askab PSSI Kerinci. After collecting 30 players, the coach participated in selecting the players
2.	Athlete resources	Athlete resources are quite good in Kerinci Regency because they have natural talents, it's just that they are constrained by the coaching program carried out by Askab PSSI Kerinci which is not good and also the quality of coaches is also inadequate
Facilities and Infrastructure		

No.	Indicators/Sub Indicators	Qualitative Data
1.	Facilities and infrastructure	Facilities and infrastructure come from KONI but do not meet. For other facilities needs, self-help is assisted by the chairman and management to provide facilities and infrastructure. The obstacle of Kerinci Regency after separating from the full river city does not have a stadium. Because the stadium that was before the expansion of the region, is located in the administrative area of Sungai Full City. For the Askab exercise, PSSI Kerinci borrowed a village-owned field for training purposes
2.	Funding	The source of funding from Askab PSSI Kerinci comes from KONI but the amount is not large and is assisted by funding from the chairman of Askab

The process component in this study has 2 sub-indicators, namely the process of implementing the training program and the implementation of the coaching program. Data analysis of each sub-indicator in the process component is show in [Table 3](#).

Table 3. Display Data of Process Indicators of the Coaching Program at Askab PSSI Kerinci

No.	Indicators/Sub Indicators	Qualitative Data
Implementation of Training Program		
1.	Implementation of training programs	The coach has a training program and the training program has been prepared in accordance with what is implemented in the field. It's just that the exercise implementation time is so short, which is 2-3 weeks, making the exercise program ineffective
Implementation of the Coaching Program		
1.	Early childhood coaching programs	Early childhood coaching carried out at SSB has not been well covered by Askab PSSI Kerinci and only a few SSBs are legal entities. Askab PSSI has never conducted training for SSB trainers
2.	Performance coaching program	The achievement coaching program is only carried out when you want to participate in tournaments. Not done periodically.

Base on [Table 3](#) the result component in this study has sub-indicators, namely the achievement of the success of coaching football sports achievements in achieving the planned goals in coaching football sports achievements at Askab PSSI Kerinci. The display data is show in [Table 4](#).

Table 4. Display Data of Product Indicators of the Coaching Program at Askab PSSI Kerinci

No.	Indicators/Sub Indicators	Qualitative Data
Implementation of Training Program		
1.	Achievement of successful coaching of football achievements	There are achievements in the PraPorprov or Jambi Governor's Cup events that have been participated in in 2019 and 2020

Discussion

Sports organizations formulate rules or guidelines for thinking or acting to achieve certain goals. According to previous study suggests that Organizing is a process of grouping activities to achieve various goals and assignment in each group to a manager who has power, who needs to supervise group members ([Muryadi, 2017](#)). Furthermore, according to other study also stated that the success and development of the sports field and especially sports coaching achievements are determined by sports management factors and all organizations and institutions involved and related to sports ([Widoyoko, 2017](#)). This means that a developed and maintained organizational culture can lead to the development of a better football sports organization that becomes a place for achievement.

Sports coaching is an effort that someone does effectively with the aim of achieving better results ([Nuriyah, 2014](#); [Wani, 2018](#)). Sports coaching that is carried out systematically and periodically will be able to achieve maximum achievements. Training in sports in the form of an effectively managed business aims to get better results ([Setemen, 2020](#); [Suardipa & Primayana, 2020](#)). So that peak achievement is expected from planned and structured sports practice. As previous study explained that sports achievement coaching is sports coaching carried out with the aim of achieving sports achievements ([Aryanti, 2016](#)). It can be

interpreted that with the coaching of sports aimed at facing competition ranging from the lowest level to the international level.

Coaches are one of the resources that can provide knowledge, experience and skills to athletes. The coach is the spearhead of the success of the entire process to produce sports achievements, and success in coaching and achieving achievements of athletes depends on how the competence and quality possessed by the coach (Munthe, 2017; Wahyudhiana & Darodjat, 2015). The ability possessed by the coach will bring out the potential in the athlete's body so that it can shape athletes to be skilled and intelligent (Gunawan, 2018). In addition, trainers must also prepare training program plans that have been arranged regularly, in order to get optimal results (Gunawan, 2018; Novalinda et al., 2021). According to previous study said that training planning is a plan of coaching activities for all components of sports achievement which includes coaching physical conditions, techniques, tactics and mental coaching prepared by coaches in a directed, theoretical, systematic, gradual and continuous manner (Pratiwi et al., 2019). Training programs based on training principles that suit the needs of players, ranging from general preparatory, specific preparatory, before the match (pre competition), competition to the transition period (Turmuzi et al., 2022; Umam & Saripah, 2018)

The quality of athletes' resources in the field of sports in football in Kerinci Regency is quite good, they have good natural talents and have the potential to be developed. In addition, it is also supported by a football field that spreads a lot in Kerinci Regency. Children to adults often play soccer in the afternoon which can indirectly hone the ability to play soccer so that athlete resources are always well available. It's just that the coaching program for athletes is not paid enough attention by the Kerinci Regency government, especially the Kerinci PSSI Askab. The athlete recruitment process in Kerinci Regency is carried out by holding an open selection for two days which is divided into several regions and everyone has the same opportunity to participate in the athlete recruitment process.

Facilities and infrastructure which are one of the supports that play an important role in achieving achievements. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, Chapter 1 Article 1 states that sports facilities are equipment and equipment used for sports activities, while sports infrastructure is a place or space, including the environment used for sports activities and / or sports implementation. Facilities and infrastructure are one of the needs that can determine the success of athletes' achievements (Nurhayani & Movitaria, 2022; Taufan, 2022). Facilities and infrastructure must meet the requirements in order to create an effective training process. Without facilities and infrastructure, the coaching process will be hampered and difficult to achieve an achievement (Pakaya et al., 2018; Wandu & Tri Nurharsono, 2015).

Early childhood coaching is an effort made in preparing athletes in achievement sports that are carried out programmatically and intensively through parents, teachers and coaches in a sport. The goal is to provide talented athletes in football so that it can be continued with more intensive coaching (Natal, 2018; Soan, 2017). After early age coaching, then continued with achievement coaching. Performance coaching is directed through training tailored to the needs of athletes (Mursalim et al., 2017; Sunarno et al., 2020). To achieve good sports achievements requires a long time with the right training process, not prepared in a relatively short time. The training stages are adjusted to the age level and the growth and development of athletes (Abidin & Yuwono, 2021; Rohendi, 2020).

The results of this research can be used to develop more effective sports training programs in the Kerinci area, or even elsewhere. The findings found in this research can be used as a basis for improving training methods, teaching strategies, or sports infrastructure. The use of the CIPP model in this study can make an important contribution to the development of program evaluation models in various fields. This model can be applied in a variety of contexts, not just sports training programs, to measure program effectiveness, relevance and impact. The findings in this study may not be immediately generalizable to other contexts outside Kerinci. Certain variables that affect the effectiveness of the football training program in Kerinci may differ in different regions or countries. The context of the football training program in Kerinci may change over time. The results of this study reflect the situation at the time the research was conducted, and changes in context may change the relevance of these findings.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded from the context aspect that the management structure at Askab PSSI Kerinci already has structured management and a written decree from the Jambi PSSI Asprov. However, for the management structure under the Askab PSSI Kerinci there is no decree that can be proven in writing and the purpose of the coaching program at Askab PSSI Kerinci is in accordance with the main objectives of the PSSI as stated in the PSSI statute. In the Process aspect, the implementation of the training program is in accordance with the program that has been written by the

trainer and early childhood coaching carried out at SSB has not been well covered by Askab PSSI Kerinci and only a few SSBs are legal entities. And aspects of the Product Achievement of football athletes at Askab PSSI Kerinci have never produced brilliant results.

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