Achievement Sport Mapping Based on Evaluation of Koni Sports Development Program Using Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) Methods

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ABSTRAK

Pekan Olahraga Provinsi (Porprov) yang diselenggarakan KONI di Provinsi Bali menunjukkan hasil yang timpang, yang didominasi oleh Kabupaten Badung dan Kota Denpasar. Terkait dengan hal tersebut, KONI harus memiliki roadmap yang jelas dan terencana untuk memimpin program pembinaan olahraga. Pentingnya pemetaan program pembinaan olahraga prestasi oleh KONI Provinsi Bali agar pembinaan olahraga dilakukan secara merata dan merata. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengevaluasi program pembinaan olahraga KONI kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Bali dengan menggunakan model context, input, process, product (CIPP). Penelitian evaluasi menggunakan metode evaluasi dengan pendekatan kualitatif yang didukung dengan data kuantitatif. Data diperoleh melalui observasi partisipatif dan wawancara (atlet, pelatih, angket, arsip dan dokumentasi). Sampel penelitian adalah 50 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah random sampling pejabat KONI provinsi kabupaten/kota yang terlibat dalam pelaksanaan Porprov Bali. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah triangulasi data. Hasil kajian berupa (1) rekomendasi mengenai evaluasi program pembinaan prestasi olahraga KONI kabupaten/kota se-provinsi Bali, (2) pemetaan olahraga unggulan KONI kabupaten/kota se-provinsi. Bali, (3) kebijakan KONI kabupaten/kota dalam pembinaan pembinaan olahraga prestasi, (4) model-model pembinaan olahraga yang relevan dilakukan oleh KONI kabupaten/kota provinsi Bali. Hasil penelitian dapat digunakan sebagai dasar untuk mengembangkan berbagai kebijakan untuk meningkatkan prestasi dalam pembinaan olahraga, serta sebagai pedoman dalam pemetaan pengembangan olahraga unggulan daerah.

ABSTRACT

The Provincial Sports Week (Porprov) organized by KONI in Bali Province showed unequal results, which were dominated by Badung Regency and Denpasar City. Related to this, KONI must have a clear and well-designed roadmap to lead sports coaching programs. It is important to map the achievement sports development program by the KONI of the Province of Bali so that sports coaching are carried out evenly and unevenly. The aim of the study was to evaluate the KONI sports development program in districts/cities in the province of Bali using the context, input, process, product (CIPP) model. Evaluation research uses an evaluation method with a qualitative approach supported by quantitative data. Data were obtained through participatory observation and interviews (athletes, coaches, questionnaires, archives and documentation). The research sample is 50 people. The sampling technique used was random sampling of district/city provincial KONI officials who were involved in the implementation of Porprov Bali. Data analysis used is data triangulation. The results of the study were in the form of (1) recommendations regarding the evaluation of district/city KONI sports achievement development programs in the province of Bali, (2) mapping of district/city KONI featured sports in the province. Bali, (3) district/city KONI policies in fostering achievement sports development, (4) relevant sports coaching models carried out by district/city KONI Bali province. The research results can be used as a basis for developing various policies to improve achievement in sports coaching, as well as a guide in mapping the development of regional leading sports.

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1. INTRODUCTION

National-scale development requires support for regional sports development, either through sports clubs, sports organizations, and district/city KONI. However, in reality, national sports development has not produced the desired conditions, it is proven that sports development has not been evenly distributed in every sport (Fadli, 2016; Marwan et al., 2018; Saputra & Subagio, 2017). This is indicated by the very low level of physical fitness of the community, as well as a decrease in the performance of athletes in several sports at international events (Loland, 2002; Shaari et al., 2019; Thomas & Gilbert, 2016). Some of the causes are the low level of community participation, the lack of open space, and human resources, the low level of physical fitness in the community, and the lack of good sports management (A., Lenthe et al., 2010; Yuniartik et al., 2017).

Regarding the sports development of the KONI in the regency/city of the province of Bali, in order to have a clear direction, it is necessary to arrange a systematic organization of course concerning the structure, mechanisms, work procedures, job descriptions, and the placement of personnel according to their abilities. Sports coaching management is the management of sports coaching which includes planning, organizing, implementing and evaluating it (Prasetyo et al., 2018; Rustiadi, 2016; Sembiring et al., 2020). Sports coaching is an activity to train athletes, not only physically but also spiritually and socially (Jones et al., 2009; Trudel et al., 2020; Walker et al., 2018). KONI sports management in the regency/city of the province of Bali is a combination of skills related to planning, organizing, leadership, controlling, budgeting, and evaluation (Nugraha, 2020; Rizkian & Nurrachmad, 2022; Sofyan, 2022). Steps taken in intensive sports development in the area are systematic, tiered, and sustainable until elite-level athletes are obtained as the highest performing. There are several obstacles to the sports development of KONI districts/cities in the province of Bali, including (1) limited facilities and sports equipment, (2) lack of funds for sports coaching, (3) lack of community support for sports coaching, (4) lack of attention from universities, schools and the Department of Education, Youth and Sports for the implementation of the stages of sustainable sports development, and (5) it is difficult and late to obtain a dispensation to participate in full training for athletes who are students, students or have worked.

The evaluation system applied by the KONI of the regency/city of the province of Bali in the implementation of Porprov every two years is in the form of reports on coaching activities, medals, and financial accountability only. The evaluation system is carried out repeatedly, so an evaluation form and model are needed that describe the results of Porprov activities that are comprehensive, effective, and efficient based on scientific studies (Adnyana, 2021; Amal et al., 2022; Hariyanto et al., 2022). To improve sports performance, it is necessary to evaluate the KONI sports development program in the regency/city of the province of Bali in-depth, as a basis for mapping sustainable sports development. Basic research is focused on mapping sports achievements based on the evaluation of the Bali province KONI sports coaching program with the CIPP model which focuses on; context (KONI as an institution), input (infrastructure, athlete recruitment system, bonuses, nutritional intake, coaches, training periodization, target setting, sports measurement tests, and KONI management), process (training program, try in/try out, and championships), product (sports achievements). It is important to evaluate the regency/city KONI sports coaching program to analyze the sports coaching program in the province of Bali.

Evaluation can be done with several evaluation models, namely the Contex Input Process Product (CIPP) Evaluation Model, Adversary Evaluation Model, and Discrepancy Evaluation Model. The CIPP Evaluation Model must carry out four types of evaluation, namely context evaluation, input evaluation, process evaluation, and product evaluation. Previous study describe the basic elements of the CIPP evaluation model and the work direction of the value to be achieved (Adellia & Prajawinanti, 2021; Hafsyah et al., 2019; Umam & Saripah, 2018). Four components will be evaluated, namely goals (goals), planning (plan), implementation (action), and impact (outcomes). The evaluation model used by the researcher is the CIPP model because the CIPP model is a comprehensive evaluation model, widely used to evaluate various disciplines, one of which is education, the CIPP model is also widely used throughout the world (Hasan et al., 2015; Mubai et al., 2021; Warju, 2016). Context evaluation is concerned with identifying program needs. Evaluation of inputs leads to strategic and design decisions. Process evaluation identifies program deficiencies and improves implementation. Product evaluation measures program output.

The evaluation of the regency/city KONI sports coaching program in the province of Bali that will be developed in this research is for mapping the Bali province KONI sports development based on the evaluation of the sports coaching program using the CIPP method which is a scientific assessment and the use of sports science and technology. The aim of the study was to evaluate the KONI sports development program in districts/cities in the province of Bali using the context, input, process, product (CIPP) model. The evaluation of the regency/city KONI sports coaching program in the province will have an impact on

the development of sports achievements and the improvement of regional and national sports achievements.

2. METHOD

This study uses an evaluative method. The research approach used is a qualitative approach which is supported by a quantitative approach. The research to be carried out is evaluative method research using a survey. The model used is the CIPP model (Stufflebeam & Zhang, 2017; Warju, 2016). The CIPP model is used to analyze and map sports achievements based on the evaluation of the regency/city KONI sports coaching program in the province of Bali regarding context (KONI as an institution), inputs (infrastructure, athlete recruitment system, bonuses, nutritional intake, coaches, training periodization, targeting, sports measurement tests, and KONI management), process (training programs, training models/methods, try in/tryouts, and championships), product (sports achievements). The research sample amounted to 50 people. The sampling technique used was a random sampling of KONI district/city provincial administrators who were involved in the implementation of the Bali Porprov.

The instruments used in this research are observation, interviews, documents/archives, and questionnaires. The data collection was carried out in stages (1) direct observation by researchers (participatory) on the management of district/city KONI, sports development programs, and evaluation models, (2) interviews with KONI management regarding the management of sports development on infrastructure, athlete recruitment system, bonuses, nutritional intake, coaches, exercise periodization, targeting, sports measurement tests, and KONI management, (3) documents/archives regarding test and measurement results, training programs, data for administrators/coaches/athletes, sports achievements, (4) filling out questionnaires about sports achievements, infrastructure, athlete recruitment systems, bonuses, nutritional intake, coaches, training periodization, targeting, sports measurement tests, and KONI management.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Context of Sports Development KONI Regency/City Bali Province. KONI sports organization in the province of Bali. As a formal organization that handles sports coaching activities, mapping the leading sports areas in Bali. The perception of the context of the KONI in Bali is show in Table 1.

Table 1. The perception of the context of the KONI Regency/City Bali provincial

Number	Interval	Middle Value	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
1	11 - 12	12	3	6,0
2	13 - 14	14	1	2,0
3	15 - 16	16	2	4,0
4	17 - 18	18	5	10,0
5	19 - 20	20	7	14,0
6	21 - 22	22	7	14,0
7	23 - 24	24	25	50,0
Total			**50**	**100**

Based on Table 1, show the sample (N=50) it shows that the perception of the context of the KONI Regency/City Bali provincial management towards the KONI sports development program in the regency/city of Bali province, which is very appropriate = 38 people (76%), appropriate = 6 people (12%), sufficient = 3 people (6%), not appropriate = 3 people (6%), and very very inappropriate = 0 people (0%). Coaching management includes aspects; infrastructure, athlete recruitment system, bonuses, nutritional intake, coaches, training periodization, targeting, sports measurement tests, and KONI management. Facilities and infrastructure; sports equipment and facilities used for sports coaching activities. The athlete recruitment system is a system used to determine and recruit prospective athletes. Bonus, funding that is intended for athletes who manage to get medals. Nutritional intake, nutrition, or food consumed by athletes to improve physical abilities. Coach, Someone who is in charge of training athletes professionally. Periodization of exercise is an exercise program that used guidelines for 1-2 years. Determination of targets to be achieved in sports coaching. Tests, sports measurements, tests, and measurements for athletes to determine the ability of the district/city of the province of Bali, managing KONI activities in sports coaching.

Periodization of exercise, Periodization of exercise 1-2 years is periodically carried out. Exercise program, Physical, technical, tactical/strategy, mental proportionately (macro program, microprogram, and training unit). Method/model of exercise, Method varies (reps, intervals, circuits, and so on). Try in, regional championship frequency. try out, the frequency of regional, national and international championships. Championships, frequency of regional, national and international championships. KONI sports coaching process in the regency of Bali is show in Table 2.

Table. 2 KONI Sports Coaching Process In The Regency/City Of The Province Of Bali

Number	Interval	Middle Value	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
1	11 - 12	12	2	4,0
2	13 - 14	14	3	6,0
3	15 - 16	16	2	4,0
4	17 - 18	18	5	10,0
5	19 - 20	20	10	20,0
6	21 - 22	22	5	10,0
7	23 - 24	24	23	46,0
Total			**50**	**100**

Based on the Table 2, it shows that the perception of the process of the Bali provincial regency/city KONI management towards the Bali provincial KONI sports coaching program, which is very suitable= 35 people (70%), appropriate = 6 people (12%), sufficient = 5 people (10%), not appropriate = 4 people (8%), and very inappropriate = 0 people (0 %).Product of KONI Achievement Sports Development of Bali Province is show in Table 3.

Table 3. Product of KONI Achievement Sports Development, Regency/City of Bali Province

Number	Interval	Middle Value	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency
1	8 - 9	9	2	8 - 9
2	10 - 11	11	2	10 - 11
3	12 - 13	13	2	12 - 13
4	14 - 15	15	6	14 - 15
5	16 - 17	17	16	16 - 17
6	18 - 19	19	12	18 - 19
7	20 - 21	21	10	20 - 21
Total			**50**	**100**

Based on the Table 3, it shows that the perception of the product of the KONI Regency/City Bali provincial management towards the sports development program of KONI's achievements in the regency/city of Bali province, which is very suitable = 38 people (76%), appropriate = 6 people (12%), sufficient = 3 people (6%), not appropriate = 3 people (6%), and very inappropriate = 0 people (0 %), then Bali Porprov Rankings 2011-2019 is show in Table 4.

Table 4. Bali Porprov Rankings 2011-2019

	PORPROV BALI RANKINGS				
Number	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
1	Badung	Badung	Badung	Badung	Badung
2	Denpasar	Denpasar	Denpasar	Denpasar	Denpasar
3	Jembrana	Gianyar	Buleleng	Gianyar	Buleleng
4	Buleleng	Buleleng	Jembrana	Buleleng	Gianyar
5	Gianyar	Jembrana	Gianyar	Klingkung	Tabanan
6	Bangli	Klungkung	Klungkung	Bangli	Klungkung
7	Klungkung	Bangli	Karangasem	Karangasem	Jembrana
8	Karangasem	Tabanan	Bangli	Jembarana	Karangasem
9	Tabanan	Karangasem	Tabanan	Tabanan	Bangli

Discussion

Context evaluation that needs to be done is regarding the implementation and development of sports, vision, mission, and objectives of coaching, training, and setting goals/targets for KONI districts/cities of Bali province. Sports coaching in the training process in collaboration with sports organizations and related agencies in regencies/cities in Bali. The management of sports development for the KONI in the regency/city of the province of Bali needs to be improved in the concept of sports development based on the study of sports science and technology, sustainable and equitable development in the district/city. The development of KONI sports in the regency/city of the province of Bali needs to consider aspects including; vision and mission, objectives, targets/targets, cooperation, procurement of facilities, training facilities and infrastructure, and balanced achievement improvement.

Coaches are the main sports personnel in the process of improving sports performance. As the spearhead of increasing sports achievement, professional trainers are expected to be able to carry out training programs well (Sofyan, 2022; Walker et al., 2018). Professional trainers are formed with authority, educational qualifications, and competencies so that the head coach in carrying out his duties is assisted by an assistant physical trainer, assistant technical coach, assistant strategy or physical coach, and assistant mental coach (Jones et al., 2009; Prasetyo et al., 2018). To improve sports coaching, a pattern of coach improvement is needed. Some of the minimum skills that must be mastered by the trainer are; appreciation of professional ethics, understanding, and application of sports science, mastery of skills in a sport, mastery of teaching and learning strategies or training, social skills including the ability to get along, communicate, lead, create humor, influence others, and mastery in compiling training programs (Loland, 2002; Rizkian & Nurrachmad, 2022). Achieving the highest sports achievements is one of the main tasks of a sports coach. Without getting a high achievement, the sports coach will be considered a failure in forging champions.

Coaching is one of the professions that is often considered attractive from some professions. This is evident from the number of coaches who are admired by the community and respected by athletes, athletes, and sports stakeholders with their abilities and expertise in analyzing human movements and scoring proud achievements (Juliandi et al., 2020; Trudel et al., 2020). Many amateur and professional sports coaches continuously produce teams and athletes to become champions. Previous study explained that actually coaching can be a very fun job (Nugraha, 2020). Athletes will always expect sports coaches who pursue and live their profession or expertise. Without mastery of this knowledge, it is very unlikely that a sports coach will be successful in carrying out his profession.

The process of coaching KONI sports in the regency/city of the province of Bali and it is important that the management of coaching is gradual and continuous. Before an athlete specializes in a sport, young athletes should continue to carry out multilateral training for a certain period of time until they are ready to enter the specialization level (Rizkian & Nurrachmad, 2022; Rustiadi, 2016). Coaches should provide multilateral training at an early stage of athlete development as a foundation for future specialization and excellence in the sport (Abbott & Collins, 2004; Sahyoni & Supartha, 2020). Multilateral training should be used for most of the training period for juniors and adults. In this process, young athletes are trained with various groups of various training techniques, which contain several technical aspects of a particular sport (Loland, 2002; Sofyan, 2022). All prepared skills will be used to further develop athletes and multilateral training becomes more neglected.

The type of exercise used has various impacts on the physiological characteristics of the athlete. For example, endurance training can stimulate central and peripheral adaptive capacity, which includes patterns of nervous system selection, bioenergetic modification, and metabolic factors, and stimulates marked muscle selection (Shaari et al., 2019; Thomas & Gilbert, 2016). In contrast, the weight training performed produces a variety of contractile systems, the muscular nervous system, bioenergetics, or metabolic pathways (Basoglu, 2018; Shaari et al., 2019). Contemporary research suggests that locomotion muscles exhibit broad flexibility in response to various loading or resistance training resulting in the activation or deactivation of various molecular system markers depending on the type of exercise encounter (Amal et al., 2022). Special adaptations are not limited to physiological responses, various causes of psychological techniques, tactics, and habits, also develop as a result of specialization training.

The recommendation that can researcher provide are 1) KONI of the regency/city of the province of Bali in order to be able to overcome the obstacles, gaps, and obstacles faced, especially the improvement of achievement, sports development, and the resulting achievements are evenly distributed in the province of Bali. 2) Undiksha which has educators in the field of implementing sports science and technology is expected to synergize with the KONI of the regency/city of the province of Bali, to assist in the utilization of sports facilities and infrastructure as well as sports and medical laboratories in order to improve sports performance. 3) The sports staff of the Undiksha Faculty of Sports and Health are expected

to make a real contribution to the management and development of sports at KONI in the regency/city of the province of Bali.

4. CONCLUSION

Evaluation of the context that needs to be done is in the form of recommendations for evaluating the KONI sports development program for districts/cities in the province of Bali based on survey studies and mapping of leading sports. Input evaluation improvement of the athlete's recruitment system through standardized parameter tests. Formation of sports clubs and platforms for achievement, and recruiting professional coaches, as a tip spearhead of improving sports performance, professional trainers are expected to be able to run the training program well. The evaluation of the process improvement of the sports training process system through a sports science and technology approach and mapping of the leading sports in the KONI of the regency/city of the province of Bali. And for product evaluation are increasing regional achievement targets, establishing a scientific sports coaching system of long-term, gradual, tiered, and systematic development of talented athletes.

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