

The Evaluation of Yogyakarta Tennis Achievement Development System

by Abdul Alim

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Conference on Interdisciplinary
Approach in Sports

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Gunathevan Elumalai
Novita Intan Arovah
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FOREWORD

First, allow us to extend our warmest greetings and welcome to you all to the 3rd Yogyakarta International Seminar on Health, Physical Education, and Sports Science (ISHPESS 2018) in conjunction with The 2nd Conference on Interdisciplinary Approach in Sports (CoIS) held by Faculty of Sport Sciences, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on August 31, 2019.

YISHPESS 2019 takes an interesting theme and currently developing is Physical Literacy. Physical Literacy refers to motivation, self-confidence, physical competence, knowledge, and understanding to value and be responsible for lifelong involvement in physical activities. Involvement in lifelong physical activity in individuals is a personal responsibility to have physical abilities by freely choosing to be active regularly. Involvement in various meaningful and personally challenging activities, as an integral part of someone's lifestyle. Meanwhile, CoIS 2019 took the theme "Implementing Sport Science and Technology in Pushing Human Performance to the Limit". This theme was chosen to anticipate the development of science and technology in the field of sports that continues to develop along with the times and eras of the industrial revolution 4.0. Various methods have developed rapidly to push sports performance to the optimum extent.

We do hope that this conferences proceeding book have benefit for all participants to share ideas and knowledge. We would like to thank to all parties who helped running this program. Hopefully, all the time and efforts we have spent for these two conferences may be beneficial and impactful for the future.

Regards,
Organizing Committee

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The Evaluation of Yogyakarta Tennis Achievement Development System

Abdul Alim¹, Risti Nurfadhila¹

¹Sport Coaching Department, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Colombo Street, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Keywords: Evaluation, Tennis achievement development

Abstract: Sport Achievement is associated with the reputation of a country. Almost all countries make various efforts to improve their sports achievements, because in fact they realize that with sports the name of the country can be lifted up to the highest class. Sports achievement development system is one of the pillars that greatly supports the achievement of sports achievements, the highest sport achievement can only be made through a systematic, planned, regular and continuous development program. This study aims to evaluate tennis achievement development system in Yogyakarta. This study is an evaluation research. The subjects in this study consist of 19 tennis athletes, 12 tennis coaches, and 14 supporting staff. This study used a CIPP model from Dan Stufflebeam to measure tennis achievement development system condition. A CIPP model consists of stages on context, input, process, and product. The data were collected using questionnaires and analysed using a descriptive analysis. The results showed that tennis achievement development system in Yogyakarta is at poor level. Research results from athletes, coaches and supporting staff indicate tennis achievement development system in Yogyakarta is still in the poor category.

1 INTRODUCTION

Facts show that general tennis performance in Indonesia has decreased. Various efforts in improving sports achievements have been carried out by the government. One of the efforts made is to increase the quantity and quality of sports coaching. Sports coaching is a very important factor in advancing and improving sports achievements, because the level of development depends on sports coaching. The role of achievement coaching must be programmed optimally, to organize the coaching nets in accordance with the programs that have been arranged in the athlete's coaching system. Special guidance is needed in finding new seeds and in improving performance. Optimal performance is obtained from the efforts of high athletes as well as good coaching in stages and continuously. Gradually fostering achievement has implications for the importance of evaluations that must be carried out periodically from the athlete's selection stage to the final stages of the implementation of the training program and achievements.

The concept of coaching athletes to be able to achieve optimal performance must be done in stages

and continuously until the peak performance. Achieving the ultimate achievement of student coaching cannot be done individually, but must be systemic. The starting point of the coaching stage is sports promotion. Sports promotion is the stage that forms the basis for achieving targets or goals from fostering a sport. A good speaker will be able to maximize input to be fostered into athletes who excel, on the contrary the stage of improper installation can make the input of prospective athletes or talents can not be netted maximally, so the results of the sports coaching process cannot be achieved optimally.

In fostering the achievements of tennis, the scouting of talented athletes is absolutely held as early as possible. This scouting aims to get the seeds of talented athletes as successors to high-achieving athletes. Talented players are likened to quality raw materials for processing into high-quality goods. To achieve the goal of being an athlete or tennis player who excels is not easy, because it takes awareness, discipline, patience, and perseverance. Achievement cannot be achieved in a matter of weeks or months, but annually through gradual improvement in the results of regular practice.

The discussion suggests that sports achievement development system is a very important part of high level achievement, but the tennis achievement development system in Yogyakarta has not been studied.

Based on the explanation above, a study regarding the evaluation of tennis achievement development system in Yogyakarta is required. This issue becomes the basis of the research to conduct a research entitled as "The Evaluation of Yogyakarta Tennis Achievement System".

2 THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Evaluation Program

Evaluation is a tool or procedure used to find out and measure something in an atmosphere with predetermined ways and rules. In addition to using tests, data can also be collected using questionnaires, observations, and interviews or other forms of appropriate instruments (Nurhasan, 2001: 3).

Program evaluation is a systematic investigative activity about something valuable from an object. Another opinion (Denzin and Lincoln, 2000: 83) says that program evaluation is oriented around the attention of the policy maker of the funder characteristically including the cause question about the degree to which the program has achieved the desired goal. Decisions made are made as indicators of performance appraisal at each evaluation stage in three categories: low, moderate and high.

There are many program evaluation models developed by experts that can be used to evaluate programs. Evaluation of the CIPP model is a concept offered by Stufflebeam with the view that the important purpose of evaluation is not to prove but to improve (Stufflebeam, H McKee and B McKee, 2006: 118).

Evaluation of the CIPP model can be applied in various fields. Nana Sudjana and Ibrahim (2004: 246) translate each of these dimensions with the following meanings: 1) Context: the situation or background that influences the planning of the development program; 2) Input: the quality of inputs that can support the achievement of the development program; 3) Process: implementation of the program and use of facilities in accordance with what has been planned; 4) Product: results achieved in the administration of the program.

2.2 Sport Achievement Development System

Sport achievement development system is an effort made consciously, planned, organized, and directed to achieve a predetermined goal, while according to several experts and sources about coaching, including, the implementation of a sports coaching includes several components namely organization, training programs, trainers, athletes, facilities, and infrastructure, funding, support and environment (Sajoto, 1995: 2-5).

To foster sporting achievements in educational institutions, in each education channel sports activity units, sports classes, training and training centers, sports schools, and staged and sustainable sports competitions will be held (Undang-Undang Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional, 2005: article 25 paragraph 6). Guidance and development of educational sports is carried out with due regard to the potential, abilities, interests, and talents of students as a whole, both through intracurricular and extracurricular activities (National Sports System Act Number 3, 2005: article 25 paragraph 4). According to Wahjoedi, et al. (2009: 12-14) fostering superior sports is carried out using the approach of science and technology (Science and Technology) in accordance with the coaching cycle from beginning to end. Sports experts from all over the world agree on the need for coaching stages to produce high sports achievements, namely through the stages of massaging, breeding and achievement.

According to Junaidi (2003: 49), it is mentioned that the promotion of early age sports is an effort to move early childhood to do sports activities as a whole. With the aim of involving as many athletes in sports as achievement, awareness arises of the importance of sports achievement as part of efforts to improve sports nationally. In this case, it is required to have a good strategy, namely: (1) providing adequate sports facilities and infrastructure in elementary schools, (2) preparing for the provision of sports instructors who are able to move sports in schools, (3) holding inter-class competitions, (4) motivating, both from within and from outside, (5) holding demonstrations against athletes who excel, (6) stimulating children's interest through mass media, television, video, etc. (7) collaborating between schools and the community especially parents.

Nurseries are a pattern that is applied in an effort to attract talented scientists who are researched scientifically. What is meant scientifically is to net athletes with scientific application (Science and

Technology), to choose early childhood children who are happy and love to exercise then are identified to be athletes. In this way the development of early childhood to become an athlete and to achieve achievement will be higher faster (Said Junaidi, 2003: 50). Some important considerations for obtaining superior athlete seeds are presented as follows: 1) Talent and high potential brought from birth have a more dominant contribution compared to the coaching and other supporting processes, so finding potential athlete seeds is very important, 2) Avoiding waste in the coaching process if the athlete being coached has high potential brought from birth, 3) The need for Indonesia is encouraged by the search for superior athlete seeds at an early age. According to Bompa (1990) in (KONI, 2000: 7) talent identification can be done by natural methods and scientific selection methods; 1) Natural selection is a selection with a natural approach to develop children, then grow into athletes. 2) Scientific selection is a selection that applies scientific (IPTEK). Choosing young children who like to exercise can be identified as athletes.

3 METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research employed evaluation model.

3.2 Research Subjects

This study is an evaluation research. The subjects in this study were 19 tennis athletes, 12 tennis coaches, and 14 supporting staff.

3.3 Instrument and Data Collecting Technique

The data collecting technique was using questionnaire (CIPP Model). This CIPP model was chosen because it is a program evaluation model that covers all components of the management system, so that the results of the evaluation can present information about the weaknesses and strengths of each system component.

In the implementation of the tennis training program, the context component is very helpful in determining the quality of training, while the quality of training is the only step that must be taken to reach the peak of performance (achievement). Therefore the support of the government by

providing the necessary facilities such as standard facilities and infrastructure is crucial. The human resource input component is absolutely essential for the initial requirements for fostering achievement so that it is very necessary to input that meets the criteria for quality human resources, which will determine the Yogyakarta tennis coaching program.

Process component in this case is the process of implementing athlete selection, preparation and implementation of training programs to find out how far the trainer is in preparing athletes. After that, the evaluation will be predictable. Product component is an embodiment of the effectiveness of the processing of context, input and process components. The product is also an illustration of the quality of tennis coaching that has been carried out

18 3.4 Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique was done using percentage.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result Descriptive Analysis

The data analysis results are presented as follows:

4.1.1 Perception of the Tennis Achievement Development System by Athletes

The data Perception of The Tennis Achievement Development System by Athletes is described as follows:

Table 1: Perception of the Tennis Achievement Development System from Athletes

No	Category	Percentage
1	Poor	60,0
2	Good	40,0
Total		100,0

According to the table above, it has been known that the category of Perception of The Tennis Achievement Development System by Athletes is on poor category (60.0%).

4.1.2 Perception of the Tennis Achievement Development System by Coaches

The data Perception of The Tennis Achievement Development System by coaches described as follows:

Table 2: Perception of the Tennis Achievement Development System by Coaches

No	Category	Percentage
1	Poor	65,0
2	Good	35,0
Total		100,0

According to the table above, it has been known that the category of Perception of The Tennis Achievement Development System by coaches is on poor category (65.0%).

4.1.3 Perception of the Tennis Achievement Development System by Supporting Staff

The data Perception of the Tennis Achievement Development System by supporting Staff is described as follows:

Table 3: Perception of the Tennis Achievement Development System by Supporting Staff

No	Category	Percentage
1	Poor	55,0
2	Good	45,0
Total		100,0

According to the table above, it has been known that the category of Perception of The Tennis Achievement Development System by supporting staff is on poor category (55.0%).

5 DISCUSSION

The research result has indicated that tennis achievement development system in Yogyakarta is at poor level. Research results from athletes, coaches and supporting staff indicate that tennis achievement development system in Yogyakarta is still in the poor category.

When viewed in more detail, the factors which are still obstacles in tennis achievement development system in Yogyakarta are the problems of budget and the welfare of athletes, coaches and supporting staff; as well as the implementation

process of tennis achievement development process that is less than good from the selection of trainers, selection of athletes and the process of implementing training.

6 CONCLUSION

The research result has indicated that tennis achievement development system in Yogyakarta was at poor level. Research results from athletes, coaches and supporting staff indicate that tennis achievement development system in Yogyakarta was still in the poor category.

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