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Evaluation Of Achievement Development Program Handball Sport Branch Province Of Central Java

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Abstract

The Sports Branch needs to evaluate the achievement coaching program to keep developing with maximum achievement. This study aims to find out the antecedents (input) regarding the planning of ABTI Central Java achievement development, Transaction (process) regarding the implementation of the ABTI Central Java achievement development program, Outcomes (results) regarding the effects of Central Java ABTI achievement development. The type of research used is descriptive, using a qualitative approach. The type of data used is primary and secondary. Data collection was carried out using interviews and documentation observation techniques. Respondents in this study included administrators, Central Java ABTI managers, Central Java handball coaches, and athletes. The data analysis method used is the countenance evaluation or stake model. The study results showed that the antecedents in the planning of Central Java ABTI achievement development had gone well by the background, vision, mission, and the appropriate form of the coaching program. The transaction for implementing the ABTI Central Java achievement development program has been going well. Still, several elements, such as facilities, infrastructure, and financing, need improvements. The outcomes evaluation of the achievement coaching program has been going well. Still, there is a need for management improvements to improve the achievements obtained in the championships that have been participated in before. Provincial administrators need to pay attention to the welfare of outstanding athletes. KONI Central Java provides a budget for the activities that have been proposed previously. ABTI Central Java management needs to activate all administrators by work jobs based on their respective divisions to expedite the process of coaching and training Central Java handball and get results per the planned goals.

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INTRODUCTION

Handball is a game played on an indoor field of 40m x 20m with a dividing line in the middle; handball is played for 2x30 minutes with each team consisting of 7 players (6 players and one goalkeeper). This game is almost the same as football, but how to move the ball using the player's hand, not feet (Sridadi & Utama, 2016).

The purpose of this handball game is to put as many balls as possible into the opponent's goal and prevent the opposing team from being able to put the ball into the goal of the city itself (Segara, 2020).

The key to the success of how to play handball one must understand the rules of the game and be able to master basic techniques such as: (1) passing technique, which is an attempt to give the ball to a friend using one or two hands, (2) catching technique, which is an effort to catch the ball with two hands given from our friend, (3) dribbling technique namely the player's effort to bring the ball close to the opponent by bouncing the ball to the floor, (4) Shooting technique, which is throwing/shooting the ball towards the opponent's goal, (5) Feinting technique, which is the movement of the opposing team (Muhlisin, 2016). In addition, handball has many movements, such as sprinting, spinning, throwing, blocking, pushing, grabbing, and jumping (Karcher & Buchheit, 2014).

The management of handball training in Pati Regency in 2019 aims to find out the coaching from the aspects of planning, organizing, coordinating, controlling, and

evaluation that has been carried out in this study with the results of ABTI coaching management in Pati Regency is still not suitable from each function and limited human resources (Novenda, 2019). In fostering sports achievements, it is necessary to empower national and regional sports associations and organize competitions tiered and sustainably (Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System).

There are several essential components in addition to the identified coaching path, namely the components that contain the sports coaching system, including objectives, management, athlete calmness factors, facilities, and infrastructure, learning resources structure and program, evaluation methodology, and research funds/budgets (Harsuki, 2012).

Program evaluation is a process of information search, discovery, and determination of information systematically described by planning, values, objectives, benefits, effectiveness, and conformity of something with predetermined criteria and objectives (Munthe, 2015).

Problems regarding the achievements of handball, it is necessary to have an evaluation to monitor all existing shortcomings. The evaluation of this achievement coaching program can provide encouragement and information related to the pattern of coaching handball sports, especially ABTI Central Java, which has been used as a measurement tool for success that has been achieved. According to. Evaluation of the coaching program aims to determine

the achievement of program objectives that have been implemented (Zaenal, 2016)

The purpose of the evaluation is to obtain information to measure the level of success or failure in the program itself. It can monitor the program in terms of implementation that runs in the program. Program evaluation can be reviewed from evaluation models initiated by experts; there are several evaluation models, including (1) CIPP Evaluation Model (Context, Input, Process, and product), (2) Kirkpatrick Four Levels Evaluation Model, (3) Stake Evaluation Model (Gunawan, 2011).

The researcher chose to use the evaluation model from Stake (Model Countenance) for this study; in this model, what must be noted is that the evaluator assesses the program being evaluated. Stake suggests that description, on the one hand, is different from judgment on the other; in this model, antecedents (inputs), transactions (processes), and outcomes (results). The data are compared not only to determine whether there is a difference between the objectives and the actual state of the results obtained but also to be compared with the absolute standard to assess the program's benefits (Widoyoko, 2010). Evaluation assessment activities can be carried out before or after the program's implementation. They can measure short-term and long-term success (Muryadi, 2017).

This handball game had previously also been researched by Firdaus' brother, with the title Facing the 2020 National Sports Week: The extent of the profile of the physical

condition of handball athletes in Central Java Province. Therefore, researchers want to develop this research to support Central Java handball achievements through an evaluation coaching program (Firdaus, 2020). So that the purpose of this evaluation is to improve the quality and process in the Central Java handball sport towards the next PON to prove the results of this evaluation. From the description above, researchers are interested in reviewing and evaluating the ABTI Central Java achievement coaching program with the research title "Evaluation of the ABTI Central Java Handball Achievement Coaching Program."

METHODS

This study uses a countenance evaluation or stake model, divided into antecedents, transactions, and outcomes, carried out in the Central Java handball sports achievement coaching program. This research involved management, managers of ABTI Central Java, coaches, and athletes of Central Java handball. Data sources were obtained from observation, interviews, and documentation (Sugiyono, 2017). Observation data collection includes the training process, facilities and infrastructure, and training programs. The interview was conducted with the management, managers of ABTI Central Java, coaches, and handball athletes of Central Java. The collection of documentation includes activities carried out by athletes, management, coaches, and managers of ABTI Central Java as well as the facilities and infrastructure used.

The data obtained is then carried out with fundamental analysis with qualitative models. The qualitative method attempts to interpret meaning in interaction events that aim to develop the concept of sensitivity to the problems faced with qualitative data collection (Raco, 2018). The results of the data presentation are concluded along with the collection of other supporting data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on information from management, handball is a new sport that has entered Indonesia, especially in Central Java. This is an excellent opportunity for Central Java to excel in this sport through well-prepared socialization and coaching programs that can attract young people's interest in handball and support the development of athletes in improving skills and physical conditions for championships that will be followed at the provincial and national levels. This is in line with Saputra's statement in 2014 that achievement coaching can improve the development and personality of athletes. This implementation is one of the elaborations of the vision and mission as well as the goals owned by ABTI Central Java which are well executed by the management and team. The antecedent evaluation consists of several things ranging from the background to the basis, vision, mission, and form of the Central Java handball achievement coaching program. This is to Sari's 2017 research, where antecedents consist of management structures, coaching programs, and vision. Some aspects need to be developed, including the athlete

selection process and championship events, where this is done to measure the ability of athletes in each team that has been prepared before the selection process and this event runs (Gunawan, 2019). Currently, the selection of athletes is only done through personal shots when athletes participate in the championship, which is then carried out as a follow-up process. Championship events are also minimal because only a few are willing to invest in this sport, considering championship events can improve. As an evaluation for athletes of their abilities so this process is essential to develop because competition in this sport is very tight. There needs to be an upgrade of systems and skills from management, coaches, and athletes to develop a professional team program in implementing exercises that can provide motivational and responsible support to create success in carrying out the exercise later (Prasetyo, 2013).

Transaction evaluation has evaluated aspects: management selection, coach selection, athlete selection, facilities and infrastructure, training program implementation, financing or fund management, consumption management, transportation management, and coordination and welfare management. Implementing the selection process for managers, coaches, and athletes went well with the previously planned process and flow. This aligns with the results of Barnabas Wani's 2018 research, stating that

the implementation of sports training programs can run well because training programs have been regularly scheduled and planned. The facilities and infrastructure used include tools that support training, have good conditions, and can still be used according to their functions, so this is the key to success in coaching achievements (Gunawan, 2021). However, there are still obstacles to field needs because there is only one field: the standardization of handball sports. This is an obstacle in increasing the physical stamina of athletes due to the lack of a field that is by the standards set (maradjabessy, 2020). The implementation of the training program runs according to the schedule that has been set but is constrained by the location of the exercise, which must be alternated with others. All financing used for handball purposes must be improved in implementing all planned work programs. This is an obstacle in line with Harsuki, 2012 where the budget for an activity is essential in supporting the smooth running of training activities. The nutritional needs and housing of athletes and coaches are well available. Pujianto, 2015 conveyed the same thing that the availability of housing and nutritional needs greatly encourages the physical condition of athletes towards maximum prime. Transportation of athletes and coaches for training and coaching purposes currently still uses private vehicles. However, there is a reimbursement of fuel costs that ABTI Central Java can claim. There is coordination between management, management, coaches, and athletes that runs well to support the running of the training and

coaching process properly and smoothly by the plans that have been made.

Outcomes impact what has been done based on stages prepared and planned. This relates to the achievements or outputs an organization or team wants to achieve or achieve. In other words, the outcome of this handball discussion is an achievement. The achievements to be achieved by ABTI Central Java with the team must dominate compared to other teams. So it is necessary to conduct a detailed evaluation based on accurate and objective information about a program in achieving and determining maximum results (Suparto, 2012). This evaluation is an activity carried out to measure how maximum results are obtained from an activity carried out. This evaluation also determines the results to be obtained for the following year by providing an assessment related to the constraints and solutions of the activities that have been carried out, which is the opinion of Falaahudin & Sugiyanto, 2013 that the success and failure rates of the evaluation program can be used as a reference in determining the follow-up of the program that has been implemented. Some things that need to be evaluated in detail include those related to organizational management, with three aspects that are running well and one aspect that has not gone well, the implementation of training and coaching that has gone well according to the schedule that has been made, the fulfillment of facilities there is one aspect that has not run well. Two aspects have gone well, Coordination has been going well in its

implementation, and welfare for athletes and coaches is still not going well, so there needs to be an evaluation of each thing that has not gone well.

CONCLUSION

After the research process, the planning and coaching of ABTI Central Java's achievements have gone well to be continued and disseminated. At the implementation stage of the Central Java ABTI achievement development program, it generally runs well so that it can be continued. However, in some aspects that have yet to be maximized, improvements or revisions must be made to expedite the evaluation process on the provision of field infrastructure facilities and activity budgets. Then at the stage of ABTI Central Java achievement development, planning, and implementation must be revised, including the performance of management, human resources, budget, and infrastructure facilities. At the same time, the organization and leadership have run well so that efforts can be continued, and improvement efforts can be made by disseminating activities and systems that are currently running.

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