

Original Article Research

Evaluation of SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Development in Lampung

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Abstract

The Lampung State High School (SMAN) Olahraga and Student Education and Training Center (PPLP) recruits and develops talented Olahraga students to achieve high achievements at the national and even international levels. This research aims to analyze the context, input, process and product of SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung students. Evaluation research with quantitative descriptive methods using the CIPP model design. The population of this study were 20 SMAN Olahraga students and 20 PPLP students from various high-achieving schools in Lampung. The sampling technique used a total sampling of 20 SMAN Olahraga students and 20 PPLP Lampung students. Data collection techniques use questionnaires, in-depth interviews and documentation. The results of the research show that 1) the development context of SMAN Olahraga and PPLP has a match between the vision and mission and the goals to be achieved, 2) the planning input for SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung is equipped with the availability of training planning documents and training program guidelines, 3) The supervision process is carried out as a means to evaluate the implementation of SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung, 4) The SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Product Programs are able to improve the quality of athletes. The results of the research are useful as recommendations for SMAN Olahraga, PPLP, Education & Culture Service and Youth and Olahraga Service in Lampung to focus more on developing coaching and training programs.

Keywords: Sports Development Lampung, SMAN Olahraga, PPLP Lampung

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1. INTRODUCTION

Sports development through education and training among students is an effective strategy to rebuild past glories in the field of Olahraga achievements in Lampung. sports development at school begins with Physical Education (Penjas) subjects. The activities will continue with extracurricular activities, it is hoped that athletes will emerge who will then be directed to Lampung Olahraga High School. This coaching also leads to a better level at special Olahraga schools, such as the Ragunan Junior High School (SMP) / Senior High School (SMA). This student Olahraga institution is Olahraga nursery aimed at stimulating student interest so that they can improve and develop skills in the field of sports.

Based on this, it is necessary to develop sports achievements, one of which is developing athletes at student age. A quite popular plan is to establish a Student Olahraga School or what is often called SKO (Special School for Athletes). This is confirmed in CHAPTER IV article 5 paragraph 4 Undang-Undang RI No.20 Tahun 2003. Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional . Olahraga-specific education functions to develop the potential of students, especially in the field of Olahraga to become professional Olahraga athletes in their respective Olahraga fields. Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Lampung No 16 Tahun 2013 BAB V tentang Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Olahraga pasal 12 ayat 39 (e) Development of Special Schools for Athletes (SKO).

Lampung Province is one of the regions with a high number of great athletes. The government is developing a Sports High School and a Student Education and Training Center (PPLP) in sports to provide special education services for pupils with natural potential (inner capacity), intelligence, abilities, and special talents. This grand plan need to be implemented with care and calculation. System and program design begins with a needs analysis, followed by the creation of a blue print or program prototype, as well as the implementation of a comprehensive strategy for the Educational Development of Gifted Children. The design and development results were evaluated and improved before being officially implemented at PPLP and SMAN Olahraga.

Efforts to optimize SMAN Olahraga and PPLP as a forum for education and development of talented student athletes require empowerment efforts so that they can provide optimal contributions in achieving National Olahraga achievements. Evaluation Study of Coaching at SMAN Olahraga and PPLP in Lampung, the main aim is to encourage all the social potential of the people of the area to make sport an inherent culture. This is in line with the opinion of the research results "that the City of Semarang is able to realize the program with full support from the legislature, executive and the Semarang City Education Service as well as the Semarang City Youth and Olahraga Service, as well as the Semarang City KONI. "The policy taken is the first step in opening a special pathway as a form of practical implementation of the Semarang City Regional Regulations concerning the Implementation of sports and encouraging students to excel in sports at student sports week activities at both provincial and national levels" (Soenyoto, 2021).

A recent study used the CIPP model to evaluate a medical program at Shiraz University (Rooholamini et al., 2017). They investigated the association between basic science courses and clinical courses based on replies from instructors and students in the first and second years of the medical school. Many prior research have reported on the CIPP model evaluation instrument, which is a method for determining product quality. Several past studies provide references for this study (Agustina & Mukhtaruddin, 2019; Bukit et al., 2019; Iqbal et al., 2021; Lippe & Carter,

2018), including reviewing the Education program, book program (Asadi et al., 2016), training program (Umam & Saripah, 2018), kindergarten education curriculum (Al-Shanawani, 2019; Aslan & Uygun, 2019; Basaran et al., 2021) to higher education (Ebtesam & Foster, 2019; Tuna & Başdal, 2021), and evaluating students' talents (Sanusi et al., 2021).

However, in reality, efforts to educate and train talents in the field of sports in Lampung province in the form of SMAN Olahraga and PPLP are still experiencing obstacles. The problem with the management of sports held at SMAN Olahraga and PPLP is that there is no coordination between the Department of Education and Culture and the Department of Youth and sports of Lampung Province. Other problems include student needs, limited teachers, trainer appointment system, outdated curriculum, student/athlete recruitment system, lack of facilities and infrastructure. SMAN Olahraga and PPLP, which are platforms for talent in the field of sports, should require good management of human resources management, management of sports facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate coaching at SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung.

The research aims to analyze the context, input, process and product system of student learning at SMAN Sport and PPLP Lampung. The benefit of the research is that it serves as a recommendation for SMAN Olahraga, PPLP Lampung, the Department of Education and Culture, and the Department of Youth and sports, to be more focused and directed in preparing coaching and training programs.

2. METHOD

2.1 Participants

The research population was SMAN Olahraga and PPLP students in Lampung Province. The number of research subjects was 20 students from SMAN Olahraga and 20 students from PPLP Lampung. The sampling technique in this study used total sampling and obtained a total of 20 SMAN Olahraga students and 20 Lampung PPLP students with an average age of 15-18 years. This research was carried out at SMAN Olahraga Tejosari, Metro Timur, Metro City and PPLP PKOR Building, Perumnas Way Halim, Kec. Way Halim, Bandar Lampung City in January 2022 to June 2022.

2.2 Research Design

The research method used is descriptive quantitative because it is based on data collected systematically based on the facts and characteristics of the object under study. The findings were then interpreted based on theories and literature related to athlete development at SMAN Olahraga and PPLP in Lampung. This method aims to provide a fairly clear picture of the problem being studied. Research data was obtained through questionnaires, observations and in-depth interviews. The research design chosen was the CIPP model (Context, Input, Process and Product).

The CIPP evaluation model is carried out comprehensively to understand program activities starting from the emergence of the program idea to the results achieved after the program is implemented (Mulyatiningsih, 2012). Evaluation research using the CIPP model focuses on four elements proposed by Sugiyono (2013) Context evaluation is performed to evaluate the factors underlying a proposed program; 2) input evaluation is performed to assess whether the program planning took into account available resources; 3) process evaluation is performed to

determine whether the program was carried out according to plan; and 4) product evaluation is performed to determine whether the program was successfully completed.

2.3 Instruments

The research instrument was a questionnaire designed to assess the development of SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung by means of respondents providing statement responses on a Likert scale. The validity test used to determine the validity of the content of the CIPP model evaluation instrument using V Aiken Analysis is said to be valid having a V Aiken value of 0.86 and reliability is calculated using Cronbrach's alpha coefficient with a value of 0.950. Respondents determine their level of agreement with a statement by selecting one of the available options. The questionnaire consists of positive and negative statements. The scoring for positive statements is as follows: Score 1 for strongly disagree (STS), score 2 for disagree (TS), score 3 for doubtful (R), score 4 for agree (S) and score 5 for strongly agree (SS). Meanwhile, the scoring for negative statements is as follows: Score 5 for strongly disagree (STS), score 4 for disagree (TS), score 3 for doubtful (R), score 2 for agree (S) and score 1 for strongly agree (SS). The questionnaire grid is as follows:

Table 1.

Instrument grille

Aspect	Dimension	Indicator	Sub Indicator	Item Statement	Amount
Evaluation of the Development of SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung	Context	Goals	Vision, mission	1, 2	2
		Legal Foundations	Legal Foundations	3	1
		Needs Analysis	Needs Description	4, 5	2
	Input	Availability of Coaching Plans	Coaching Plans	6, 7, 8	3
		Availability of Human Resources	Athlete	9, 10, 11, 12, 13	5
			Coach	14, 15, 16, 17, 18	5
		Organizing Organization Support	Organizing Organization Support	19, 20, 21, 22	4
		Availability of Facilities and Infrastructure	Facilities and infrastructure	23, 24, 25, 26, 27	5
		Availability of Funds	Fund	28, 29, 30	3

Aspect	Dimension	Indicator	Sub Indicator	Item Statement	Amount
	<i>Process</i>	Implementation of Coaching	Implementation of Exercises	31, 32, 33	3
			Implementation of the Competition	34, 35	2
			Academic	36, 37, 38	3
			Welfare	39, 40, 41	3
		Supervision	Evaluation	42, 43, 44	3
	<i>Product</i>	Achievements	Physical/Physiological Development	45, 46	2
			Engineering Development	47, 48	2
			Mental Development	49	1
			Achievement Development	50	2
	Total				

Source: Primary Data

2.4 Procedures

Data To obtain primary data in this study, data collection tools were used in the form of observations and interviews with SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung management, coaches, and athletes, while documentation was in the form of archives owned by coaches and athletes, which were used as supporting data or secondary data. The two sources of instruments mentioned above are sources to collect information about the results of the development program for athletes at SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung.

a. Observation

The researcher is involved in the daily activities of the individual being observed or used as a source of research data in this observation. Researchers did field research in order to get information about the athletes' achievement development programs at SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung (Harahap & Fardi, 2022). "Observation is divided into three stages: 1) descriptive observation, 2) focused observation, and 3) selected observation." Guidelines for observing. Researchers conduct descriptive observations as research objects when they enter specific social circumstances. Because the researcher has not yet raised the topic to be examined, the researcher conducts a broad and complete investigation, reporting all that is seen, heard, and felt. Because every data is collected, the conclusions of this observation are disorganized.

b. Interview

Because the observation method alone cannot acquire all of the required data, another method in the form of interviews is used. The interview style utilized is an unstructured interview,

also known as a free interview, in which the researcher asks a series of questions in order to elicit the subject's responses or opinions. Formal and informal interviews were undertaken. Formal interviews are conducted with particular arrangements, such as at a time agreed upon by the researcher and the informant, at a predetermined place, and with people who are deemed to be capable of providing the necessary information.

c. Documentation Research

Documentation study is a data gathering strategy that involves reviewing documents to obtain data and information about the subject under consideration. All documents pertaining to the athlete success development program at SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung were used as data sources in this study. The researcher provides the data gathering instruments or components required, such as a camera, tape recorder, and qualitative blanks. The researcher obtained documentation materials such as the vision and mission of SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung, the researcher's field notes, photographs documenting the exercise's implementation, existing facilities and infrastructure, a trainer license or certificate, a written training program, and other supporting documents.

2.5 Data Analysis

Qualitative analysis was carried out during the study, namely during observation, interviews, and documentation. Qualitative data analysis while in the field using descriptive data analysis (Miles et al., 2014). Data analysis consists of several interacting components, namely data reduction, data presentation (data display), and drawing conclusions or verification (drawing/verifying).

3. RESULTS

3.1 Context Evaluation

Contexts evaluation describes and details environmental needs. The focus of the context evaluation includes three things, namely objectives, legal basis and needs analysis for the SMAN Olahraga program, and PPLP (Table 2).

Table 2.

Results of Contexts Evaluation at SMAN Olahraga and PPLP

No	Information	SMAN Olahraga	PPLP
1	Objective	The goals of SMAN Olahraga and the vision and mission do not yet match	PPLP's objectives and vision and mission are compatible
2	Legal Foundation	There is no strong legal basis yet	There is a strong legal basis
3	Needs Analysis	SMAN Olahraga program is not compatible with existing needs	PPLP program in Lampung is compatible with existing needs

Source: Primary Data

3.2 Input Evaluation

In the input evaluation results, The following topics are discussed: 1) availability of program plans, 2) availability of human resources, 3) support from the organizational groups, 4) availability of facilities and infrastructure, and 5) availability of funding. Table 3 shows the outcomes of the input evaluation.

Table 3.

Input Evaluation Results

No	Information	SMAN Olahraga	PPLP
1	Availability of Program Plan	There are training planning documents and program guidelines	Training planning and program guidelines are available
2	Availability of Human Resources	There is conformity in the process of recruiting athletes and coaches with the established criteria	There is conformity in the process of recruiting athletes and coaches with the established criteria
3	Organizing Organization Support	Establishment of good cooperation between existing stakeholders	Establishment of good cooperation between existing stakeholders
4	Availability of Facilities and Infrastructure	Inadequate Olahraga facilities and infrastructure	There are adequate Olahraga facilities and infrastructure
5	Availability of Funds	Funds available	Funds available

Source: Primary Data

3.3 Evaluation Process

The process evaluation findings discuss application and monitoring. One of the most crucial management functions is implementation. Table 4 shows the findings of the process evaluation.

Table 4.

Process Evaluation Results

No	Information	SMAN Olahraga	PPLP
1	Program Implementation	A special curriculum is needed for athletes, such as Ragunan Middle School/Senior High School	There is suitability for the implementation of training programs, academic improvement and welfare that have been determined
2	Supervision	The evaluation process has been running properly according to the existing provisions at SMAN Olahraga	The evaluation method is consistent with existing provisions.

Source: Primary Data

3.4 Evaluasi Product

Product evaluation is used to document or identify accomplishments. This information is used to demonstrate an individual's degree of accomplishment in completing a variety of activities. The achievements in this research are highlighted as follows: 1) increasing physical/physiological growth, 2) growing technical development, and 3) improving mental development (Table 5).

Table 5.*Product Evaluation Results*

No	Information	SMAN Olahraga	PPLP
1	Increased Physical/Physiological Development	Throughout the training procedure, the athlete's physical growth is always assessed through an evaluation program carried out on a regular basis by the coach.	Athletes are continually monitored for their physical growth through a coaching evaluation procedure that is carried out on a regular basis.
2	Increased Technical Development	Increased technical progress can be evident during the training process, as well as in the victory, and the outcomes of tryouts and trials held during the period.	Increased technical progress can be evident throughout training as well as in championships.
3	Improved Mental Development	Physical/physiological development, technical development, and mental development are all growing.	Physical/physiological development, technical development, and mental development are all growing.

Source: Primary Data

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Context Evaluation

According to (Sartore-baldwin & Mccullough, 2017), leadership and sports performance management have four dimensions: vision, operations, personnel, and culture. In the vision dimension, the management creates a vision to prepare coaches and athletes for the championship they will confront, because the management's goal is to promote the firm through volleyball accomplishments (Ardana, 2023). Team management would fail if there are irregularities such as 1) the creation of management that is still closed, 2) team management and athletes are not open, 3) changes in management are not timely, and 4) management tasks are absent, according to (Sumaryanto & Pambudi, 2022). As a result, management's work becomes unproductive and inefficient.

The research results (Harapap, 2022) demonstrate that, in its context, each of the goals of SMAN Olahraga's accomplishment development program are consistent with a defined vision and mission, and that SMAN Olahraga is a place for athletes to succeed. Based on document investigations, researchers discovered that Lampung Olahraga High School plays a significant role in the development of Olahraga achievements in Lampung and throughout Indonesia. The process of developing SMAN Olahraga successes is linked to gaining student level achievements. Meanwhile, the PPLP accomplishment development process is linked to student achievement. According to the theoretical notion, PPLP age is at the second (Level-2) stage of achievement development. PPLP's mission is to produce athletes at student and academic levels. This is supported by the findings of interviews with coaches, who all agreed that the PPLP is a venue for growing athletes beginning at the student level.

4.2 Input Evaluation

One of the assessments attempts to aid decision-making by determining sources, alternatives to be pursued, plans and strategies to meet needs, and how procedures for work will be carried out (Rachmaniar et al., 2021). As a result, it is possible to conclude that the success of the International Sports School's nursery school, instruction, coaching, and management cannot be isolated from personnel and other supporting structures such as funds and infrastructures (Wahyudi et al., 2020).

Management is the process of achieving organizational goals by carrying out activities from four main functions, namely planning, organizing, leading and controlling (Rahmat & Irfandi, 2019). Management also determines the skills and coordination required by the organization. Team management will fail if there are gaps such as, 1) the formation of management that is still closed, 2) the team management and athletes are not open, 3) management changes are not timely, 4) the management's duties are unclear so that the management's work becomes ineffective and inefficient. Diversity here is combining skills in the fields of management, marketing, accounting, communication, human resources, finance, social sciences as well as entertainment and physical education and recreation (Widowati, 2015).

SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung already have plans, human resources, and good cooperation between stakeholders, but for facilities and infrastructure, not all Olahraga have facilities and infrastructure. The facilities and infrastructure for SMAN Olahraga are not yet complete with the weight training equipment at SMAN Olahraga and the incomplete facilities and infrastructure for PPLP Lampung are weight lifting equipment.

Funding The APBN, sectoral funding sources, regional general allocation funds, and other non-governmental organizations provide financial support to SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung. According to (Santoso et al., 2017) Funding is one of the factors that supports coaching results because without funds, it will be difficult for coaching to progress towards maximum performance, based on findings in the field that the funds obtained all come from athletes' monthly and daily payments.

4.3 Evaluation Process

The researchers discovered that 1) SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung in implementing training programs, holding competitions, improving academics and welfare are in accordance with the provisions stipulated in SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung, but improvements are still needed, including: 1) needed special curriculum for athletes, improving athlete welfare, 2) there is conformity with the evaluation process with existing provisions at SMAN Olahraga and 3) there is conformity with the evaluation process with existing provisions at SMAN Olahraga.

The evaluation of the process focuses on implementing the decisions that regulate and manage the end result. The approach generates input concerning the structure of the system or program under consideration (Aziz et al., 2018), the Process analyzes the process and any procedural barriers and finds problems in program/product implementation (Ellsworth, 2019). According to (Stufflebeam & Zhang, 2017), process evaluation is used to assess program implementation and provide feedback on the extent to which the program was deployed as expected and desired, as well as to investigate whether the program's potentially deficient outcomes were due to a weak strategy or insufficient strategy implementation.

Teachers and trainers should have skills in preparing training programs. There are several scientific elements that must be understood, including training methodology, exercise physiology, nutritional science and so on, so that the program created is in accordance with the characteristics of the sport being played. Each sport has a different physical training program. This is because the muscle strength used in each match is different (Anggorowati et al., 2023).

The implementation of the training program at SMAN Olahraga is appropriate based on the policies of each sports coach, however there are deficiencies in terms of athlete curriculum that is appropriate for each respective sports field. PPLP Lampung is appropriate based on the policies of each sports coach. The training location for each sport is different depending on the availability of facilities and infrastructure. The availability of teachers and trainers in the training process is divided into physical trainers and technical trainers. In practice, physical trainers and technical trainers always coordinate to determine training programs for their athletes.

4.4 Evaluation Product

Product evaluation results are used to evaluate achievement. Achievements can be demonstrated not only in medals won in tournaments between SMAN Olahraga and PPLP, but also in a surge in performances when competing for SMAN Olahraga and PPLP. Physical/physiological development, technical development, and mental development are all part of this process. This is mirrored in the outcomes of try-outs, championships, and even the training process.

Product evaluation focuses on whether the program has met its objectives, whereas process evaluation focuses on accelerating program implementation by assessing its effectiveness

and how that leads to program goals being met, as well as investigating the interactions that exist among the program's exposure and implementation (Vedung, 2017).

Basically, increasing an athlete's ability cannot be separated from the mental aspect. An athlete's mental development is no less important than the development of physical and technical abilities. Mental training emphasizes impulsive emotional development, such as motivation to train, passion for competition, and a never-say-die attitude, confidence in themselves, effectiveness, mental equilibrium against stress, irritation, doubt, and the ability to minimize anxiety, among other things. Mental training, particularly mental training, is critical for athletes.

The product evaluation is divided into two parts: (1) process assessment and (2) athlete performance on the CSETS. The achievement of performance is demonstrated not by winning medals in competitions among CSETS, the Provincial Office Student Sports Competition, and National Student Olahraga The competition, but by growing the performance of the athletes in CSETS, which involves physical, technical, and mental improvement during the daily training process or during the trial program. (Yunus et al., 2017).

5. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn from studies conducted on the assessment of coaches at SMAN Olahraga and PPLP in Lampung Province: 1) SMAN Olahraga and PPLP sports coaching has a concise and effective vision, mission, and goals since it is utilized as guidelines for coaching or a platform for athletes to build good sports abilities. can excel in national and international contests. 2) Training schedules and program guidelines are now available, indicating that planning is complete. 3) Program implementation in this case involves a) training implementation, b) competition implementation, c) academic program implementation, and d) welfare program implementation in accordance with the SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung Programs. 4) Achieving outcomes in the growth of athletes at SMAN Olahraga and PPLP is capable of improving athlete quality through their programs. SMAN Olahraga and PPLP Lampung athletes saw enhanced physical/physiological development, technical development, and mental development, which was reflected in the outcomes of try-outs, try-ins, championships, and even during the training process.

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