

An Evaluation of Selo Kencono Futsal Club (SKNFC) Kebumen Coaching Program



Daru Adi Wijaya¹, Guntur², Abdul Alim³, Rumpis Agus Sudarko⁴, Wahyu Dwi Yulianto⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Department of Sport Science, Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta Indonesia

ABSTRACT: This study aims to evaluate the futsal club program using the CIPP model (context, input process & product) with a qualitative approach and an interactive analysis model from Miles & Huberman. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach method. The object of evaluation is SKN FC Kebumen. Six participants were deliberately selected as interview participants. Data collection was carried out as follows: (1) making indirect observations; observing news about the object of evaluation, direct observation; observing activities in the mess and team exercises (2) conducting documentation, (3) conducting interviews with six participants. The instrument was validated by using 'expert judgment'. Success criteria evaluate each CIPP variable with three categories: good, fair, and poor. With the CIPP analysis combined with a comprehensive approach, the evaluation results in terms of context include vision and mission and the club's goals in living the league is included in the "fair" category. In terms of input, which includes recruiting players and coaches is in the "good" category. Regarding the process, which includes implementing training programs, provision, use, maintenance of facilities and infrastructure, and funding is included in the "fair" category. In terms of products, which include positive and negative results, alignment of goals with costs and achievements generated, program success, and programs that can be continued is in the "good" category.

KEYWORDS: CIPP Evaluation, Coaching, Futsal

I. INTRODUCTION

The system of coaching influences the development of the sport. Sports coaching is one of the critical factors in improving sports performance. If the construction system is carried out well, the development of the sport will also be good. Fulfilling and developing every sports branch would require hard work and extra attention from various parties. Several factors must be considered concerning the coaching of sports achievements. According to Triyasari (2016:2), the goals of coaching are systematic training programs, training materials, appropriate training methods, and evaluations that can measure the success of the coaching process itself. Success in any arena is sometimes the result of planning, hard work, commitment, and no exception to athlete training (Bompa and Carrera, 2015:1). In addition, it needs to be considered in athletes, namely the characteristics of athletes who are fostered both psychologically and physically, the ability of coaches, facilities and infrastructure, and the condition of the coaching environment. Langbein and Felbinger in Setyoko, Tunas, and Sunaryo (2016), explain that program evaluation "is the application of empirical social science research methods to the process of judging the effectiveness of public policies, programs, or projects, as well as their management and implementation, for decision-making purposes". According to the National Study Committee on Evaluation from UCLA in Widyoko (2013:4), "evaluation is the process of ascertaining the decision of concern, selecting appropriate information, and collecting and analyzing information in order to report summary data useful to decision makers in selection among alternatives". It means that evaluation is a process of analysis, collection, selection, and presentation of information presented as the basis for decision-making and the preparation of subsequent programs.

Program evaluation is an action to judge the value of a particular program or some elements in it (Anguera & Chacon in Moscoso, Vidal, & Argilaga, 2012). Norris. J. M (2016:105) asserts that the value of evaluation is primarily determined by how it helps specific people understand how and to what ends programs are functioning and by the degree to which that understanding is put to use. "The value of evaluation is then broadly determined in part by the extent to which it helps certain people understand how and what program ends up functioning, and the extent to which that understanding is used". It means evaluation is a process carried out on a program which is divided into three stages; the first can be further divided into needs assessment, objective evaluation, and design evaluation, while the second refers to implementation evaluation, and the third is critical elements of results. Muryadi in Mustofa A. A. (2020:17) says that the program evaluation is oriented around the attention of the policymakers

An Evaluation of Selo Kencono Futsal Club (SKNFC) Kebumen Coaching Program

of the funders to characteristically include questions about the causes of which the program has achieved the desired goals. A program is a series of carefully designed activities, and their implementation takes place continuously and occurs in an organization involving many people. In addition, Sukardi (2014:47) added that program evaluation is a method to determine and assess a program's effectiveness by comparing the predetermined criteria or goals to be achieved with the results achieved.

One of the competitive sports that have been popular in recent years is futsal. Futsal, if it is seen from the principle of the game, is same as other team sports which use ball, such as football, basketball, handball, and hockey (Duarte et al. 2009); namely, players work together to achieve a common goal of scoring when the team has the ball and prevent the score from the opposing team (Travassos., et al., 2011). In Central Java, especially Kebumen Regency, futsal has recently experienced relatively rapid development. It can be seen from many futsal field facilities that have sprung up, ranging from field rental services to futsal field facilities in schools to universities. It can also be seen from the existence of many futsal clubs, one of which is SKN FC Kebumen. SKN FC Kebumen is a professional futsal club which was found on the 5th of July 2017. SKN FC Kebumen is Indonesia's highest-level professional futsal league competition club, or the Professional Futsal League (PFL).

SKN FC Kebumen has also participated in the national futsal championship with an age limit of 20 years old, where the championship is an annual agenda of the Indonesian Futsal Federation (FFI). On the other hand, the players who participate in the competition were still lack of players who come from the the region. The selection of athletes of the age group of 20 years and senior team athletes is carried out openly followed by prospective athletes from various regions of Kebumen such as Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Surabaya. Looking at previous studies, it has been said that the coaching and identification of athletes from an early age contributes to sports achievement at a higher level (le Gall, Carling, Williams, & Reilly, 2010; Meylan, Cronin, Oliver, & Hughes, 2010; Unnithan, White, Georgiou, Iga, & Drust, 2012).

The involvement of SKN FC Kebumen in the Indonesian professional futsal league already has achievements at the national level in 2018 which went to final match and got a runner-up position. Then, at the international level, SKN FC Kebumen was as Indonesia's representative in the Southeast Asian futsal championship. SKN FC Kebumen entered the semi-finals in AFF Futsal and got fourth place. However, based on researchers' observations, SKN FC club has yet to show optimal results as the champion desired by club owner, H.M. Tursino. Judging from the last results of the Indonesian professional futsal league in 2019, they could only finish in third place. There are no results that match the expectations of the club management of SKN FC Kebumen. On the other hand, the management has incurred costs that are not small. Certain factors could be the cause and obstacles to coaching achievements from this year. A comprehensive and innovative effort is needed; one of the implementations of these efforts is to conduct evaluation research using context, input, process, and product (CIPP) models. Evaluation activities must be carried out comprehensively so that the results or products can later be used to determine a program's quality. This statement explains that the evaluation is used in depth to assess the supporting elements of a program. With the CIPP model, evaluation research is carried out according to program objectives, comprehensively to understand program activities until results are found after the program is run (Wiyanto, 2017: 883). The implementation of the CIPP model in the research world is synonymous with organizational planning programs because the focus is on administrative decisions and provides a theoretical framework that can guide the determination of the quality and benefits of the overall program (Klenowski, 2010: 337; Lippe & Carter, 2018:9). For this reason, a comprehensive study is needed, and the results of this study are expected to provide input and improvement. Researchers want to trace a case through the Evaluation of the SKN FC Futsal Sports Coaching Program in Kebumen Regency, which will later be used as an improvement of the coaching program.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

The researcher used an evaluation of the type of program evaluation with a descriptive-evaluative method approach. Program evaluation identifies the source variations in program results from within and outside the program while determining whether the sources of variation or the results themselves are desirable or undesirable (Frye & Hemmer, 2012: 289). The descriptive method means that this study was conducted to describe the SKN FC Kebumen coaching program in conducting Indonesian futsal professional league competitions related to preparation, implementation, and results on the field. This evaluation study was conducted intending to see the extent to which the exercise results have produced a desired product (athlete achievement). Collecting data and presenting accurate and objective information about futsal sports coaching at SKN FC Kebumen in Central Java Province. Based on the accuracy and objectivity of the information obtained, can further determine the value or success rate of the program so that it helps problem-solve and consider whether the program needs to be continued or modified. This research method uses qualitative research. Qualitative research can help provide basic information about context and subjects, serve as a source of hypotheses, and aid in scale construction (Brannen, 2005). The logical arguments from the background of the selection of this approach are (1) the instrument for collecting data in the form of in-depth and focused interview sheets, therefore the

An Evaluation of Selo Kencono Futsal Club (SKNFC) Kebumen Coaching Program

researcher himself as a human instrument, (2) the data collected in the form of several documents encountered and verbal information from the answers of the participants and (3) the accountability of the results of the interview using data triangulation techniques. The researcher hopes this model can comprehensively evaluate the SKN FC Kebumen coaching program in conducting Indonesian professional futsal league competitions. The CIPP model is a model that is expected to carry out comprehensive evaluation activities; the results of the CIPP model can provide sustainable information to policymakers (Alkin, in Sumarno 2019:91).

The CIPP model is used because it is more suitable to evaluate the implementation of programs that are expected to provide input to parties related to the SKN FC Kebumen coaching implementation. This research was conducted at SKN FC Kebumen, one of the futsal clubs considered to meet this study's criteria. Thus, the primary location of this study was two club training sites located on the futsal field 3 Score, Jl. Raya Sokka No. 135, Pejagoan, Kebumen, Central Java and Planet Futsal Sleman Yogyakarta, on Jl. North Ringroad No.168, Condongcatur, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta. Other places included in the data collection location in this study were the offices of PT. SKN Group Kebumen and GOR (sports hall) Yogyakarta State University, during the Indonesian futsal professional league match. The population of this study is partly (internal stakeholders) registered to follow the Indonesian futsal professional league at SKN FC Kebumen. Participants as a source to obtain data are the central part selected from the existing environment at SKN FC Kebumen. In addition to the athlete's target group, data were obtained from coaches, management staff, and club chairs. Participants/respondents were determined based on specific considerations (purposive). With the purposive/purposeful method, the sample or selected respondents can provide the best information on the studied research problem (Creswell, 2015:207).

As a consequence of the descriptive-qualitative approach, asking 'how' or 'why' questions, the group was included in the study, either as an interviewee or as part of an observation; the documents found can be data for researchers during the study.

The results of the research conducted at SKN FC Kebumen, which was sampled, were divided into four aspects, namely context, input, process, and product; the results were as follows:

1. Results of Context Evaluation

a. Vision and Mission

SKN FC Kebumen has a vision and mission to lift Indonesian futsal, especially Central Java futsal, to be better and support native Central Java players to be able to become quality players, especially professional leagues, and can become a mainstay in the Indonesian Futsal National Team. As stated by the participant (W/01):

What is clear is that our vision-mission is to lift futsal, especially in Central Java, towards futsal Central Java for the better."

Several genuine Central Java players on the SKN FC Kebumen list reinforced this statement. SKN FC directly seeks to bring talented players in the Central Java area by providing a place for local Central Java players. On the vision and mission of the assistant coach, the SKN FC also has the vision to help the original players from Kebumen. Participant (W/02), as an assistant coach, said:

"If the vision is certain to develop futsal in Indonesia more advanced, continue to develop also the potential of Kebumen players to be able to play in the national and international arena, and the target must have...can have national team players, both from Kebumen and Central Java itself generally."

With the explanation above, it is concluded that the vision of SKN FC Kebumen is to advance Indonesian futsal through SKN FC by sending players from Central Java and Kebumen itself to become professional players to defend the national team.

b. Purpose of the program

As a newly formed futsal club, SKN FC's first goal is to advance Central Java and Indonesian futsal. Then the next goal is to become a champion in the Indonesian professional futsal league. As revealed by the participants (W/06):

"Goal of Champions first. Then play in the international because playing in the international must be champion first.

Best of luck to FC. "

At the beginning of the club's formation, following the league was to become a champion by equipping the team's strength with national team players. However, the goal has yet to be achieved.

2. Input Evaluation Results

In preparing the team framework to face the competition, the club carried out a player recruitment program; SKN FC contacted many players from the alums of the national futsal team age group of 20 years. For the data obtained during interviews regarding player recruitment, participants (W/05) said:

An Evaluation of Selo Kencono Futsal Club (SKNFC) Kebumen Coaching Program

"Entering the SKN maybe from the beginning I was the U20 national futsal team yesterday in 2019. I played in the U20 national team there I entered the top 4 then I was invited to join the owner offered the same owner skn to play in the skn in the professional futsal league in 2020 directly in contact with Bos Seno."

While the management and the rules of the Indonesian futsal federation emphasize the coach's background and experience. As stated by the participant (W/04):

"I used to study at UNJ for my current level 1 AFC license. If from abroad or foreign coaches must be level Pro AFC while from Indonesia at least level 1 AFC."

3. Process Evaluation Results

a. Implementing Exercising Program

Planning an exercise program is made like in general. The head coach makes a daily program. It is done because it prepares the ability and needs of players from SKN FC Kebumen. It was stated by the participants (W/04):

"We have a week of practice on Monday morning, Tuesday afternoon and morning. There is a Wednesday morning player off only the goalkeeper who practices afternoon training again Thursday morning we gym the next morning afternoon in the field Friday morning free but in the afternoon we exercise. On Saturday, we have a video session continues to be held with training as well or usually internal games because in this rich situation we are very worried if for example we test with an outside team."

Before creating the Lathan program, the head coach and the staff integrate the analysis of each player partly as a reference in forming a training program. In addition to physical analysis of players, the coaching team also uses HR to analyze training videos and SKN FC matches to know their game process.

From the previous question, and supported by observations made by researchers while the team was conducting exercises, it can be understood that planning a training program at SKN FC uses a tactical approach that is adjusted to the resources and time owned. Furthermore, with analysis through video, the coaches try to analyze the shortcomings of their players and map out the opponents' strengths to be faced.

b. Facilities and Infrastructure

Because the SKN FC originates from Kebumen Regency, the training facilities move around, starting from Purwokerto and Yogyakarta. Data from the field (observations and interviews) are most often used in the field in Yogyakarta. SKN FC in the Indonesian professional futsal league must be a "traveler" because Kebumen Regency does not yet have standard futsal field facilities. Participant 03, when interviewed, said that SKN FC uses the training field and is still moving around to rent:

"The first year was in Purwokerto Score, the second year in Jogokaryan Jogja continued to the third year in the planet field if in the first year of the season. The second year is also seasonal, the third year is also equally per-season. Just in the first year we have cooperation with the field, first in the score in Purwokerto we...yes cooperation, maybe a cut of the funding problem, and they asked for it, taped the logo on the shirt."

The same opinion expressed by Participant 03, Participant 01 said:

"Oh, the training ground, our TC in Jogjakarta. We're working with Planet Futsal. Jogjakarta: And so. So because we are an official club, we have a lot of training intensity so we have a special price, so at the moment we don't have our own TC place, we are still working with the second party. Planet Futsal Jogjakarta."

Regarding salaries and bonuses given to players, participants (W/06) said that salaries it is feasible and able to meet the needs: "Yes, like a pro team. Yes, everything has facilities. There is a good place to live. Good food is guaranteed. Good overall."

As for the bonus of each critical match, the participant (W/06) continued:

"Winning every bonus, winning every victory, winning every victory from the boss, that's because it's not the responsibility of the management, it's just the way the boss gives credit for the struggles of the players. Each club's love in Indonesia but different nominal because once again it is not in the contract purely from the owner."

c. Funding

The needs of professional futsal clubs in undergoing Indonesian professional futsal leagues include finance/funding, a clear organizational structure, meeting the HR requirements applied by Indonesian futsal federation regulations consisting of player requirements (number and contract), coach license certificates, and other relevant HR in professional futsal clubs.

Funding becomes an absolute necessity for a club participating in the league to undergo the competition and the professional class. Field data from Participant 01 provide information that funding with a large enough nominal is needed to participate in one season of Indonesian professional futsal league competition. The management staff is aware that this funding is the most needed factor in this factor. From the results of interviews in the field, participants (W/01) said:

An Evaluation of Selo Kencono Futsal Club (SKNFC) Kebumen Coaching Program

“To manage a Professional club in one season, we can spend about 5 billion, Sir. 5 billion. And so. For all, for salaries, operations, when we go home or away to various cities in Indonesia that require the cost of airplanes, tickets, hotels and so on, one season we run out of five billion.”

4. Product evaluation Results

Positive results were received by SKN FC Kebumen during the first professional league in Indonesia in 2020. They were able to go to the final. However, the results have not won the championship. Starting the competition season with a number of injured players, the maximum SKN FC Kebumen won the final. Following what the participants expressed (W/02), one of the maximum results, even though it has not met the target in the 2020 Indonesian professional futsal league.

“Previously this season, only because of the pandemic, finally the target was as effortless as possible. Yes. The boss wants to be a champion.”

III. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the evaluation study using the CIPP model on the SKN FC Kebumen futsal club coaching program with a comprehensive approach in undergoing the Indonesian professional futsal league, namely:

From the point of view of context evaluation, the club's vision, mission, and objectives have been representative with the situation and conditions of the club in running the league and are the main foundation of the club management system. The original Central Java player is still slightly different from the vision and mission of a champion Central Java club. The achievement of SKN FC players as national team players is one of the goals of the club's program, even though it has not reached the club's target of champions. This description and the results of the assessment of the success criteria show that it belongs to the category of “fair”

From the point of view of input evaluation, recruiting players and coaches based on experience and achievements with other clubs has previously become a benchmark for recruitment criteria. All those in the SKN FC coaching staff already have official certificates and licenses under the rules of the Indonesian Futsal Federation to follow the Indonesian professional futsal league. This description and the results of the assessment of the success criteria are included in the category of “good”.

In terms of process evaluation, training programs made by foreign trainers have decent facilities and infrastructure, such as having their own buses and eight-standard training but still rent fields from private parties then funding which has a very royal owner who spends his money from the description the results of the assessment are included in category of “fair”.

From the point of view of product evaluation, although it has not won first place in the Indonesian professional futsal league, SKN FC Kebumen club has experience as an Indonesian representative team for the AFF International Cup (Southeast Asian Cup); from the description of the results of the assessment are included in the “good” category.

IV. CONCLUSION

Success criteria evaluate each CIPP variable with three categories: good, fair, and poor. With the CIPP analysis combined with a comprehensive approach, the evaluation results in terms of context include; vision and mission, the club's goals in living the league, it is included in “fair” category. In terms of input, which includes the system of recruiting players and coaches, it is included in “good” category. Regarding the process, which includes implementing training programs, provision, use, and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure, and funding, it is included in “fair” category. In terms of products, which include positive and negative results, alignment of goals with costs and achievements generated, program success, and programs that can be continued is included in “good” category.

REFERENCES

- 1) Alkin, M. C. 2011. Evaluation essentials: From A to Z. New York: The Guilford Press.
- 2) Arin, Triyasari. 2016. Evaluasi Pembinaan Olahraga Senam Artistik di Klub Senam Kabupaten Pati dan Kabupaten Rembang. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*. JPES 5 (1).
- 3) Bompa, Tudor and Carrera, Micheal. 2015. Conditioning Young Athletes. United States: Human Kinetics.
- 4) Brannen, Julia. 2005. Memandu metode penelitian. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- 5) Creswell, J. W. 2015. Penelitian kualitatif & desain riset: Memilih di antara lima pendekatan. (Terjemahan Ahmad Lintang Lazuardi). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar. (Edisi asli terbitan tahun 2013 oleh SAGE Publication Thousand Oaks California).
- 6) Duarte, R., Batalha, N., & Falgado, H. 2009. Effects of exercise deration and number of players in heart rate responses and technical skills during futsal small-sided games. *The Open Sports Science Journal*, 2, 37-41.

An Evaluation of Selo Kencono Futsal Club (SKNFC) Kebumen Coaching Program

- 7) Frye, A. W., & Hemmer, P. A. 2012. Program evaluation models and related theories: AMEE Guide No. 67. *Medical Teacher*, 34(5), PP. 288-299. DOI: 10.3109/0142159X.2012.668637.
- 8) Klenowski, V. 2010. Curriculum evaluation: Approaches and methodologies. Dalam Peterson, P., Baker E., & McGaw, B. (Ed), *international encyclopedia of education*. Oxford: Elsevier Ltd, 335-341.
- 9) Le Gall, F., Carling, C., William, M., & Reilly, T. 2010. Anthropometric and fitness characteristics of international, professional and amateur male graduate soccer players from an elite youth academy. *Journal of science and Medicine in sport* 13(1), PP: 90-95. DOI:10.1016/j.jsams.2008.07.004.
- 10) Lippe, Megan, and Patricia Carter. "Using the CIPP Model to Assess Nursing Education Program Quality and Merit." *Teaching and Learning in Nursing* 13, no. 1 (January 2018): 9–13. doi:10.1016/j.teln.2017.09.008.
- 11) Meylan, C., Cronin, J., Oliver, J., & Hughes, M. 2010. Talent identification in soccer: The role of maturity status on physical, physiological and technical characteristics. *International Journal of Sports Science & Coaching*, 5(4), 571-592.
- 12) Moscoso, S. C., Chaves, S. S., Vidal, M. P., & Argilaga, M. T. A. 2012. Reporting a program evaluation: Needs, program plan, intervention, and decisions. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, 13(1), PP: 58-66. DOI: 10.1016/S1697-2600(13)70008-5.
- 13) Muryadi, A. D. 2017. Model Evaluasi Program Dalam Penelitian Evaluasi. *Jurnal Ilmiah Penjas*. ISSN: 2442:3874 Vol.3 No.1.
- 14) Mustofa, A. A. 2020. Evaluasi Manajemen Pembinaan Prestasi Ekstrakurikuler Bola Basket di SMA Negeri 1 Krangkeng Kabupaten Indramayu. S2 thesis, Program Pascasarjana UNY.
- 15) Norris, J. M. 2016. Language Program Evaluation. *The Modern Language Journal Georgetown University Departement of Linguistics* 421 37th St. NW, Box 571051.
- 16) Setyoko, A., Tunas, B., Sunaryo, W. 2016. Evaluation of School Operation Assistance by Using CIPP Model in Indonesia Private Islamic Elementary School. *International Journal of Managerial Studies and Research*. 4. 44-49
- 17) Sukardi. 2015. Evaluasi program pendidikan dan pelatihan. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- 18) Sumarno, Sumarno and Irianto, Djoko Pekik. 2019. Evaluasi Manajemen Klub Perserikatan Sepakbola Indonesia Mataram (PSIM) Yogyakarta. S2 thesis, Program Pascasarjana UNY.
- 19) Travassos, B., Araujo, D., & Vilar, L. 2011. Interpersonal coordination and ball dynamic in futsal (indoor football). *Human Movement Science*. Vol. 30, pp. 1245-1259.
- 20) Unnithan, V., White, J., Georgiou, A., Iga, J., & Drust, B. 2012. Talent identification in youth soccer. *Journal of sports sciences*, 30(15), 1719-1726.
- 21) Widoyoko, S. E. P. 2013. Evaluasi Program Pembelajaran. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- 22) Wiyanto, A. 2017. Career orientation and education badminton athletes Central Java. *The 4th International Conference on Physical Education, Sport and Health (Ismina), Indonesia*. 879-885.



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.