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Evaluation of Diving Sports Development in South Kalimantan

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Abstract

Diving is a water sport that has developed into an achievement sport. The development of diving in South Kalimantan began to develop from the level of educational institutions to government institutions. The condition of the South Kalimantan region which has most of the water area, both in the form of rivers, swamps, beaches, and lakes, makes diving quite attractive and developed into a sport of achievement and the field of SAR. This study aims to evaluate the development of diving sports achievement in South Kalimantan. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The evaluation approach used with the CIPP model includes a discussion of the Context, Input, Process, and Product of the ongoing diving coaching process. Data collection techniques by conducting interviews, observations and documentation studies. The data obtained were analyzed qualitatively with the following steps: 1) data reduction, 2) data presentation, and 3) drawing conclusions. The results showed that 1) the evaluation of the context was in accordance with the coaching program, 2) the evaluation of the inputs was not in accordance with the coaching program. 3) process evaluation is not in accordance with the established criteria 4) product evaluation is appropriate but performance still needs to be improved.

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INTRODUCTION

Sports coaching is carried out by the parent organization of sports from the regional level to the national level. Improvement of sports achievement continues and is carried out through a planned, tiered, ⁵nd sustainable development process with the support of sports science and technology in article 20 (UU No 3, 2005). Through Law No. (UU No 3, 2005) concerning the National Sports System, sports development has a strong legal basis as a reference in developing sports achievements. Sports achievements contained in (Peraturan Presiden RI, 2021) The Grand Design of National Sports (DBON) is the basis for the current policy to map sports that have the potential to achieve higher achievements by conducting sports coaching in the short, medium and long term. The mapping is carried out based on the potential possessed by the region. Through mapping the leading sports, South Kalimantan can take a role to further advance and improve the development of diving sports. Diving is a water sport that is developing in the South Kalimantan region. The development of diving in South Kalimantan is supported by the condition of the South Kalimantan region which has most of the water area, both in the form of rivers, swamps, beaches, and lakes.

Diving in South Kalimantan has multi-function activities developed. Diving was developed as part of the sport of achievement, diving was developed into a tourism sport through exploration of deep water areas, and diving was developed into a sport of searching for victims or rescue. Through diving, the function of diving contributes to community interaction so that self-actualization in diving activities produces positive or associative values (Kusumawati, 2012).

Based on field observations and interviews with South Kalimantan athletes and dive coaches, it is known that the development of diving has different challenges from other sports. The first challenge is the mental readiness of prospective athletes who will be fostered to be directed to achievement sports. Where as we know, diving is done in deep waters. This deep water sport requires a strong mentality from the athlete, so there is a very limited number of prospective athletes who will be fostered as input for achievement sports. The second challenge is that diving requires athletes who are able to calculate the speed of the water currents and the high and low temperatures in the water. Diving athletes must be able to read this as part of a strategy in achieving achievement. If the athlete is not able to analyze this, then the athlete will have difficulty in making the right strategy and which will be used. The third challenge is the high cost of facilities and infrastructure needed for diving training. Diving requires standardized facilities and infrastructure because this sport really needs the safety and security of athletes. Not all people have these facilities and infrastructure. So that in conducting diving sports coaching, amateur athletes generally use facilities and infrastructure by borrowing from the organization. The fourth challenge is that the opportunity to excel in diving is very wide open. There are several numbers that are competed in this sport, so that in one championship each athlete can get more than one achievement. This is a good opportunity for the region to be able to develop this sport because it can be used as a leading sport that can be developed to obtain more achievements.

The development of South Kalimantan diving sports in the future is expected to be more effective in producing athletes who are able to excel at national and international levels. The

limitations in developing this sport certainly need support from various parties. The success of diving requires support from the government, through the right policies so that the expected achievements can be obtained.

In the coaching process, the effectiveness of a coaching program can be determined by evaluating the program so that the level of implementation of a program is obtained from each of its components (Lumintuarso et al., 2013). Implementation of program evaluation aims to obtain factual findings in the field related to program policies, the results of which can be positive or negative values. An evaluation carried out in a professional manner will produce objective findings, namely findings as they are: both data, analysis, and conclusions are not manipulated which will ultimately benefit everyone involved in the coaching program (Irmansyah, 2017).

There are 4 things that need to be evaluated in the construction of diving sports. In context (Oemar & Marsudi, 2019) it is necessary to study the background and objectives of the implementation of the diving sports coaching program in South Kalimantan. As input, it is necessary to know the mechanism for selecting athletes, selecting coaches, facilities and infrastructure, and financing mechanisms in implementing the diving sports coaching program. In the process, it is necessary to know the implementation of the exercise program, the training process, the exercise system, welfare and the availability of support for nutritional fulfillment. In terms of products or results, it includes the achievements achieved by diving which can later be used as material to provide recommendations for making the right decision.

Based on this explanation, this study aims to obtain an evaluation of the development of diving sports in South Kalimantan. The evaluation is in order to determine the level of achievement of the goals that have been set. Through this evaluation, it can be used as a reference material to improve the readiness of aspects that support the achievement of diving in South Kalimantan.

METHODS

This research is an evaluation research. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The evaluation approach used with the CIPP model includes a discussion of the Context, Input, Process, and Product of ongoing diving coaching process. This research was conducted in order to review the sports coaching process that has been implemented. This research was conducted to determine recommendations related to improvement (Stufflebeam, 2015). Through this evaluation research, it is intended to obtain information that can be understood, explored, and corrected so that gaps in deficiencies that must be corrected will be identified (Sulistiyawan, Arif Dv, Dr. Irmantara Subagio, 2019).

The data obtained in this study consisted of three data sources, the first from human sources through data collection techniques by interviewing South Kalimantan diving coaches, South Kalimantan POSSI provincial administrators, South Kalimantan diving athletes, and athletes' parents. Researchers determine the subject because the components of human resources are interrelated and support each other in the process of fostering sports achievements. These human sources are referred to as respondents. Respondents are a group of subjects who provide responses to research questions

(Astriani & Praja, 2020). The second data source is the source of the place, with data collection techniques through observation and observation (Prihatno, 2016). Observation and observation activities were carried out at the South Kalimantan diving training ground, and the South Kalimantan POSSI Provincial Pengprov office. The third data source is the document source, with data collection techniques through observation or documentation studies conducted on each respondent related to the implementation of the South Kalimantan diving coaching program.

The main instrument used in this study is the researcher himself called the evaluator (Wirawan, 2012). Evaluator is a tool used to collect data. Researchers develop evaluation criteria that will be used as a comparison of the data obtained. The evaluation criteria use manual sources which include four components that are evaluated which include context, input, process, and product with each indicator of success..

Participants

The subject of this evaluative research is the Provincial Government of POSSI, South Kalimantan. Researchers explore data about diving sports from the data mining process through interviews and distributing questionnaires to coaches, administrators, athletes, and related government institutions. Research subjects include objects, things, or people who provide researchers with data or information (Khodari, 2017).

Sampling Procedures

This research was conducted at a diving training center in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. This research was carried out for 4 months from March 2022 to June 2022. The data collection technique was by conducting interviews, observations and documentation studies.

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research (Falaahudin & Sugiyanto, 2013). Through this technique the goal of digging deeper data will be achieved. Without knowing the data collection techniques, the researcher will not get data that is not in accordance with what is expected.

Design or Data Analysis

The data analysis used in this study used non-statistical data analysis, namely the analysis that did not use mathematical models, statistical and econometric models (Creswell, 2014). Non-statistical qualitative analysis methods by performing data reduction, and presenting data simultaneously with the data collection process after the data is collected, three components of analysis (data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing or data verification) that interact with each other can be used to answer the first problem of study.

The overall data analysis process is through an effort to interpret text and image data. The initial stage of the data analysis procedure is to prepare the data for analysis, perform different analyses, deepen understanding of the data, present the data, and make interpretations of a broader meaning. The approach used to measure validity in this study is triangulation. Triangulation is a combination of data/informants using different interview methods in one study (Martha, 2015). To draw conclusions, researchers used data triangulation. triangulation to obtain credible, accurate and authentic factual data to re-check the validity of the interpretation by triangulation or re-checking the coding process and data presentation to ensure that no more errors have been made to the data (Haryoko & Bahartiar, Fajar Arwadi, 2020).

RESULT

Researchers draw conclusions or verify data from research results through comparison of criteria as benchmarks in the success of evaluating diving sports coaching in South Kalimantan. The results of data collection include four components of the evaluation target, namely context, input, process and product. Based on the four evaluation targets, the following causal results were obtained:

Table 1. Evaluation Results of South Kalimantan Diving Sports Development

No	Component	Aspect	Result
1.	Context	Program background	Appropriate
		Program goals	Appropriate
		Planning and actuating	Appropriate
2	Input	Recruitment (selection) of coaches and assistant coaches	Sufficiently Appropriate
		Recruitment (selection) of athletes	Appropriate
		Facilities and infrastructure	Not suitable
		funding	Not suitable
3	Process	Program Implementation	Not suitable
		Promotion and relegation system	Appropriate
		Nutrition and health	Not suitable
		Welfare	Not suitable
		Layanan transportasi	Not suitable
4	Product	Coordination between organizations	Appropriate
		Results of the coaching program (achievements)	Appropriate

DISCUSSION

Context evaluation

Context evaluation is the first step in a situation that can support an implementation of south kalimantan diving sports coaching, including evaluating the background of the coaching program, the goals of the coaching program, planning for program implementation whether it is in accordance with the goals that have been set. Based on the results of the data obtained in the field in the evaluation of the background context of the coaching program in accordance with the goals that have been set. The background support for the coaching program includes the south kalimantan possi organization which facilitates the development of diving sports achievements in south kalimantan which is supported by the government and the community. The government and possi cooperate in supporting the smooth process of developing diving sports in south kalimantan. This support is in the form of providing training facilities, paying attention to the needs of athletes and coaches, and facilitating participation in championships. Support from the government has not been fully met by administrators, athletes and dive coaches because there is still a lack of need for swimming sports coaching.

Evaluation of the context related to the purpose of south kalimantan diving sports coaching in accordance with the goals that have been set. The hope of diving sports coaching is to hone talented young seeds who are then trained and developed to become potential regional athletes who carry the good name of south kalimantan at the national and international levels. These goals or expectations are contained in the law of possi south kalimantan (ad/art) which is understood by all administrators,

coaches, and diving athletes. In realizing these goals, the coach compiles and implements a well-planned training program which includes physical, technical, and competitive training programs. In this case, there is still a lack of mental training and strategies that are not directly given in the coaching process. (tangkudung, 2017), (ucup yusup, bambang erawan, 2017) aspects of exercise in achievement sports that need to be prepared in training include physical, technical, mental, and strategy aspects. There are no psychologists who specifically provide mentoring and mental training programs that need to be followed up properly by stakeholders. Possi south kalimantan has quite clearly planned the short, medium and long term goals to be achieved in the process of developing diving sports, but in practice it is not fully implemented as expected. This is influenced by several factors, both internal to athletes and policies that affect the diving sports coaching program. Every implementation of diving sports coaching is expected to be able to implement the goals that have been prepared so that the goals in improving achievement can be achieved properly.

Context evaluation related to planning for the implementation of south kalimantan diving sports development, is in accordance with the provisions of training training. The trainer in planning the program first analyzes the training needs. In relation to the needs of individual athletes, coaches develop training programs both technical and physical. In relation to general training needs, the trainers together with the south kalimantan possi management always coordinate with the relevant government to fulfill training needs.

Evaluation of input

Evaluation of input for south kalimantan diving sports development

includes evaluation of the recruitment (selection) of coaches and assistant coaches, recruitment (selection) of athletes, facilities and infrastructure, and funding. Evaluation of inputs on the aspect of recruitment (selection) of trainers and assistant trainers has carried out the process well. The trainers and assistant trainers obtained from the selection process by the south kalimantan possi management by taking into account the requirements to have been a diving athlete, have standardized training qualifications, have a good level of education, and have good physical and mental health. The south kalimantan possi management then carried out a fit and proper test for trainers carried out by the selection team. From the mechanism of the process, trainers who have international level coaching licenses are obtained who can carry out the diving training program properly. Based on (indah, 2020) the implementation of the training program can improve the quality in accordance with the objectives if the input for the selection of trainers is in accordance with the administrative requirements and technical requirements set. In terms of the availability of trainers, it is still quite limited both in terms of quality and quantity of dive trainers. Dive trainers who are still active come from institutions that are related to water activities. The existing trainers come from lecturers at the maritime faculty, police institutions, and the indonesian navy seals.

In the aspect of the athlete selection process, there are components that have not been maximally implemented, such as the limited training of diving sports so it is very difficult to find talented athletes. The selection of diving athletes is carried out in collaboration with related institutions that can facilitate diving activities. The collaboration was carried out by possi to

the fisheries faculty, prsi as the parent of swimming, the police, and the Indonesian Navy Seals. From these institutions there is a training program to equip its members in diving activities. From these activities, POSSI can conduct selection and search for athlete seeds considering the limitations of POSSI to carry out diving coaching independently.

Technically in the implementation of athlete recruitment, it is carried out through the dissemination of information on the athlete selection process carried out by the South Kalimantan POSSI management in coordination with related institutions. Dissemination of information cannot be carried out openly to the public to recruit selection participants because diving is still limited in its development in South Kalimantan. Limited access to information dissemination can have an impact on the lack of support from the community. The next mechanism in the athlete recruitment process is the South Kalimantan POSSI administrator to observe and collect data on prospective athletes. Furthermore, POSSI South Kalimantan conducted a selection test for athletes who would represent South Kalimantan in the diving championships at the national level. With these limitations, it is necessary to have policies from related institutions to develop diving sports. This corresponds to (Armen & Rahmalia, 2018) that the public still does not understand the sport of diving, so there is a need for a program to introduce and promote diving so that it is more attractive to the public and look for athletes to be fostered later.

Evaluation of inputs regarding aspects of the feasibility of program implementation facilities and infrastructure based on the evaluator's observations there are still items that are not appropriate. Training facilities and infrastructure that need attention to be

repaired or equipped. Facilities and infrastructure that are quite expensive make amateur athletes not have them. The facilities and infrastructure that have been used so far belong to POSSI, the faculty of fisheries, the police, and the Indonesian Navy Seals. Equipment needed for diving activities such as masks, snorkels, fins, diving tubes, buoyancy compensator device, ballast, regulators. Additional equipment includes a compass, decompression meter, decompression computer, timer, diving buoy as a sign that diving is in progress, and a watch (Coremap, 2013), (Ariadno B, Bachder i., Suhodo, 2016), (Farley, 1983). All these equipment must be owned by athletes to support the development of sports achievements. Complete facilities and infrastructure have a significant effect on athlete achievement (Aulia & Asfar, 2021). Facilities and infrastructure can show the level of motivation of athletes in achieving achievements. This supports athletes to be more enthusiastic in participating in training sessions.

Evaluation of input regarding the funding aspect of the implementation of the diving training program, most of the coaching budget is charged to the budget of related institutions such as POSSI, the faculty of fisheries, the police, and the Indonesian Navy Seals. POSSI cannot independently conduct diving training given the limited funding it has. Through cross-institutional collaboration, diving continues to develop in South Kalimantan. Other funding support was also obtained by athletes from the respective city and district governments from which the athletes came from, but this support was uneven, meaning that there were athletes who received additional financial support from the city and district governments and others who did not. This support is also supporting assistance, meaning that when the city and district governments do not allocate funds, athletes do not receive

additional financial support. The management's role in obtaining funding support from donors has been tried, but the results have not been as expected, considering that diving competes with other sports that are more popular in the community and the high demand for diving makes the availability of funding very lacking. The results of the input evaluation on the financing aspect show that an achievement sports program in its implementation requires support from various parties, both internal and external factors for achievement development (yulianto & kusnanik, 2021). The management of the sports branch, the government and the community can collaborate with donors or institutions that have an attachment to the sport, which will be able to help and improve the performance training program.

Process evaluation

Evaluation of the south kalimantan diving sports development process includes program implementation, contingent promotion and degradation systems, athlete nutrition and health, welfare, transportation services, coordination between elements. Evaluation of the process of implementing the exercise program has been carried out in accordance with the objectives of the exercise. The exercises carried out include technical and physical training programs. The training program is carried out in a structured manner according to predetermined schedule. Control of the implementation of the training program is carried out by the trainers and administrators of possi south kalimantan by evaluating the training program. The evaluation includes the results of the achievement of improving the athlete's ability during the coaching program.

In the evaluation process, the management of possi south kalimantan

implemented a good and structured promotion and relegation system. This promotion and relegation system is used to obtain potential athletes who can develop their achievements to a higher level. The existence of a system of promotion and degradation of athletes in the sports coaching process will be able to stimulate the spirit of practicing to develop and maximize their performance (alim, 2020). The promotion and relegation system is carried out based on the guidelines and criteria for the achievement of the athlete's ability during the coaching process.

Process evaluation regarding nutrition and health falls into the inappropriate category. The nutritional and health components of athletes still need a lot of improvement. The control of athlete nutrition services has not yet been implemented which is facilitated by the relevant government. So far, athletes have independently met their nutritional and health needs from the coaching money given to athletes. Fulfillment of nutrition and health through nutritious food programs so far has not been well planned. Nutrition is one of the factors that play a very important role in improving the performance of athletes. Food is the main source of energy for humans (nugroho, 2012). The nutritional status of athletes cannot be formed in a short time but must be slowly through good eating habits (baranauskas, m, stukas, r, tubelis, l, žagminas, k, šurkienė, g, & švedas, 2015).

The evaluation process regarding the welfare of athletes and coaches is still not appropriate. Athletes and coaches hope that the level of welfare is well considered by all stakeholders. Considering that diving sports in the process of fostering achievements spends a lot of money, energy, physical, time, and thoughts to practice and get achievements, it means that coaches and

athletes have devoted everything they have to develop diving achievements in the hope that in addition to getting achievements in diving as well as improve the lives of athletes and coaches. The government's athlete welfare program is provided in the form of training coaching bonuses for athletes and coaches who are able to win prestigious championships at national and international levels. For less prestigious national and international level championships, the government provides assistance in the form of participation in the championships. The amount of welfare assistance from the government usually has a different nominal depending on the policies provided by the government.

The evaluation process regarding transportation services used by athletes and coaches is still using private property. Athletes and coaches come to the training ground using their respective vehicles without being facilitated by a vehicle for training. The provision of transportation service assistance from related parties is carried out at the time of participating in the championship. If the championship is held in an area that is covered by land transportation, the related party will rent a vehicle for which all rental fees have been paid by the relevant party. However, if the championship is held outside the island, transportation funds will be provided for the contingent which will then be managed independently by the contingent to take part in the championship..

Process evaluation regarding coordination between elements has been carried out well. This coordination includes communication between athletes and coaches, with the management of possi south kalimantan, the government, related institutions such as the faculty of marine affairs, police institutions, and the indonesian navy seals. The coordination

carried out includes the delivery of information, coaching programs, recruitment of athletes and coaches, and others.

Product evaluation

Product evaluation of the results of south kalimantan diving coaching is related to the achievements obtained by the south kalimantan contingent diving athletes. Achievement is the goal expected by athletes. Athletes will increase their efforts through persistent practice so that they can achieve so that they can increase their self-esteem (prestiawan, 2021). The targeted achievements include national achievements, because the south kalimantan contingent was targeted by the possi south kalimantan management at the national level and represented south kalimantan to become the indonesian contingent at the international level. Achievements at the national level achieved by the south kalimantan diving contingent at the 2016 west java pon received bronze medals, kepulauan seribu islands pra-pon in 2014 received silver and bronze medals, and bupati situbondo open in 2019.

CONCLUSION

The results of the overall evaluation of south kalimantan's diving training were concluded in accordance with the established program. In evaluating the context, the program background, the objectives of the coaching program, and the implementation planning have been well prepared. In the evaluation of the input for recruitment (selection) of coaches and assistant coaches, and the recruitment (selection) of athletes has been carried out quite well considering the limited number of coaches and athletes who meet the required criteria. In terms of facilities and

infrastructure, as well as funding is still not appropriate so it needs to get attention from related parties. The evaluation of the program implementation process has been carried out quite well because there are aspects of psychological training that have not been fulfilled. Possi south kalimantan has implemented a promotion and relegation system to select athletes and coaches who will become the south kalimantan diving contingent and has coordinated well between elements. In aspects of nutrition and health, welfare, and transportation services are still not as expected. In product evaluation, the achievements that have been made by the south kalimantan contingent diving athletes have obtained achievements at the national level.

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