

European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science

ISSN: 2501 - 1235

ISSN-L: 2501 - 1235 Available on-line at: <u>www.oapub.org/edu</u>

doi: 10.5281/zenodo.569574

Volume 3 | Issue 5 | 2017

ANALYSIS OF ARCHERY ACHIEVEMENT COACHING OF PERPANI OF PONOROGO DISTRICT, INDONESIA

Dwiki Adi Septianⁱ, Agus Kristiyanto, Sapta Kunta Purnama

Department of Sport Science, Post-graduate Program, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta 57126, Indonesia

Abstract:

The aim of taking data of Perpani in Ponorogo is caused because there are many weaknesses of the facilities, infrastructures and funding which is required to support an achievements organization's coaching, the athletes and the coachs' staff of Perpani in Ponorogo was still able to provide a feat in every race that they follow. Even the present achievements reached by the archery athletes are quite encouraging compared to other sports. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to describe the funding of archery achievement, Perpani organizational structure, facilities and infrastructures, and funding that exist in Perpani at Ponorogo regency. The method used is a qualitative descriptive with study subject; coaching achievement of regency at Perpani of Ponorogo. Data Sources in this study are preliminary observations, a document about coaching achievements, and interviews with officials, coaches, and athletes. The analysis of the data has been determined, it can be concluded that the development of archery Perpani achievement in Ponorogo as archery sports centers for athletes has been conducted in accordance with the procedure of Perpani center but there are indicators that cannot be done and maximized well. Thus, it hampers achievement of the athletes. Level of athletes exercise is still low, public facilities for athletes are already constrained personal tool just because the price is expensive. But the atmosphere of harmony and kinship exercise felt is able to give encouragement to the athletes in the face of a championship. Less passes, the actual management is well defined, for the necessary repairs, so that the process of coaching accomplishments is running well suit the intended purpose.

¹ Correspondence: email <u>wixioyien@gmail.com</u>

Keywords: development of archery achievements, organizational structure, coaching

1. Introduction

Sport is part of the life of the world community that cannot be separated from everyday life. It has played a strategic role in human life. Sport becomes a tool to shape the character and the character of the nation that is effective and ready to live and compete in the era of globalization. Sport is one form of effort improving the quality of Indonesian human being directed at the formation of character and personality, discipline and sportsmanship are high, and the performance improvement that can generate a sense of national pride. Therefore, the Indonesian government should have the will and determination to promote the sport in Indonesia such as in city, regency, and province that requires rapid progress in various fields, and is even just as a slogan should not consider exercise as something very important. Awareness of the strategic significance of sport must go through a development plan in favor of the advancement of the sport as a whole. It must be comprehensive because the sport has the potential that contains a spirit and strength to build, because it is really a sense of the spirit of a long process of a development (Kristiyanto, 2012: 2-3).

Achievement of sport is not just the ultimate achievement of a satisfactory based on the initial target of the team or athlete, within the scope of the world of sport, but how the process towards sporting achievement according to its target. Law No. 16 of Article 93 paragraph 4, which is about the minimum service standard sports for sports achievements as referred to in paragraph 1 (a minimum service standard sport referred to in Article 92 include sports education, sports recreation and sports achievements) includes the following requirements: (1) coach sports, (2) a club or association, (3) training, (4) upgrading, (5) infrastructure and facilities that meet the standards, (6) competition, (7) championships or sports week, (8) the center of development, (9) sports science and technology, (10) the sports information system, (11) financing, and (12) awards. To achieve this feat in sports takes several factors, namely internal and external factors. Internal factors include the guidance system and sports infrastructure. The external factors include the psychological factors, exercise routines, trainers, physical state, as well as the techniques and skills possessed athletes. Not only are these factors that can support a sporting achievement, because in sport achievements are human resource management (recruitment, selection, orientation, process, evaluation, promotion and relegation to the athletes, coaches and managers), and there are training programs (long-term, short-term and program evaluation). When all these factors are met, then surely the sports achievements of Indonesia will be greater.

One of the strategies of the most fundamental in efforts to achieve an increase in human resources in Indonesia, particularly in the field of sports is the focus and orientation of sports development as early as possible by doing the coaching and development of sport for young people from an early age (KONI, 2000: 67).

Coaching and athlete nurseries are key issues to receive attention. In the Guidelines 1993 has expressly stated that the promotion and development of sports which are part of efforts to improve the human quality Indonesia directed at improving the physical, mental and spiritual community, and aimed at the formation of character and personality, discipline and sportsmanship high and increasing achievement that can evoke a sense of pride national.

Furthermore, he also said that in an effort to improve performance in sports, need to continue to be implemented coaching sportsman as early as possible through search and scouting talent, training, education, and sports training achievement that is based on science and technology more effectively and efficiently and improve the quality of sports both national and area (guidelines, 1993: 95-96).

Sport coaching can guarantee the success of a country in bringing the achievements and good name of the nation. Sports coaching should be intertwined in an interconnected system like an unbroken chain from the most basic to the highest coaching. Potential should constantly be fostered, nurtured and developed from time to time so it is possible that potential to become strong and reliable individuals. Good achievement can raise country's name. Sport coaching should be intertwined in an interconnected system like an unbroken chain from the most basic to the highest coaching. Of the constant potential can be fostered, nurtured and developed from the time that it was likely that potential into individuals who have achievements that can make proud the nation.

Indonesian Archery Unity as the central organization of archery in Indonesia and Perpani in Ponorogo city is the central organization of institutional solely responsible for collecting, fostering achievement, as well as coordinate all activities of Archery in Ponorogo city; in order to promote the achievement of always trying to promote the sport of archery by holding competitions or the game, but it held good seed selection through outstanding player at school and in extracurricular clubs. Then the existence of infrastructure is very important for all parties exercise is no exception. One of the essential infrastructures conducts early age training in school. The school can be used as a place to create an integrated curriculum that could provide space for gifted students to develop their talents, as well as a means of proper School. The system is particularly suitable for application in areas that are remote and underdeveloped due to limited infrastructure.

In addition, through schools, coaching can be done through sports clubs. With this system it is necessary active participation of the people themselves to establish clubs that can accommodate sports interests and talents of children in that place. Both of these systems, through clubs and schools, can be done jointly with the look at the characteristics of each region so as to produce seeds maximal exercise (Wilson, 2007: 8).

In addition Perpani is one of the sport organizations in Ponorogo specialized course should qualify as a sport organization, so it can be realized all the goals of the organization itself. Because the truth is that sport organizations are designing guidance and funding, as well as facilitating infrastructure for the athlete. While KONI tasked to coordinate and establish cooperation between sport organizations at both the local and central levels. But the fact, although Perpani has been already shaped by the actual KONI, Sport organizations cannot be considered a healthy organization. There are still many shortcomings and organizational requirements that have not been run properly. Such as the lack of facilities as well as facilities and infrastructures that support coaching. But the athletes and the coaching staff even able to provide achievement for PERPPANI in Ponorogo. Naturally viewed of the deficient conditions, of course, there is a factor that is capable of supporting the spirit of the athletes so that they can excel.

In order to obtain the data, this research will investigate Perpani in Ponorogo. This research took the data on Perpani in Ponorogo city seen from the characteristics of the better known cultural arts can draw quite encouraging achievement. In connection with this matter, in order to determine and obtain real results, this study takes the title "Analysis of Archery Achievement Coaching of Perpani of Ponorogo District, Indonesia"

2. Research Method

This study location was in Ponorogo regency area; this research was conducted in the field of archery and secretariat of Perpani in Ponorogo. This research was conducted between December 2015 and May 2016.

Technique in taking sample used: purposive sampling and snowball sampling with a sample manager, athletes and coaches as well as parties who have the information needed by researchers.

Techniques of collecting data used: observations, interviews, and document analysis meant to obtain valid data in this study using triangulation of data, through interviews, observation, reviewing documents and archives.

Techniques of data analysis used: four components: data collection, data reduction, data presentation or display and drawing inferences or conclusion.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Development of sports achievement archery

One of successes in coaching sport can be seen from the accomplishments achieved by the athletes of each sport following the match. The athlete's performance does not come instantly but through a process of coaching tiered, involving all stakeholders of the elements in Ponorogo. In coaching sport achievements in archery in Ponorogo, it is through the process of the National Sports Development such as covering, sporting problem, nursery of the athletes, and coaching achievements.

Of the many efforts to improve the achievements made by Perpani. Actually, there are still many obstacles that hinder the development of the athlete's performance. One of these facilities and infrastructures used for this in a sense is still lacking and far less in comparison with other regions. So its hope government through KONI can improve the means of funding infrastructure owned by Perpani that all achievements that have been obtained can be maximized.

3.2 Organizational Structure of Perpani

Perpani has an important position within the framework of archery coaching. Coordination in Perpani organization is needed to obtain optimal support of various stakeholders as the outstanding athlete. The way to elect management is not just choosing but also through the selection procedure of conference of the Branch and also every 4 years to regenerate the board. Meanwhile, the board also has a working decision letter after elected to become the management of Perpani in Ponorogo.

Perpani management in Ponorogo is working properly by arranging programs for athletes of Perpani. But the management is constrained by the lack of attention from the local government. Where during the local government often gives the target a champion in every championship but otherwise there is little government attention and support in terms of finance for Perpani. While archery is in desperate need of funding not less seen of the equipment in use by an athlete alone can be up to tens of millions. Judging from the lack of government attention is often a caretaker program cannot run properly so that the management should find a solution so Perpani can still exist and excel.

3.3 Infrastructures of Perpani in Ponorogo

Facilities and infrastructures owned by Perpani were very unfavorable. If it is seen Perpani in ponorogo has own field, Perpani field actually quite spacious but supporting tools in the field is not the standard. In the field there is only one building at a time secretariat warehouse storage space and 1 toilet. Not to mention the field is often

misused in its function by parties who are not responsible for where the field is still often used for other events outside of the exercise such as music concerts so it is disturbing the schedule of exercise and of course, these events often result in damage to existing facilities in field. Archery equipment which is owned by Perpani is already quite a lot, but the fact the field of equipment owned by a large part of it is damaged and it was time to do rejuvenation equipment, although it is not all the equipment is damaged, but it turns out the equipment that hinder the athlete's performance of Perpani. Perpani athletes also complained about the equipment and the infrastructure that has been in use for practice or competition because they felt their equipment left behind by equipment owned by other regions. Actual achievements obtained by the athletes are very minimal, but with spirit and kinship board with athletes and parents of athletes, that atmosphere can help the spirit of the athletes that practice very cozy atmosphere. In addition to the disadvantages that may thus become even more motivation for athletes in the pursuit of achievement.

3.4 Funding of Perpani in Ponorogo

Actually, Perpani is funded by local budget. Funds from the Regional and then distributed to KONI and then it will be given to Branch Management for operational needs. Management of Perpani that manages all operational needs, those needs include training facilities, coaches' salaries, athletes, consumption, exercise equipment, and costs championship. For that budget cannot be mentioned how the index. But with the lack of budgetary obtained from the local government officials take the funds from membership fees and help the parents of athletes. Budget obtained by Perpani is minimum where the coaches cannot fulfill the needs of the planned program. So, they used iuran of the members to continue the program. But with this problem Ponorogo Perpani athletes still getting spirit and able to get achievements in every championship that is followed. About financial problem is not much information to be obtained because it is very sensitive, so researchers simply asked about funding.

References

- 1. Achmad Damiri. 1990. Panahan. FPOK IKIP Bandung.
- 2. Achmad Damiri. 1994. Anatomi Manusia. Bandung: Buku Ajar FPOK UPI.
- 3. Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2005. Manajemen Penelitian. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- 4. Barrett J. A. 1990. Olahraga Panahan: Pedoman, Teknik dan Analisa. Semarang: Dahara Prize.

- 5. Burhan Bungin. 2008. *Penelitian Kualitatif : Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Kebijakan Publik, dan Ilmu Sosial Lainnya*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- 6. Bompa Tudor. O. 1986. *Theory AndMethologi Of Training The Key To Athletik Performance, 2nd Ed.* USA: Kendali/ Hunt Publishing.
- 7. Dirham, 1986. Kepemimpinan Organisasi dan Administrasi Olahraga. Semarang: IKIP Semarang
- 8. Gunarsa, S.D., Satiadarma, M.P., Hardjolukito, M. (1996). *Psikologi Olahraga*. Jakarta: PT BPK Gunung Mulia
- 9. Hadisasmita, Y. dan Syarifuddin, A. (1996). *Ilmu Kepelatihan Dasar*. Jakarta: Depdikbud Direktorat Jendral Pendidikan Tinggi.
- 10. Harsuki, H. (2003). *Perkembangan Olahraga Terkini*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- 11. Husdarta, HJS. (2009). Manajemen Pendidikan Jasmani. Bandung: Alfabeta
- 12. Husni, A., Hakim, L., Gayo, M. AR. (1990). *Buku Pintar Olahraga*. Jakarta: C.V. Mawar Gempita.
- 13. http://jurnalilmiaholahraga.blogspot.co.id/2009/07/prestasi-olahraga-indonesia-oleh-dr.htmln
- 14. http://www.koni.or.id (diakses pada 20 Desember 2014)
- 15. http://panahanjateng.blogspot.co.id/
- 16. H.B Sutopo, 2002. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Surakarta: UNS pers.
- 17. Irianto, D.P., Pasurney, P., Mansur, Sidik, D.Z., Nining W.K., Hermawan, I., Dewanti, R.A., Sunyoto, Yunus, M. (2009). *Materi Pelatihan Kondisi Fisik Dasar*. Jakarta: Kantor Kementerian Pemuda dan Olahraga
- 18. Kantor Menpora. 1977. Kebijakan Pemerintah di Bidang Keolahragaan dalam Pembinaan Olahraga. Jakarta: Kantor Meneg Pemuda dan Olahraga.
- 19. Koentjaraningrat .1976. Pengantar Metodologi Riset Sosial. Bandung: Mandar Maju
- 20. KONI, 1998. Proyek Garuda Emas. Rencana Induk Pengembangan Olahraga Prestasi di Indonesia. Jakarta
- 21. Kristiyanto, A. 2012. Pembangunan Olahraga untuk Kesejahteraan Rakyat dan Kejayaan Bangsa. Surakarta: Yuma Pustaka.
- 22. Mangunhardjana, A. 1989. Pembinaan Arti dan Metodenya. Jakarta: Kanisius.
- 23. Miles B. Matthew dan A. Michael Huberman. *Analisis Data Kualitatif : Buku Sumber Tentang Metode-metode Baru*. 1992. Jakarta: UI Pers.
- 24. Moleong, L. J. (2010). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya
- 25. M. Sajoto. 1995. Peningkatan & Pembinaan Kekuatan Kondisi Fisik Dalam Olahraga. Semarang: Dahar Prize.
- 26. Nurhayati, F. (2011). Panahan. Surabaya: UNESA

- 27. Riyanto, T. (2006). *Pelatihan Panahan*. Karanganyar : Depdikbud Kabupaten Karanganyar.
- 28. Rusli Lutan. 2000. *Asas-asas Pendidikan Jasmani Pendekatan Pendidikan Gerak di Sekolah Dasar*. Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Olahraga, Depdiknas.
- 29. Sajoto. 1990. Peningkatan & Pembinaan Kekuatan Kondisi Fisik Dalam Olahraga. Semarang: Dahara Prize
- 30. Soekardi. 2006. Managemen Olahraga. Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Semarang.
- 31. Soepartono. 2000. Sarana dan Prasaran Olahraga. Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.
- 32. Sugiyono. (2009). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta
- 33. Suharno. (1992). Ilmu Kepelatihan Olahraga. Yogyakarta: IKIP Yogyakarta
- 34. Sunarno, A. & Syaifullah, R. (2011). *Metode Penelitian Keolahragaan*. Surakarta: Yuma Pustaka
- 35. Tohar. 2004. Ilmu Kepelatihan Lanjut. Semarang. Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Semarang Universitas Negeri Semarang.



Creative Commons licensing terms

Authors will retain the copyright of their published articles agreeing that a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0) terms will be applied to their work. Under the terms of this license, no permission is required from the author(s) or publisher for members of the community to copy, distribute, transmit or adapt the article content, providing a proper, prominent and unambiguous attribution to the authors in a manner that makes clear that the materials are being reused under permission of a Creative Commons License. Views, opinions and conclusions expressed in this research article are views, opinions and conclusions of the author(s). Open Access Publishing Group and European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability caused in relation to/arising out of conflict of interests, copyright violations and inappropriate or inaccurate use of any kind content related or integrated on the research work. All the published works are meeting the Open Access Publishing requirements and can be freely accessed, shared, modified, distributed and used in educational, commercial and non-commercial purposes under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0).