

Evaluation of the STOK Bina Guna Badminton Athlete Development Program at the Open Badminton Tournament

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Abstract.

Background

This study aims to determine: How the badminton athlete development program prepares for the Open Badminton Tournament and what causes the failure of STOK Bina Guna badminton athletes during the Open Badminton Tournament.

Objectives

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the STOK Bina Guna badminton athlete development program using the Countence of Stake model, which examines three aspects: antecedents, transactions, and outcomes.

Methods

This study uses a quantitative descriptive method with the Countence of Stake model, which covers three aspects: antecedents, transactions, and outcomes. Informants in this study were administrators, athletes, and coaches of STOK Bina Guna badminton, as well as parents of athletes.

Results

Research findings: Based on the research instruments, namely documentation, interviews, and observations, the evaluation of the STOK Bina Guna badminton athlete development program showed that the reasons for the failure of STOK Bina Guna badminton athletes were due to funding factors, training programs, welfare, and athlete performance.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that the STOK Bina Guna badminton athlete development program is not very good and should be revised to ensure proper preparation for the Open Badminton Tournament.

Keywords: Evaluation, Development Program, Achievement, Badminton.

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INTRODUCTION

Program evaluation is a set of deliberate actions taken to determine the degree of program success (Mukhlisin et al., 2023). Program evaluation is the process of determining policy by first taking into account the positive qualities and benefits of a program, as well as the methods and procedures that have been employed to carry out the assessment. The following are the most crucial and essential factors to consider when choosing a program: Because it is a continuous action, (1) policy realization or implementation (2) takes place over a comparatively long period of time, and (3) takes place in an organization with a group of people involved (Arikunto, 2009). To reach peak athletic performance, sports development necessitates ongoing phases. An explanation is provided below, specifically:

Marketing Stage

The core tenet of the sports movement is marketing (Soegiyono, 1999). Involving as many people as possible in sports is the main objective of marketing (Syadzwinia et al., 2024). Participants include schoolchildren, college students, farmworkers, and others from a variety of backgrounds. Exercise can be done for a variety of reasons, such as health, rehabilitation, achievement, physical fitness, and more (Handayani et al., 2021).

Seeding Stage

One technique used to study gifted athletes scientifically is breeding. Finding individuals with the potential to accomplish great things in the future is another goal of breeding (Helmi, 2021). Through (a) observations, (b) questionnaires and interviews, and (c) tests and measurements, a team comprising physical education staff, coaches, sports doctors, sports experts, psychologists, sociologists, and anthropologists searches for exceptional talent (James Tangkudung, 2012).

Achievement Development Stage

The champion maturation stage is the last phase of coaching. Athletes are ready to perform at their best at this point. The majority of coaching activities are conducted here, including organizational management, training program implementation, and performance development (Darim, 2020). High-achieving athletes are created and recruited in large part through coaching. Good coaching, on the other hand, is organizationally structured, with sufficient welfare and finance to support the program itself, as well as facilities and infrastructure to support the continuous coaching process. For athlete performance coaching to be feasible and successful, government involvement and assistance are essential (Bram Riyadi, et al., 2024).

The researchers' observations of the STOK Bina Guna badminton athlete coaching program indicate that the athletes' performance in the Open Badminton Tournament was subpar. This research aims to assess the STOK Bina Guna badminton athlete development program by utilizing the Countence of Stake model, which examines three elements: the program's antecedents, transactions, and conclusions.

METHOD

Research Design

This research is a quantitative descriptive research. Using the Countence research model from Stake which emphasizes two main things, namely description and judgment consisting of three dimensions, namely Antecedents which are part of the context, namely the completeness of the device consisting of the management structure, coaching programs and vision and mission, transactions which are part of the process consisting of coach selection, athlete selection, training programs, facilities and infrastructure, funding, transportation, consumption, welfare and coordination and outcomes which are part of the results/achievements of athletes and coaches of STOK Bina Guna badminton.

Participant

The informants in this study were the administrators, coaches of STOK Bina Guna badminton, athletes of STOK Bina Guna badminton and parents of athletes of STOK Bina Guna badminton who were taken using a purposive sampling method with certain conditions.

Data Analysis

This research uses qualitative data collection techniques with the following research instruments: (1) observation, (2) interviews and (3) documentation. The data validity test technique uses two methods, namely (1) triangulation techniques and (2) observation persistence, while for data analysis techniques, it uses: (1) data collection (2) data reduction (3) data presentation (4) drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on the observations, interviews, and documentation of the data collected and conducted in this study, the evaluation results of the badminton development program can be explained as follows: hypothesis testing, and the path analysis calculation table can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Research Results on Aspects in the Evaluation Stages: Antecedents, Transactions, and Outcomes (Results) of STOK Bina Guna Badminton Athlete Development

<i>Evaluation stages</i>	<i>Aspects revealed</i>	<i>Information</i>
<i>Antecedents</i>	Equipment completeness	The completeness of the equipment consists of the management structure, Articles of Association/Bylaws, code of ethics and development programs which are already in place and implemented properly.

	Vision and mission	Vision: to create reliable and high-achieving athletes at the national level, Mission: to recruit and develop athletes early and sustainably
	Program objectives	Coaching STOK Bina Guna athletes to excel in the Open Badminton Tournament
Transaction	Coach Selection	The badminton coach for the STOK Bina Guna athlete development has fulfilled the applicable terms and conditions because he has been selected and is considered capable of training and is good.
	Athlete selection	Badminton athletes who become STOK Bina Guna athletes have been selected based on the applicable terms and conditions and are considered based on their achievements by the STOK Bina Guna Management and are good.
	Facilities and infrastructure	The facilities and infrastructure provided by the STOK Bina Guna Foundation are of national standard so that they can be used in good and sufficient condition / not lacking and there are other facilities that are well maintained.
	Implementation of the training program	The implementation of the STOK Bina Guna badminton athlete training program has been running according to the scheduled training program and designed by the coach, but it is still not good because the required training components are not complete.
	Financing/funding	The funds obtained came from the STOK Bina Guna Foundation, but there was still a shortfall in funding for the development program, particularly for the departure of STOK Bina Guna badminton athletes. Therefore, it can be said that the funding was inadequate.
	Transportation	Sufficient transportation for the implementation of training programs and other needs such as buses for matches and so on.
	Coordination	There is good coordination between administrators, athletes and coaches as well as parents involved in the development of STOK Bina Guna badminton athletes.
	Welfare	The existing welfare is in accordance with the existing conditions, getting a bonus if the athlete succeeds in achieving an achievement but it is not good because the existing welfare is too small and does not meet the welfare standards for high-achieving sports.
Outcomes	Athlete's abilities (achievements)	The achievements of STOK Bina Guna badminton athletes are not stable every year due to the lack of championships in North Sumatra, the absence of professional badminton sports clubs in North Sumatra and the relatively minimal resources of athletes who are able to compete in national championships.

Source: Results of observations, interviews and documentation

Discussion.

The discussion regarding the STOK Bina Guna badminton athlete development program can be concluded as follows:

- 1) **Antecedents.** The completeness of the equipment has been structured where there is a clear management structure and there is a coaching program that has been prepared in accordance with the articles of association and bylaws in implementing the coaching of STOK Bina Guna athletes, the background for implementing the coaching of STOK Bina Guna athletes in the badminton sport branch is based on the direction given to prepare athletes who will participate in the Open Badminton Tournament in the badminton sport branch to be coached to become athletes who represent North Sumatra Province to be able to excel in prestigious championships, the vision is to create reliable and high-achieving athletes at the national level and the mission is to recruit and coach athletes early and sustainably.
- 2) **Transaction.** The STOK Bina Guna badminton athlete development program has qualified coaches and athletes selected by the STOK Bina Guna Foundation based on the required stages for athletes and coaches. They are considered capable of representing STOK Bina Guna, assessed and considered based on their achievements. The facilities and infrastructure meet international and national standards and are well-maintained. The training program has been implemented smoothly.

This is evident in the implementation of the training program, which has been running according to the program and schedule set by the coaches. The athletes have not experienced any difficulties in following the training program. Funding is obtained from the STOK Bina Guna Foundation.

Transportation is good because the relevant parties provide buses for athletes to compete. Coordination between the Management, athletes, coaches, and parents has been good, so there are no difficulties related to coordination. The current welfare is sufficient because they can enjoy what they have earned during their time as STOK Bina Guna badminton athletes. There are bonuses given if athletes succeed in achieving achievements (medals).

- 3) **Outcomes.** The development of STOK Bina Guna badminton athletes competing in the Open Badminton Tournament championship resulted in poor results. This can be seen from the failure to achieve the targets expected by STOK Bina Guna in participating in the Open Badminton Tournament championship so that the STOK Bina Guna badminton athlete development program needs to be revised because the development process is still not good, namely the problem of minimal funding required and not sufficient for the STOK Bina Guna championship, the need for increased activities/championships that must be more numerous and sustainable in STOK Bina Guna, the need for athlete flight hours in facing matches, especially national championships held in North Sumatra, minimal athlete welfare and not yet meeting athlete award standards.

3 CONCLUSION

Based on these results, it can be seen that the reasons why STOK Bina Guna badminton athletes were unable to meet the desired targets when participating in the Open Badminton Tournament were: (1) minimal funding factors, (2) minimal human resource (athlete) factors that have not been able to achieve at the regional/national level, (3) poor training programs because they do not meet the standards of the branch training program, (4) poor welfare, (5) unstable athlete performance due to a lack of flying hours in participating in regional/national championships in North Sumatra.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

This study was conceptualized and designed by Eka Abdurrahman, who developed the research objectives and methodology. Aditya Rizky Pratama, Nisa Andani, and Arif Bemadi Zalukhu managed data collection, coordinated with participants, and supervised fieldwork at STOK Bina Guna Medan. Dewita Amelia Lumban Tungkup and Muhammad Ikhsan Alfi conducted data analysis, interpreted the findings, and contributed significantly to the preparation of the manuscript. All authors participated in the revision of the manuscript, approved the final version for submission, and take full responsibility for the integrity and accuracy of the work.

9 CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND FUNDING

The authors declare no conflict of interest related to the conduct, authorship, or publication of this study.

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