

Development Management Survey of Club Achievement in Yogyakarta City

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Abstract: This study is aimed to study the swimming club achievement management in the city of Yogyakarta and conduct analysis with studies of experts in the field of sports management. Good management in a swimming club can facilitate or maintain club activities and develop athletes' talents to achieve more. The research aims to obtain clear information and answers the following research focuses: 1. knowing the factors that determine the success of swimming athletes in the Yogyakarta city club. 2. knowing the application of a swimming club training program in the city of Yogyakarta. 3. knowing the facilities and infrastructure of swimming clubs in the city of Yogyakarta. 4. knowing the management of swimming pool financial resources in the city of Yogyakarta. The type of research used in this study was non-experimental (qualitative) research. The data collection techniques in this study were conducted by observing, interviewing, distributing questionnaires based on the grids that researchers made, and collecting documents on the administration of swimming clubs in Yogyakarta City.

1 INTRODUCTION

Management is a process of planning, organizing, and overseeing the efforts of members of the organization to achieve organizational goals. According to Hendi Sukanto (2011), "Management is the abilities or skills to obtain an outcome in order to achieve goals through the activities". The development of a club can be assessed from the club's management. A club will develop or will be successful if the management is successful or runs smoothly. Thus, plans for a club can be achieved or can be developed. According to Harsuki (2012), sports management is basically a combination of management and sports science. Therefore, some people graduated from the College of Administrative Sciences or from Business Management Sciences cannot automatically master or impement sports management. According to Agung Nugroho, quoted by Choirudin (2010) the minimum requirements that must be set in sports organizations are the basic management functions with POAC, namely: planning, organizing, actuality, and controlling.

Sports management is one branch of general management science. According to Suherman (2011) sports management is the implementation of

the functions of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling, in the context of organizations that have the main objective of providing activities, products, and sports services including physical fitness.

Exercise is a physical activity carried out to maintain the health of the body and strengthen the muscles of the body. Sports can also be a fun recreational venue and it can also serve as a means to improve achievement. "Sports have different goals, namely to obtain pleasure, health, social status, and also to get achievements as professional sportsmen" (Nurhasan et al., 2005). Nowadays, sport has become a basic necessity that must be fulfilled by humans to maintain their fitness so that they are not easily affected by disease.

As humans become older, the needs for being healthy becomes higher. Hence, it affects the development of the sports industry. With this opportunity, sports experts, economists, and other experts are required to provide solutions to answer the problems for human health by increasing physical activity with interesting and fun concepts. There are many types of exercise that can be done dealing with that situation. In addition, it can make our body healthy and fit. Exercise can also reduce stress.

Swimming is one of the sports that has fast pace in the game. Actually, what is expected from swimming is health, pleasure, recreation, challenges, competition and the ability to save lives in an emergency in the water (David G Thomas, quoted from Panji Juyo Anggono, 2011). Swimming can be considered for relaxation and exercise, because in swimming almost all body muscles are used. Swimming is a popular sport because it is not only healthy for the body but it can also be a means of recreation for the family. Swimming is a very popular sports and many people like this kind of sport. It could be seen from the swimming competitions that were often held.

For this reason, swimming development must be done at an early age with the aim at improving swimming skills and mastering swimming techniques well. In order to have good techniques and good swimming styles, people can join swimming coaching. The coaching can be done anywhere, for example like swimming clubs in Yogyakarta. In addition, swimming clubs must also have good club management because management influences club development. For years, the achievements of swimming in Yogyakarta experienced rapid progress. This was shown in DIY 2013 and then became the most gold medalist. According to the background described by the author, the researchers wanted to know the management of the swimming club in Yogyakarta City. Therefore, the researchers put forward the research with the title of swimming pool performance management survey in Yogyakarta City.

2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research aims to get clear information and answers the research questions as follows (1) knowing the factors that determine the success of swimming athletes in the Yogyakarta city club, (2) knowing the application of a swimming club training program in the city of Yogyakarta, (3) knowing the facilities and infrastructure of swimming clubs in the city of Yogyakarta, (4) knowing the management of swimming pool financial resources in the city of Yogyakarta.

3 TYPES OF RESEARCH

The type of research used in this study was non-experimental (qualitative) research. Non-experimental research is a research approach that only examines what already exists (Arikunto, 2006). This research dealt with planning, organizing, leadership, management (management functions) of clubs in Yogyakarta City.

4 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

The data collection techniques in this study were done by observing, interviewing, distributing questionnaires based on the grids that researchers made, and collecting documents on the administration of swimming clubs in Yogyakarta City. The following are the data collection techniques and the research instruments used in the research.

4.1 Observation

Sugiyono (2009) argues that observation is a complex process; a process derived from various biological and psychological processes (the process of observation and memory). Observations can be made at the place we are going to examine. Thus, it is the place where the club is located or in the other places, like the secretariat office, training ground, and other parts of the club.

4.2 Interview

Interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic (Sugiono, 2009). By conducting interviews, the researchers found out more detailed things from participants in interpreting situations and phenomena that cannot be found from observation (Sugiono, 2009). Interview is a communication tool which is done by asking a number of oral questions from the data collectors in gaining information and getting the answers verbally from the respondents or informants in the form of responses, opinions, beliefs, results of thoughts and knowledge of someone about everything asked relating to the problem.

4.3 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a technique of data collection conducted by giving a set of questions or written questions to the respondent or the informant to answer (Sugiyono, 2009). The questionnaire was used to find out the problems involving the public interest by distributing a questionnaire form or a written statement to the subject in order to get an answer.

4.4 Documentation

Documentation is a method that looks for data about things or variables in the form of notes, records, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes, meetings, agendas, and so on (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2006). The document is a record of past events (Sugiono, 2009). Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works from someone. Document study is a complement to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research to obtain more credible/ reliable research results (Sugiono, 2009). The form of documents required by the researchers in this study were decrees, reports, organizations, and letters of evidence of activities carried out by the agency.

5 DATA MAKING TECHNIQUES

After data from all respondents or other data sources are collected, quantitative data analysis was conducted to analyze the data obtained from the questionnaires (Maksum, 2007) in Imam Agus Faisal's thesis (2015). The data that had been collected from informants were tabulated, displaying the level of management ability of each member of the male volleyball club of Nanggala Surabaya. The data that had been tabulated would be analyzed by using descriptive percentage method.

Descriptive evaluation of percentages was carried out with a basic formula as follows

$$P = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Description: P = percentage

n = number of respondents who answered

N = number of all answers

The analysis of the research data was adjusted to the purpose of the study, so the percentage analysis was used. The results of the analysis were presented in a percentage criteria descriptive table.

Table 1: Percentage of descriptive criteria

NO	INTERVAL	INFORMATION
1	0% - 19,99%	Very less
2	20% - 39,99%	Less
3	40% - 59,99%	Enoug
4	60% - 79,99%	Well
5	80% - 100%	Very good

6 CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with this study which has the purpose of obtaining data about Management of Achievement of swimming club development in Yogyakarta, the researchers concluded the importance of club management for the development and progress of the clubs, especially for the clubs that want to create outstanding athletes.

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