

Identification of Badminton Club Development Pattern in District/City Under PBSI of Central Java

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Abstract— The last 5 years of badminton in Central Java are experiencing a decline in achievement; this can be seen in the results of PON XVI only getting 1 gold medal. The development of athletes starts from the clubs under the auspices of Indonesian Badminton Association (PBSI) and is very large in improving athletes' achievements. The purpose of this study was to identify the training patterns at the badminton club. The method used in this study was the survey method with ex post facto research design, the research sample was badminton club in 4 districts / cities (Semarang, Kudus, Batang, Pemalang) in Central Java Province. The instrument used was an observation guide and a questionnaire used to measure badminton training patterns. The results showed that in Semarang district had deficiencies in the PBSI management of coaching clubs so that many programs had not been implemented well, in Pemalang district in the unfavorable category, inactivity in managing organizations, in Batang District was not much different from the previous district, PBSI is not yet in line with PBSI's operational foundation, in contrast to Kudus Regency which has worked in accordance with the PBSI task force, this is due to the collaboration between PBSI and the private sector. The conclusion is that PBSI from three districts shows that the performance of the organization is still below the standards of the same organization except PBSI Kudus Regency.

Keywords— *badminton, club, organization, PBSI*

I. INTRODUCTION

Badminton is one of Indonesia's mainstay to win gold medals at every international level match, be it Sea Games, Asian Games or Olympic Games, besides badminton is a sport that is very popular in the world where fans of this game are the second most in the world after football [1], [2]. Badminton sport is very interesting for everyone to play because in it has a lot of technical skills that must be mastered including footsteps, basic service punches, lob blows, net blows, smash blows, drop blows and so on [3]. To get achievements in badminton, hard and hard-wired training is needed, the component of training that must be done is physical exercise, technical training, mental training and playing strategies in the field. [3]. The physical exercise program is a very important activity and is an integral part of efforts to improve health and fitness status [4]. In addition physical exercise is the main supporting element in playing badminton because physical conditions greatly affect the ability to play for a long time, this is because physical

training will affect the increase in the player's pulse, the more the intensity of the exercise will affect the increase in pulse [5]. In addition to the elements of physical ability that must be trained, a more interesting program is technical training because in technical training there is a combination of various elements of basic hitting motion that are packaged in training patterns for single numbers and multiple numbers, and in the implementation of training various training methods are needed, including drilling method where the exercise is carried out continuously [6].

To improve the achievement of badminton athletes an integrated training program is needed, because the training program will be able to measure the level of development of athletes' performance in training. The training program requires two things, namely training facilities and training tasks, besides that the training program must be carried out systematically [7], [8].

Badminton club is an association formed by a group of people who care about badminton, who have goals such as recreation and achievement. For the achievement badminton club is a collection of athletes who pursue / practice programmed badminton with the aim of achieving the highest achievement. The achievement badminton club is under the auspices of a national organization called PBSI (Indonesian Badminton Association), the management of PBSI on province has called PENGPROV (Provincial Administrators) which oversees all PBSI provincial activities. The management under it is again called PENGKOT / PENGKAB (City / Regency Management) which oversees the management of all Badminton KLUB in the City / Regency in Central Java

Central Java is a province that is known to have had many badminton athletes in the 1980s and 1990s, the names of very well-known players are Liem Swe King, Hastomo Arby, Icuk Sugianto, Edy Kurniawan, Edy Hartono Arby, Hariyanto Arby and many other outstanding performers. Over time the Central Java Province began to lose its performance with other provinces including DKI Jakarta, West Java and Banten. In XVI PON in West Java 2016, Central Java Only get 1 gold medal through mixed doubles from 7 gold medals up for grabs. In the national student championship in 2018 (O2SN and POPWIL) Central Java Province is only ranked 3rd along, from the results This achievement shows that there is a

decrease in the level of badminton achievement in Central Java.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The method used in this study is a survey method with ex post facto research design. Which is used to determine the pattern of badminton training clubs in 4 cities / regencies in Central Java (Semarang, Pemalang, Batang, and Kudus). The research subjects included the chairman of PBSI (4 people), trainers (16 people). The instruments used were interviews and questionnaires about the pattern of badminton coaching and training. Data analysis used descriptive descriptive with SPSS.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted at PBSI and several badminton clubs members of PBSI Kudus, Pemalang, Batang, and Semarang, it was found that PBSI's role in the development of badminton clubs can be explained from various data as follows:

A. Sport Mass

PBSI conducts an introductory program through the formation of regional badminton clubs, holds championships / regular tournaments every year, educates sports teachers to be given badminton coaching education, which in turn is expected to form badminton clubs in their respective regions. Importance aims to include the public in sports activities in the framework of finding potential athletes [9], this is corroborated by Indonesian Law No. 25 of 2000 which contains the First, Development and Harmony Program for Sports Policy; Second, the Sports Correctional and Physical Freshness Program; Third, Talent Guidance and Sports Nursing Program; Fourth, Sports Achievement Program. The implementation of the development programs is carried out in an equitable, systematic and integrated manner for all levels of society throughout the country by adjusting the geography and culture of the nation, and involving all the nation's potential and strength so that a family, community and nation that has sports abilities can be realized tough, which can ultimately improve the quality of life and sports achievements at the national, regional and international levels [10].

B. Talent Identification (Talent ID)

PBSI's efforts in developing badminton sport are through young athletes. Choosing young athletes are efforts that are applied to capture talented athletes in achievement sports who are researched in a directed and intensive manner through parents, teachers, and trainers in a sport. The purpose of the talent ID is to provide talented athletes in various achievement sports, so that it can be continued with more intensive coaching, with an innovative system and able to utilize the results of scientific research and modern technological devices[11]. From the results of research conducted by researchers, it is known that PBSI conducts talent ID by means of 1) formation of regional badminton clubs, 2) holds regular championships / tournaments each year for young athletes especially early childhood to adolescents, 3) through clubs-PBSI member club, PBSI program for each club must accept

early childhood students with free training fees, where the cost of training early childhood at the club is borne by PBSI [12].

C. Achievement

To get the desired achievement, after the introduction and talent identification, it is continued with coaching. Coaching is directed through exercises that are tailored to the growth and development of children [11], [13]. From the results of research conducted by researchers, it is known that PBSI conducts coaching starting from an early age, it is done at PBSI member clubs, by means of PBSI contributing / helping the club and always monitoring the progress of the club and its athletes. With this contribution, it is hoped that it can improve the quality of the club in educating and developing athletes.

Based on findings in the field and data analysis on talent in badminton sports by PBSI described through coaches and administrators of badminton clubs in Kudus, it was found out that all respondents confirmed that in accepting athletes who want to practice at the club, PBSI does not encourage clubs to select first athletes, but every child those who want to practice are allowed to enter and practice at the club. This is done by PBSI in order to increase the interest of children to practice, and increase competition to be the best. In addition to accepting as many athletes as possible at the club, PBSI can facilitate the search for superior seeds and also support the program for the introduction of badminton.

D. Motivation

Based on the findings in the field and analysis of data on motivation in badminton by PBSI described through coaches and administrators of badminton clubs in Kudus, Pemalang, Semarang, Batang it was known that all respondents confirmed that PBSI provided motivation for every athlete in indirect ways, including contributing to each badminton club member of PBSI and holding annual championships five times a year, this is PBSI's efforts in stimulating the motivation of athletes to compete with each other for achievement. In addition, motivation arose from the coaches and managers of the club, where the contribution of PBSI helped the club operations in educating its athletes.

E. Coaches

Based on the findings in the field and analysis of data on trainers in badminton sports by PBSI described through coaches and administrators of badminton clubs in Kudus, it was known that all respondents confirmed that PBSI had provided coaching education to trainers from badminton club members of PBSI Kudus, but the training was not conducted in stages consistent time, but the coaching education was only given a few times before the coach went directly and formed a regional badminton club. This was felt by many coaches to be less effective, because with such erratic coaching distance and even for several years, it would affect the ability to train. From year to year, of course there are many regeneration coaches in each club, and if they have never received coaching education, it will have an impact on their performance in training.

F. Facility

To support achievement, it is necessary to support both physical and non-physical facilities. Physical facilities include: equipment, funds, technology, organizations, and management. Non-physical facilities include: attention, motivation, a conducive atmosphere. Based on the findings in the field and data analysis of facilities in PBSI badminton sports described through coaches and administrators of badminton clubs in Kudus, all respondents confirmed that PBSI provided facilities support to each badminton club member of PBSI Kudus, namely in the form of funds for club operations and facilities such as provision of shuttlecock for training and PBSI also provides dozens of badminton courts and equipment such as net and lights, which can be utilized by the club to practice at GOR Djarum Kaliputu. In addition motivation and attention support were also given through direct reviews to the club by PBSI administrators. In contrast to other districts, those who have to rent buildings for training, although there are several government-owned badminton buildings but with unfavorable conditions.

G. Research Result

Based on findings in the field and analysis of data on the latest science and strategies in badminton by PBSI described through coaches and administrators of badminton clubs in Kudus, only 3 out of 12 respondents confirmed that PBSI included / taught new sciences and strategies in training athletes through coaches. Trainers, where coaches from each PBSI Kudus member club are given direction and education at each meeting held by PBSI, and the rest do not justify this. They argue that PBSI only provides training material at the beginning of the formation of regional clubs.

H. Funding

A badminton club needs large funds to develop its athletes to be able to achieve, the funds are used starting from meeting the needs of infrastructure (shuttlecock, building money, lighting, and other equipment), competition registration fees, maintenance costs, to coach fees. Based on the findings in the field and data analysis on club funding in badminton sports by PBSI described through coaches and administrators of badminton clubs in Kudus, it was known that all respondents confirmed that PBSI Kudus channeled funds to regional clubs to support the development of athletes. The funds are obtained from the government and private parties that sponsor PBSI programs. PBSI Kudus provides financial assistance to each of its member clubs to assist the club's operations. This was felt to be very helpful especially for small clubs that needed a lot of funding. PBSI provides incentive money for coaches of PBSI Kudus's badminton club members every month, and there is a bonus for clubs that can bring their athletes to win in the PBSI tournament.

IV. CONCLUSION

The four PBSI in each district have the same pattern regarding badminton issues, nurseries, but for the quality of trainers, infrastructure, and funding for PBSI Kudus, it is still better than the other PBSI, because PBSI Kudus has collaborated with other parties, especially the private sector.

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