
MANAGEMENT OF SPORTS EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTERS FOR RUNNING ATHLETE STUDENTS

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to describe the implementation of the management of the Gorontalo Province Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLP) in the running sport. This research was a quantitative descriptive research using survey methods and data collection techniques which were measured by using questionnaires distributed to respondents. The subjects of this research were all athletes from the Gorontalo Province Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLP) in running sports (total sampling), totaling ten athletes. The research instrument uses a Likert scale which has a level of validity and reliability of the instrument from previous research and has been tested. As a result, overall the majority of respondents were in the high category in the aspects of planning, organizing, leadership and control. The conclusion is that, due to the high level of management implementation that has occurred, this research plays an important role in increasing understanding of how to manage sports practices, with possible results that can improve and develop sports management in the region.

Keywords: Management, Student Sports Education and Training Center, Run

INTRODUCTION

The Sports Education and Training Center (Pusdiklat) has an important role in developing and improving the quality of athletes in various sports, including track and field athletics (Ahmad et al., 2019; Henjilito, 2017). Gorontalo Province, with its large potential for athletes, especially athletics, requires effective Pusdiklat management to produce outstanding athletes who can compete at national and international levels (Haryanto et al., 2021, 2023; Hidayat, Kadir, & Haryanto, 2023; Hidayat, Kadir, Haryanto, et al., 2023; Hidayat & Haryanto, 2021, 2022). This



research aims to analyze the management of the running and athletics sports training center in Gorontalo Province, with a focus on various managerial aspects that support the success of the training program.

Good Pusdiklat management involves systematic planning, organizing, implementation and evaluation. Factors such as the availability of facilities, the quality of trainers, training programs, and support from various parties are the main determinants in achieving the Pusdiklat's goals (Agust et al., 2023; Hatungimana & Oladipo, 2023). In Gorontalo Province, there are still various challenges that need to be overcome, such as limited resources, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of sustainable development programs for coaches and athletes.

Apart from that, the development of running athletics in Gorontalo also requires synergistic collaboration between local government, educational institutions, sports organizations and the community. It is hoped that comprehensive and sustainable support from all parties can create a conducive environment for athletes to develop. This research will analyze how these managerial aspects are implemented in the Gorontalo Province running and athletics sports training center and identify key factors that can increase the effectiveness of training programs.

By conducting an in-depth analysis of the management of the running and athletics training center in Gorontalo Province, it is hoped that this research can provide useful recommendations for further development. It is also hoped that the results of this research can become a reference for stakeholders in formulating appropriate policies and strategies to advance running athletic performance in Gorontalo Province, as well as contribute to improving overall national sports performance.

One of the education and training centers in Gorontalo is the Gorontalo Province Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLP). Most recently, at the 2024 Central Java Open National Championship (Kejurnas) which was held at the Tri Lomba Juang Sports Center (GOR), Semarang, Central Java, two athletic athletes from Gorontalo, Hadrin Mahdang and Izrak Udjulu, managed to win gold medals. This competition was attended by 750 athletes from various provinces in Indonesia, covering the U18, U20 and senior age groups (Sonosentiko, 2024). This certainly makes Gorontalo Province proud which has succeeded in developing these two athletes to the point of being champions.

Researchers certainly realize that behind this success, there must be people who are great at providing guidance in terms of management. It came to a point where the researcher made direct observations at the Gorontalo Province Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLP) who were undergoing training at the Gorontalo City Sports Center. Researchers conducted observations for three days to strengthen the argument about how important research is that can



reveal how these people succeeded in training champions. As a result, during these three days the researchers found that during these three days the athletes carried out structured training with a training program that had been set by an experienced coach. The results of interviews with head coaches also revealed that coaches are not careless in implementing training programs tailored to the needs of each athlete. The results of an interview with one of the trained athletes also illustrate that the coach applies quite strict training and with high discipline in every training session including technical, tactical, physical and mental training, even recovery is also taken into account and there are people who handle it separately professionally in their field. .

Researchers have conducted research to determine the interpersonal communication of coaches with the achievement motivation of track athletes. As a result, this research revealed that there was no significant relationship between the coach's interpersonal communication and the achievement motivation of track athletes in Gorontalo City (Refiater & Haryanto, 2024). Previous research was conducted with unexpected results. So this research on management has increasingly attracted the interest of researchers who continue to question how the Gorontalo Province Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLP) can develop extraordinary athletes like this.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was a quantitative descriptive research using survey methods and data collection techniques which were measured by using questionnaires distributed to respondents. The main objective of this research was to describe the implementation of the management of the Gorontalo Province Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLP) in the running sport. The subjects of this research were all athletes from the Gorontalo Province Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLP) in running sports (total sampling), totaling ten athletes.

The research instrument used a Likert scale which has a level of validity and reliability of the instrument from previous research and has been tested (Mukmin, 2023). The grid is as follows:

Table 1. Questionnaire Grid

Factor	No. Items	Amount
Planning	1, 2*, 3*, 4, 5, 6*, 7, 8, 9*, 10*	10
Organizing	11*, 12, 13*, 14, 15*, 16, 17*	7
Leadership	18, 19*, 20*, 21, 22*	5
Control	23, 24*, 25, 26, 27*, 28*, 29	7

* Negative Statements

The data analysis technique used was descriptive analysis techniques. Data was grouped into four categories, namely very high, high, low and very low (Arikunto, 2009).



Table 2. Categorization

Category	Class Intervals	f	%
Very high	$> M + 1 \text{ Std. Dev}$		
High	$M \text{ to } (M + 1 \text{ Std. Dev})$		
Low	$(M - 1 \text{ Std. Dev}) \text{ to } M$		
Very low	$< M - 1 \text{ Std. Dev}$		
Amount			

RESULTS

The first presentation of the results in this research is the statistical distribution. A brief explanation can be seen as follows:

Table 3. Statistical Distribution

	Planning	Organizing	Leadership	Controlling	Overall
Mean	27,2	18,8	14,6	20,8	81,4
Std. Dev	4	2	3	3	11
Range	12	8	7	10	32
Minimum	21	15	10	15	64
Maximum	33	23	17	25	96

This research measures four aspects of management: Planning, Organizing, Leadership, and Control. The highest average score was in planning (27.2) and the lowest was in leadership (14.6). The largest distribution of values is in the overall aspect (Std. Dev 11) and the smallest in organization (Std. Dev 2). The largest range of maximum-minimum values is overall (32) and the smallest is organizational (8). The lowest overall score was 64, and the highest was 96.

Table 4. Overall

Category	Class Intervals	f	%
Very high	> 92	1	10
High	81-92	5	50
Low	71-80	2	20
Very low	< 71	2	20
Amount		10	100



This research shows the overall distribution of 10 respondents in four categories: Very High (> 92) with 1 respondent (10%), High (81-92) with 5 respondents (50%), Low (71-80) with 2 respondents (20%), and Very Low (< 71) with 2 respondents (20%). The majority of respondents were in the High category, indicating positive results in the management aspects measured.

Table 5. Planning

Category	Class Intervals	f	%
Very high	> 32	2	20
High	27-32	4	40
Low	23-26	2	20
Very low	< 23	2	20
Amount		10	100

The distribution of planning results from 10 respondents shows that 2 respondents (20%) were in the Very High category (> 32), 4 respondents (40%) were in the High category (27-32), 2 respondents (20%) were in the Low category (23 -26), and 2 respondents (20%) in the Very Low category (< 23). The majority of respondents were in the High category, indicating that the planning aspect was generally considered good.

Table 6. Organizing

Category	Class Intervals	f	%
Very high	> 21	1	10
High	19-21	5	50
Low	16-18	3	30
Very low	< 16	1	10
Amount		10	100

The distribution of organizing results from 10 respondents shows that 1 respondent (10%) was in the Very High category (> 21), 5 respondents (50%) in the High category (19-21), 3 respondents (30%) in the Low category (16 -18), and 1 respondent (10%) in the Very Low category (< 16). The majority of respondents were in the High category, indicating that the organizing aspect was generally considered good.



Table 7. Leadership

Category	Class Intervals	f	%
Very high	> 17	0	0
High	15-17	6	60
Low	12-14	1	10
Very low	< 12	3	30
Amount		10	100

From the distribution table for leadership, the results from 10 respondents showed that there were no respondents (0%) who fall into the Very High category (> 17). The majority of respondents, namely 6 people (60%), were in the High category (15-17), while 1 person (10%) was in the Low category (12-14). Three other people (30%) were in the Very Low category (< 12). This shows variations in leadership assessments, with the majority of respondents giving a positive or fairly good assessment of this aspect.

Table 8. Controlling

Category	Class Intervals	f	%
Very high	> 24	2	20
High	21-24	4	40
Low	18-20	2	20
Very low	< 18	2	20
Amount		10	100

From the distribution table for control, the results from 10 respondents showed that 2 respondents (20%) were in the Very High category (> 24), 4 respondents (40%) were in the High category (21-24), 2 respondents (20%) were Low category (18-20), and 2 respondents (20%) in the Very Low category (< 18). The majority of respondents rated control as good or very good, indicating that this aspect received positive attention in their assessments.

DISCUSSION

The majority of respondents were in the High category, indicating positive results in the management aspects measured. In accordance with previous research which states that organizational goals will be achieved well if the management system is created well (Gschwantner & Hiebl, 2016; Guidotti et al., 2023; Ordynskaya et al., 2021). Data on the implementation of the management of the Gorontalo Province Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLP) in



running sports as a whole is directly proportional to the athletes' achievements. However, it still needs to be more detailed in the explanation. There is still data about planning, organizing, leadership and evaluation which needs to be dissected because it has different results.

The majority of respondents were in the High category, indicating that the planning aspect was generally considered good. As in previous research, the function of planning in an organization is very large in determining direction and goals. Even strategic plans can make organizations have strong commitment, even at the individual level in every type of organization (Fortega, 2022; Nugroho & Ahmar, 2022). The strategic plan has an important role in the management context of the Gorontalo Province Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLP) for running sports. A strategic plan helps to systematically direct the long-term goals and development priorities of young athletes. With a clear plan, the Center can optimize available resources and facilities to support training, competition and development of athlete potential more efficiently. In addition, the strategic plan also helps improve coordination and consistency in the implementation of management policies, thereby creating an environment that supports sustainable growth for running sports at the provincial level.

The majority of respondents were in the High category, indicating that the organizing aspect was generally considered good. The function of organizing is to make resources more organized and directed (Kautsar et al., 2019). Previous research even revealed that good organization in organizational management will have an impact on every line in the organization working together and united in achieving goals (Arfiantari et al., 2022; Putri, 2022). Organized and directed organization helps optimize the use of available resources, ensuring all elements of the organization work synergistically towards achieving common goals.

The majority of respondents showed variations in their assessment of leadership, with the majority of respondents giving a positive or quite good assessment of this aspect. The function of a leader in an organization is to organize and coordinate work in each line (Negara et al., 2022). Previous research reveals that every organization needs competent leaders in an effort to direct each line to work optimally (Azizah et al., 2021; Julia Sari, 2019). A competent leader not only organizes and coordinates work in each line, but also motivates and inspires team members to achieve common goals effectively. Previous research has shown that effective leadership is essential in creating a collaborative and productive work environment. Thus, the role of leaders in PPLP Gorontalo is very vital in supporting the development and success of young athletes in running sports at the provincial level.

The majority of respondents rated control as good or very good, indicating that this aspect received positive attention in their assessments. Control must be carried out periodically and



continuously (Rohani & Anam, 2022). Previous research revealed that succession in controlling sports organizations (in this case athletes) lies in training supervision (Ahmad Yanuar Syauki et al., 2021; Sasongko & Amrulloh, 2023). Training supervision is one of the keys to making athletes more focused in their training program even though in the field there is a lot of improvisation in facing competition.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded that the implementation of the management of the Gorontalo Province Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLP) in running sports has shown positive results. The majority of respondents gave high ratings to the management aspects measured, including planning, organizing and controlling. The leadership aspect shows variations in assessment, but the majority of respondents gave a positive or quite good assessment. These results indicate that the implementation of management at the Gorontalo Province Running and Athletics Training Center is effective in facilitating the development of young athletes at the provincial level. This research contributes to strengthening understanding of management practices in the sport context, with potential implications for further improvement and development in sport management in the area.

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