

Implementation of Management Functions in Futsal Academy Bangsal 13

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Abstract — Futsal Academy Bangsal 13 Medan as a futsal school agency is carrying out the activities requires the application of good management functions so that is carrying out the duties and responsibilities running in accordance with their respective tasks and functions. The problem that occurs in the Academy Bangsal 13 Fc is that there is no clear job description between one unit and another so that overlapping occurs. The academy administrators are still often overwhelmed by futsal schools with a minimal number of administrators, and coordination between work units is still not good. As a result of the above phenomenon, the academy management in providing services is less than optimal so that work should have been completed today cannot be completed. In the end, the management of Futsal Academy Bangsal 13 Medan is carrying out activities for futsal school students is still not in accordance with the target achievement.

Keywords: *management, academy*

I. INTRODUCTION

The progress of futsal in Indonesia has increased. Not just an ordinary sport, futsal has been moving slightly towards the sports industry. This event discussed the presence of various futsal events both at regional and national levels. In addition, the Indonesian Futsal Federation (FFI) is very instrumental for the development of futsal through coaching programs and official competitions held. Public interest is also quite high, this is marked by the height of the time that is present in every futsal competition held.

The futsal teams began to transform slowly from the fun futsal to become a professional team. The presence of the professional futsal team is certainly in line with the wishes of futsal players who make futsal as a profession that is as one source of income. The progress and decline of the quality of a team or individual is influenced by the management system applied to the team or person.

One example of a professional team that has advanced with a relatively good management system such as the PB

Badminton Club, Kudus. PB.Djarum Kudus has carried out management training and training quite well to all athletes included in the selection. This is evidenced by PB Djarum who has given birth to many professional athletes who have brought Indonesia to the international level. If you see a series of achievements badminton athletes born by PB Djarum Kudus have not been followed by other badminton clubs.

PB Djarum Kudus uses two management functions in carrying out coaching in the academy, namely the organizing function and the implementation function. In carrying out the organizing function, PB. Djarum first formed a management structure to give work responsibilities to each board in the organizational structure. The function of implementing all the structured planning is not necessarily able to be carried out easily for Manapu academy but PB Djarum Kudus makes a period of training which is divided into general, special phases, preparation for competition, during competition and transition. With a fairly tight game schedule, athletes must be able to limit the number of matches per athlete in each general category. Of course, this is intended so that athletes do not experience overtaining (excessive training load).

II. THEORETICAL BASIS

A. Implementation

According to Nurdin Usman in his book entitled Context of Curriculum Based Implementation expresses his opinion regarding the implementation or implementation as follows: "Implementation is leading to activities, actions, actions, or the existence of a system mechanism. Implementation is not just an activity, but a planned activity and to achieve the objectives of the activity" (Usman, 2002: 70).

According to Hanifah Harsono in his book entitled Implementation of Policy and Politics expressed his opinion regarding the implementation or implementation as follows: "Implementation is a process for implementing policies into policy actions from politics into administration. Development

of policies in the context of perfecting a program "(Harsono, 2002: 67)

B. Management

According to Mulyono, in the implementation process, management has special tasks that must be carried out. These special tasks are commonly referred to as management functions. According to George R. Terry, there are five fundamental combinations of management functions in order to achieve goals. A combination consists of planning (planning), organizing (organizing), giving encouragement (actuating) and supervision (controlling). Combination B consists of planning, organizing, motivating and controlling. Combination C consists of planning, organizing, staffing, member directing (directing) and supervision. Combination D consists of planning, organizing, staffing, giving direction, supervision, innovation and giving roles. The E combination consists of planning, organizing, motivating, monitoring and coordinating. Of the five combinations can be filtered into three main functions of management, namely planning, organizing, and monitoring.

III. METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. According to Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata (2011:73), descriptive qualitative research is aimed at describing and describing phenomena, both natural and human engineering, which pay more attention to characteristics, quality, interrelationships between activities. In addition descriptive research does not provide treatment of manipulation or alteration of the variables studied, but rather describes a condition as it is. The only treatment given is the research itself, which is done through observation, interviews, and documentation.

In this research, the focus of the research is to implement the implementation of management functions on the performance of the futsal academy in Bangsal13 Medan, where there are several management functions according to Henry Fayol (Sarwoto, 1978: 64), including:

1. Planning (Planning) in the form of determining the steps that enable the organization to achieve its goals.
2. Organizing, in the sense of mobilizing material and human resources to carry out the plan
3. Commanding (Commanding) by giving direction to employees so they can carry out their work duties
4. Coordinating (Coordinating) by ensuring the organization's resources and activities take place in harmony in achieving its objectives.
5. Controlling by monitoring the plan to prove whether the plan has been carried out properly.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ricky W. Griffin (2004) defines management as a process of planning, organizing, coordinating, and controlling resources to achieve goals (goals) effectively and efficiently. Effective means that the objectives can be achieved in accordance with planning, while efficient means that the task is carried out correctly, organized, and according to schedule.

1. Planning functions in management

Planning is the process of defining organizational goals, making strategies to achieve those goals, and developing organizational work plan activities.

Planning is the most important process of all management functions because without planning other functions of organizing, directing, and controlling will not be able to run.

Example of planning in forming an academy:

- Determine the location or place of training
- Make an academy name or logo
- Create a training schedule and program

2. Organizing Function Process

Organizing is that involves how the strategies and tactics that have been formulated in planning are designed in an appropriate and resilient organizational structure, a conducive organizational system and environment, and can ensure that all parties in the organization can work effectively and efficiently in order to achieve goals organization.

Examples of organizing in forming an academy:

- Divide the duties of Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer
- Determine the Coordinator of each field in the management of the academy

3. Directing and Implementation Function

The process of implementing the program can be carried out by all parties in the organization and the process of motivating so that all parties can carry out their responsibilities with full awareness and high productivity.

Examples of briefings in forming an academy:

- Guiding staff or administrators to carry out their duties properly.
- Direct every need issued by management fulfilled.

4. Monitoring and Control Function

The process is carried out to ensure the entire set of activities that have been carried out planned, organized and implemented can run in accordance with the expected target even though various changes occur in the business world environment faced.

Examples of supervision in forming an academy:

- Evaluate successes and targets by following the set of standard indicators
- Control the overall performance of the board in each activity

V. CONCLUSION

Football is a sport that is idolized by the people of Indonesia and abroad. Indonesian people are very enthusiastic about playing and following football news through newspapers or the internet, ranging from children, teenagers, adults, old, young both in the school environment and in the community [4]. The game of football does not only aim at physical health and leisure pastimes, but also emphasizes achievement. this can be a motivation for generations to come

and a special impetus for enthusiasm for achievement [5]. Football in Indonesia has a parent organization, the All Indonesian Football Association (PSSI) which advances soccer's achievements by holding competitions between clubs in all regions of Indonesia. The purpose of holding the championship and competition is to find talented seedlings owned by Indonesian soccer clubs. To qualify for quality, one must meet the following conditions, including: (a) Quality of Trainers: have sufficient experience, and have extensive insights on early age coaching, (b) Curriculum: have a good curriculum based on age levels, coaching methods in terms of engineering, tactics and mental, as well as overall coaching well. (c) Facilities and Infrastructure: Having good facilities and infrastructure (field, ball, props, fitness room, and supporting facilities) of national and international standard. (d) Management : have good management and carry out the functions of management starting from planning, organizing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating.

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