

## THE EVALUATION OF REGIONAL TRAINING (PELATDA) SOUTHEAST SULAWESI OF PON XIX 2016 WEST JAVA

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### Abstract:

This research aims at evaluating the centralized regional training (Pelatda, *Pemusatan Latihan Daerah*)/evaluation program of National Sports Week (PON, *Pekan Olahraga Nasional*) XIX 2016 West Java. This research employed a qualitative method and CIPP (Context, Input, Process, and Product) approach. The data triangulation was obtained through a questionnaire, interview, and documentation. It was found that: (1) The aspect category result of context evaluation revealed the score of 87% and in very good category; (2) The aspect category result of input evaluation showed a score of 72% and in good category; (3) The aspect category result of process evaluation revealed the score of 53% and can be summarized as one of the categorized aspects; (4) The aspect category result of product evaluation showed a score of 51% and in very good category. From the findings, it is suggested that long-term and continuous program on the development of sports achievement

has been established. However, it is recommended to enhance the cooperation between government, National Sports Committee of Indonesia (KONI, *Komite Olahraga Nasional Indonesia*), the managers, and private parties in order to maximize the achievement of Southeast Sulawesi Province in sports.

**Keywords:** Evaluation Program; Regional Training; Multievent

## **Introduction**

Sports achievement cannot be realized instantly. However, it can be optimally achieved through planned, multilayered, and continuous training supported by science and technology. This has been mandated in [1], which states that achievement in sport is attained through planned, multilayered, and continuous training supported by science and technology.

National Sports Week (PON, *Pekan Olahraga Nasional*) is the biggest sports multievent in Indonesia, which is held in every four years. This is a party for the people in bolstering their own region to be the best in Indonesia. PON is a sports competition between all of the provinces in Indonesia to test their competence and to be the best. More than accomplishing something, the best region will have a great pride by becoming the number one of this prestigious event. In addition, this event is also a national selection process for outstanding athletes to represent Indonesia in the world stage. PON is a moment in which athletes, coaches, or trainers to measure themselves and to test the result of their training, which has been carefully and systematically prepared, on a national level.

Evaluation is a systematical process employed to assess value or appropriateness of a curriculum, specific program, or strategy in a certain context. Generally, evaluation is similar to appraisal, rating, and assessment of the statement that expresses an attempt at evaluating policy in a unit of score [2]. More specific, evaluation is related to information production regarding score or benefit of a certain program [3]. A result of a program has an actual value because it contributes to its goals or aims. In this case, a program is considered successful because it is able to solve a certain problem [4].

CIPP (Context, Input, Process, and Product) model can be considered as a valuable program because not only evaluating an impact of a certain program, it can also be used to summarize, monitor, evaluating, and recommend an improvement for the Southeast Sulawesi Pelatda program. CIPP model explains the context, input, process, and product of evaluation [5]. It

should be noted that evaluation (the result of evaluation) is a part or a type within an evaluation.

Context evaluation identifies and assesses the necessary requirements, problems, assets, including experts in a specific field, and also opportunities [6]. On the other hand, input evaluation identifies other alternatives approaches implemented in accordance with the law and ethics, planning process and allocation of resources of a program in achieving goals, determining priority, and assessing significant results. Process evaluation assesses the implementation of the plan as a guidance of the program. It has been explained that the CIPP model evaluates four dimensions of context, input, process, and product and the model is linear [7]. It means that input evaluation has to be conducted after context evaluation and process evaluation has to be conducted after input evaluation [8].

Southeast Sulawesi Pelatda is a local government program to produce good local athletes who are able to shine on a national level. The athletes from Southeast Sulawesi are sportspersons selected through regional championship (Kejurda, *kejuaraan daerah*) and pre-PON in accordance with the stipulations and procedures.

## **Materials and Methods**

This research employed evaluative and qualitative approaches. Qualitative is a study approach that reveals a certain social situation by describing the situation factually [9]. In order to obtain the required data, several instruments including questionnaires, interviews, and documents analysis were employed. This research took place in KONI Office Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi to evaluate 15 sports branches.

In the evaluation, the subjects of the study were those who directly involved in the program, namely stakeholders, which are athletes, coaches, and management. Other than informants of stakeholder, the documents related to the Southeast Sulawesi Pelatda program were also adopted as the subject of the research. There are several steps taken in the evaluation process, including 1) data collection according to the evaluation components, 2) establishing display and analyzing the data by comparing it with the selected criteria, 3) evaluating, and 4) decision-making process and producing recommendations.

## **Results**

The evaluation results of the Southeast Sulawesi Pelatda of PON XIX West Java are presented below:

### **Context Evaluation**

To prepare great athletes on a national level, so that the program can be effectively conducted, a concept that became the basis of Pelatda has been developed. From the aims and goals of the program, it was found that the score reaches 87% and in the very good category.

### **Input Evaluation**

Input evaluation result discusses the finding of the indicator and the sub-focus of the athlete's availability. Overall, it was found that the score of the input aspect of Southeast Sulawesi Pelatda of PON XIX West Java athletes was 72% and in the good category. data on the finding about the athletes' availability for Southeast Sulawesi Pelatda of PON XIX West Java, it was found that the athletes complied with the requirements of PON. The athletes that would compete in PON XIX West Java were required to meet and satisfy the requirements of each sport that will be contested.

### **Process Evaluation**

This aspect evaluated the supporting plan developed for each training including program planning, training purpose presentation given to the athletes, and guidance for athletes in the centralized training program. Based on the finding, with 27 respondents, it was found that the aspect score was 53% and in the poor category. After cross-checking the data between the results of field study and interviews, it can be summarized that the program was not executed optimally. In this case, the lack of information about the training plan became a problem for the athletes.

### **Product Evaluation**

Product evaluation discussed the indicator and focused on the athletes' physical fitness product variable. The result showed a score of 51% and in the poor category. Physical fitness is an integral part of the body components. It means that its enhancement and preservation cannot be conducted separately. In order to improve physical fitness, all of those components are required to be enhanced. Based on data cross-checking result between the study document, questionnaire, and interview, it can be concluded that the condition of the athletes was poor.

### **Discussion**

From the above discussion, it is clear that program evaluation is crucial to provide a detailed illustration of each planning process until the policy-making process. In this topic, Kirkpatrick [10] states that there are three reasons why an evaluation program is necessary. First, it is required to reveal the existence and funds that were spent on the program to be successful. Second, it is required to determine whether the program should be carried on or stopped. Third, it is necessary to gather information regarding the means to develop the program in the future. Furthermore, program evaluation is a process related to decision making using accurate information, data collection and analysis, and reporting process that will be useful for the decision-makers in determining alternative options [11].

### **Conclusions**

Based on the evaluation using the CICC approach, the following conclusion can be drawn:

It was found that the requirements and the administration of Southeast Sulawesi Pelatda of PON XIX West Java athletes selection process were very good. It is also should be noted the aims of the centralized regional training is to prepare good athletes to make achievements at a national level sports competition. In this case, a good formulation to support the Pelatda was found. The formulation of the program objectives describes achievement quality level. It also showed specific and measurable objective and synchronization between the objective and goal towards management, coaches, and athletes. Moreover, the goals and objectives of the program were also periodically revised. Additionally, it also conveys the goals and objectives to athletes and coaches.

It was also found that the Southeast Sulawesi Pelatda of PON XIX West Java was not optimally conducted. In this case, the obstacles were the unavailability of explanation and guidance for the athletes regarding technical and non-technical preparation and also the lack of plan developed for each training. On the fitness aspect, it was found that the athlete physical fitness and concentration for the performance in the competition was still considered poor. It is important to note that physical fitness is an integral part of the body components. It means that its enhancement and preservation cannot be conducted separately. In order to improve physical fitness, all of those components are required to be enhanced.

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### **Conflicts of interest**

Program evaluation can be used to identify which program dimensions are working and not. Its purpose is to make any follow-up decisions related to the program. If it is success in making changes in the community, positive and negative results of policy implementation can be obtained. Therefore, a continuous evaluation process needs to be held in a centralized regional training, thus the improvement in the achievement can be obtained. This evaluation has an important role in the success of a program, and it comprises of selection, collection, and analysis phases in providing the data.

It is interested to obtain the data and facts regarding the program evaluation in a centralized regional training Sulawesi Tenggara in PON XIX/2016 Jawa Barat. In order to see the level of success of an achievement development program, the managerial process of the program implementation is needed to be determined. If a program is not successfully implemented, managerial aspect can be considered as one of the causes. As a result, the managerial process must be immediately evaluated to decide whether the program will be continued or not. The implication is that designing program should be carefully planned in order to run a successful program.

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