

AN EVALUATION OF THE TRADITIONAL SPORTS FESTIVAL PROGRAM AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Alfredo Do Karmo¹, James Tangkudung², Moch. Asmawi³

State University of Jakarta

viameudo@yahoo.com,

jamestangkudung@unj.ac.id

mochasmawi@unj.ac.id

Abstract

Traditional sports is a game of people who live in a society that has taken root, grow and thrive and has been passed down from generation to generation, based on it should be backed by the consistency and seriousness of the government for managing it. These conditions encourage Traditional Sports Field, Assistant Deputy Sports Recreation, Deputy civilizing Sports, Kemenpora (the Ministry of Youth and Sports) do excavation, standardization, preservation and development through the organization Traditional National Sports Festival, The evaluation of the festival program should be done to improve the quality of the program. This study is a CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model developed by Stufflebeam. It's evaluation shows that: 1) context evaluation, The vision, mission and goals is very good and legal basis is enough and analysis of needs is very good. 2) Input evaluation includes, the planning strategy, support the organizers and criteria for participants is good, support area and support fund is enough. 3) Process evaluation include, preparation, implementation and monitoring system is good. 4) Product evaluation include, achievement of participation is good and result of the implementation of Program of Traditional National Sports Festival is enough.

Keyword: an evaluation of the traditional sports festival program, CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) Evaluation Models.

Indonesian formal areas are from Sabang to Merauke, from Miangas to Rote Island. These are known for their diversity of cultures, customs, tribes, religions and races, by themselves can create all forms of regional, ethnic and traditional games or other designations, whether consciously or not aware it turned out to be one of the activities of motion that can have a positive influence on the condition of the human body both physically and physically for the perpetrators and the audience.

Systematically and sustainably in accordance with the Strategic Plans established by the Traditional Sports Sector as mentioned above, namely Excavation, Standardization, Preservation and Development. Excavations have been carried out through the National Level Traditional Sports Festival from 2001 to 2014 held in Rawamangun, DKI Jakarta. Since the Traditional Sports Festival has been carried out, nearly 300 traditional games have been collected from all over Indonesia.

The holding of the National Level Traditional Sports Festival is carried out by the Ministry of Youth and Sports in collaboration with the Provincial Youth and Sports Agency as the host. Host determination is determined in the National Budget Draft between the central government and all stakeholders from all over Indonesia. All data collected will be processed into the latest traditional sports data as material for reference for researchers or for those in need and also as national data in national sports museums (John M Owen, 2006). In an evaluation program an evaluator must be able to actively communicate with stakeholders. Lance Hogan, who gave the evaluation definition a program, curriculum, or strategy in a specific context. Stufflebeam added that evaluation is a process to uncover, search and analyze and present information to make a decision. From some expert

opinions, it can be concluded that evaluation is related to decision making and emphasizes the importance of a way to obtain information regarding the achievement of the objectives of a program.

Program Evaluation

According to McDavid, James C. (2006: 447) Definition of program evaluation: is a systematic activity of the process of collecting and interpreting information to answer questions about the program consisting of the following components: 1) Program / policy, 2) Questions about program / policy, 3) The systematic process in information collection and analysis, 4) Interpretation of information, 5) Answering questions. According to Stufflebeam program evaluation is an effort to provide information to be conveyed to decision makers. Program evaluation according to Evaluation Guidelines issued by the Directorate General of PLS of the Ministry of National Education provides an understanding of program evaluation is the process of collecting and reviewing data in a planned, systematic manner and by using certain methods and tools to measure the success rate or achievement of program objectives using predetermined benchmarks. From some of these expert explanations Program evaluation is a systematic process of determining the value, purpose, effectiveness or suitability of something in accordance with the criteria and objectives previously set. The decision-making process is based on careful comparisons of the observed data using certain standardized standards.

The Concept of the National Level Traditional Sports Festival

The National Level Traditional Sports Festival has been carried out since 2001 by the Directorate of Community Sports, Directorate General of Sports, National Education Ministry and continued by Assistant Deputy for Sports Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sports Assistant Deputy for Sports Recreation in 2014 to the 2014 National National Sports Festival DKI Jakarta Rawamangun and in 2016 in the framework of the Taxis Games which was participated by 33 provinces. Every festival is always attended by all provinces, although sometimes there are 1-3 provinces that do not have time to attend as participants for reasons that are understandable.

From the results of the Traditional Sports Festival, there are traditional sports data that have been standardized such as Stilts, Long Sprawl, Dagongan, Hadang, Beam Run, Tug of War, Catfish Leaves, Gebuk Bantal and others that have been socialized to students from Elementary School to College High in several regions in Indonesia. All of this was originally a traditional sport that was only explored from the community through Festival and Inventory throughout Indonesia. All of this has no effect if it does not involve stakeholders as government partners in order to carry out excavation, standardization, preservation, and development as a manifestation of our concern as citizens who love the identity of their own people. According to Toho Cholick M, And friends (2011). the progress of science and technology changes the development of an increasingly advanced, modern and dynamic era. Whereas for the Olympics the community puts sport in human service by encouraging the establishment of peaceful societies that preserve and preserve human dignity. Modernization of technology which is characterized by the development of computerized facilities, has and will cause changes in the behavior of people's lives, which were originally active in sports and diligent in moving, becoming passive and lazy to move. The culture of life (lack of movement) is therefore increasingly strong in anal-child and adolescent circles, in combination with the increasingly loss of public spaces and the tasks of life that require hard physical effort.

Traditional Sports Scope

In the development of traditional sports, the Ministry of Youth's Traditional Sports Fields grouped into 2 (two) groups, including traditional sports which were exhibited and traditional sports that were invaded. Traditional sports that are celebrated are traditional sports that have been through selection in the regions in accordance with the provisions set by Kemenpora in the National Level

Traditional Sports festival guidelines with the following conditions, Containing elements of Education, Containing Traditional Sports Substances, Having Artistic Motion, Meeting Special Conditions . With the assessment criteria that have been set, this will be the basis for selecting traditional sports that truly fulfill the elements in these provisions so as to produce traditional sports to be standardized and nationalized and then preserved to the people nationally as well. Traditional sports that are active are traditional sports from the results of traditional sports festivals from all over Indonesia that have been standardized and already have standard rules nationally and have been agreed late by experts and representatives from all provinces.

Potential, Policy and Strategic

Traditional sports in its development can be an alternative motion for all levels of society to improve physical fitness. For this reason, the development of traditional sports in Indonesia needs to be fostered and directed so that it can become the lifestyle of modern society as a national identity. For the struggle of stakeholders and the central and regional governments, traditional sports have developed so rapidly that they reach universities. One of them is a number of public and private universities that open traditional sports courses in the college curriculum to provide opportunities for students to conduct research in the field of traditional sports that have many variations of motion in order to enrich their research both to improve fitness or to be a comparison of motion other. This rapid development has become a value in the preservation of traditional sports in Indonesia. This indicates that the interest of students and the community towards traditional sports is not as bad as some people imagine that traditional sports are not in demand by the younger generation. It can be concluded that traditional sports can develop in formal institutions (schools, non-formal, government / private institutions), (society) and eventually become the lifestyle of everyone as a culture of movement.

The approach used in this study uses qualitative and quantitative approaches. This is taken because the data needed in this study is in the form of qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data is needed because it aims to describe and describe what it is about a variable, symptom, situation or certain social phenomenon. Quantitative data is needed in the form of data relating to the successful implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program. At the context stage is intended to record or identify the objective conditions of the suitability of the vision, mission and objectives, the legal foundation for program implementation and needs analysis are then analyzed. From the results of the analysis, information can be obtained which is the basis for making follow-up decisions on the implementation. At the input stage, it is intended to identify the strategy for implementing the program, support the organizer's resources, characteristics of the participants, support stakeholders, and support the funding resources needed to support the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program. Furthermore, an analysis of these conditions is carried out to support the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program so that it can be used as a basis for decision making at the stage of implementation.

At the process stage, identification of the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program was identified. At the product stage, identification of the expected results of the Traditional Sports Festival Program is identified. Product stages include the achievement of participation and the existence of data on the results of program implementation. Furthermore, an analysis of the suitability of the criteria and standards established in the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program will be carried out so that the level of success achieved can be decided. In compiling research instruments, the researchers first compiled a grid of instruments in the form of questionnaires, researchers used various data collection techniques in the form of interview techniques, observation, questionnaires and document studies. The techniques implemented are, observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation studies.

After data collection, the next step is to analyze the data. Broadly speaking, data analysis is carried out according to the stages of Data Collection, Data Reduction, Data Presentation, Conclusion withdrawal or verification.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Context Component Evaluation includes 3 Sub Components which include: 1) vision, mission, and objectives of implementing the National Level Traditional Sports Festival program 33% very well, 2) the legal basis for the implementation of the National Traditional Sports Festival program 40.6% enough and 3) needs analysis regarding the implementation of the 33% National Level Traditional Sports Festival program. In more detail the Context Evaluation for each CIPP evaluation model based on the questionnaire distributed to 50 respondents can be seen in the table below:

Component	Sub Component	Percentage (%)					Total (%)	Information
		Very good	Good	Enough	less	Too less		
C o n t e x t	The vision, mission, and objectives of the National Level Traditional Sports Festival program	33	30	31	6,00	0	100%	Very Good
	The legal basis of policy is the implementation of the National Level Traditional Sports Festival program	14	38	40,6	13,3	1,3	100%	Enough
	Analysis of needs related to the implementation of the National Level Traditional Sports Festival program	33	30	29	19	0	100%	Very Good

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the sub-component of the context states that the results of the CIPP evaluation model of the Traditional Sports Festival Program in the category of very good, sufficient and very good. Besides being seen from the bar diagram according to what was revealed by the informants of the festival program manager, it was revealed that 1) the consistency of vision, mission and objectives, 2) conformity to the legal basis for the implementation and tasks of program administration, and 3) conformity with the needs of the community towards the implementation Traditional Sports Festival. The following is presented by the data from CIPP Evaluation model based on the questionnaire distributed over 50 respondents consisting of Kemenpora elements, a companion at the Traditional Sports Festival in the framework of the 2016 Tafisa Games, FORMI and KOTI can be seen in the evaluation of Input Components consisting of 5 sub-components as The following: 1) Planning strategy 64% good, organizer support 36.6% good, 3) criteria for participants 54% good, 4) regional participation 41% enough, 5) 48% funding support which can be seen in the table below:

Component	Sub Component	Percentage (%)					Total (%)	Information
		Very good	Good	Enough	less	Too less		
I N P U T	Program implementation planning strategy	19	64	16	1	0	100%	Good
	Support of the organizers regarding the implementation of the program	12.6	36.6	35.3	14	1.3	100%	Good
	Criteria for participants regarding the implementation of the program	32	54	14	0	0	100%	Good
	Regional participation	30	21	41	5	3	100%	Enough
	Funding support	10	14	48	23	5	100%	Enough

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the Input sub-component states that the results of the CIPP evaluation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program are in good category. The results of the evaluation of process components can be seen through the results of sub-components with the following results: 1) preparation 52% good, 2) implementation of 48.6% good, 3) Supervision 49% good which can be seen in the table below:

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the sub-component of the process stated that the results of the CIPP evaluation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program were in the good category.

Evaluation of product components can be seen through two sub-components, among others: 1) 35% good participation, and 2) traditional sports data 37% is enough to indicate an improvement in choosing the originality of regional traditional sports as participants in the Traditional Sports Festival program National level. In more detail the product evaluation for each sub-component of the CIPP evaluation results was based on a questionnaire distributed to 50 respondents. Conclusion of the responses of 50 respondents from several sub-components is, in the category Good and sufficient.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the product sub-component states that the results of the CIPP evaluation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program are in the category of both the number of regional participants and enough of those who enter.

In the discussion section, the researcher will interpret the evaluation analysis of the National Level Traditional Sports Festival Program by using CIPP so as to produce a conclusion. In more detail the Evaluation of the National Level Traditional Sports Festival Program, described in the form of a Matrix.

Component	Sub Component	Percentage (%)					Total (%)	Information
		Very good	Good	Enough	less	Too less		
<i>P r o d u c t</i>	Achievement of participation in program implementation	30	35	35	0	0	100%	Good
	Traditional sports data on the National Level Traditional Sports Festival program	29	31	37	3	0	100%	Good

Component	Sub. Component	Data		Results	Recommendation
		Quantitative	Qualitative		
<i>C O N T E X T S</i>	Vision, mission and objectives of the Traditional Sports Festival Program	33 % Very good	Having a vision, mission and goals for a good Traditional Sports Festival Program and the right concept.	The vision, mission and objectives of the Traditional Sports Festival Program are appropriate and have conformity.	Continue
	Legal foundation for the Traditional Sports Festival Program	40,6 % Enough	The legal basis used is sufficient.	Need to be applied better.	Continue
	Analysis of the needs of the Traditional Sports Festival Program	33 % Very good	There is a suitability of needs analysis against the background of the existence of the Traditional Sports Festival	Already in accordance with the needs of the community	Continue

I N P U T	Program implementation planning strategy	64 % Good	There is a conformity and continuity of program implementation planning with the specified ones.	The suitability of the planning strategy	Continue
	Support from the organizing committee regarding the implementation of the program	36,6 % Good	Judges and referees are in accordance with the criteria set by the Traditional Sports Festival program	The referee / jury evaluates each of the elements.	Continue
	Criteria for participants regarding the implementation of the program	54 % Good	Participants in the Traditional Sports Festival Program are in accordance with the criteria set	Participants in traditional sports festival programs, namely the general public with daily activities or general routines that are close to the traditional sports of the area	Continue
	Involvement of regional support related to program implementation	41 % Enough	Coordination of regional administrators went smoothly and there was support in accordance with existing standards or criteria.	The coordination system is quite maximal from each stakeholder even to universities.	Continue
	Organizing financial support	48 % Good	Availability of sufficient funding for the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival.	The source of funds comes from the Ministry of Youth and Sports DIPA and there needs to be an increase in deconcentration funds for regional selection and preparation.	Continue

P R O C E S S S	Preparation for program implementation	52 % Good	The suitability of the governance of the preparation of the implementation with the stipulated.	Preparations for the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival program have been maximized and according to existing criteria.	Continue
	Implementation of the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival program	48,6 % Good	The implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program is in accordance with what has been planned or set.	The implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival program is held every two years, with the determination of the host through a national coordination meeting.	Continue
	Supervision of the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival program	49 % Good	There is conformity of supervision with the specified criteria.	Supervision is carried out to collect data and information on success and deficiencies for improvement.	Continue
P R O D U C T	Achievement of regional participation	35 % Good	There is an increase in participation in the implementation of traditional sports festival programs held.	Ten of the best looks can be developed at the national level with standardized criteria and regulations	Continue
	Traditional sports data on the National Level Traditional Sports Festival program	37 % Enough	The existence of a fairly good data collection on each implementation of the traditional sports festival program held.	Archived several traditional games or sports that have been released and raised nationally.	

Overall results from the CIPP evaluation model can be concluded that The Traditional Sports Festival Program showed a positive response as seen from the results of the CIPP evaluation of the

Traditional Sports Festival Program in the good category. This will be discussed in each component, namely context (context), input (input), process (process), and product (product).

CONCLUSION

In terms of Context, there are three components namely, a) The Traditional Sports Festival Program has a match between the vision, mission and objectives to be achieved. b) Legal foundation The Traditional Sports Festival Program is quite strong and integrated. c) The Traditional Sports Festival Program has proximity to the needs of the community. However, about Input there are five components namely, a) Plans for the Traditional Sports Festival Program are arranged in a manual and work program issued by the Ministry of Youth and Sports in this case the program implementer. b) Availability of organizing support related to the availability of human resources is very important for the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program in this case the committee, referee or qualified jury, c) Characteristics of the participants as an important aspect of the Traditional Sports Festival must be appropriate and appropriate, d) Involvement of regional support related to the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program is also very important and needs to be further improved, e) Availability of sufficient and continuous funds for the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival,

Then, in terms of Process much explain about, Implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival program in this case includes program preparation, program implementation, and supervision system. The Traditional Sports Festival Program runs according to the stages of the Traditional Sports Festival Program and is in accordance with the work procedures with the existing provisions.

Then, in terms of Products, much explain about, Regional participation in the Traditional Sports Festival Program which has been running well and quite optimally. Whereas, in the case of data collection on the implementation of the Traditional Sports Festival Program there is a fairly good data collection on each implementation by archiving several traditional games or sports which have been formulated and then being promoted as traditional games or sports through standardization.

REFERENCES

- Chen, Huey-Tsyh. (2005). *Practical Program Evaluation : Assessing and Improving Planning, Implementation and Efectiveness*. California: Thousand Oaks.
- Depdiknas. (2003). *Sports, Policy and Politics*. Hl 105 Jakarta.
- Direktorat Ditjen PLS Depdiknas. (2002). *Evaluation guidelines*. Jakarta.
- James Tangkudung. (2006). *Sports Training Sports Achievement Coaching*. Jakarta: Cerdas Jaya.
- James Tangkudung. James AP. (2016). *Various Research Methodologies (Descriptions and Examples)*. Jakarta: PT Lensa Media Pustaka Indonesia.
- Joseph S. Wholey, Harry P. Hatry dan Katheryn E. Newcomer. (1994). *Handbook of Practical Program Evaluation*. (California: Jossey-Bass Inc)
- Laura. L, Claire L. 2006). *Public Program Evaluation: a Statistical guide*. Armonk New York.
- Laura C. Leviton, Laura Kettel Khan, Debra Rog, Nicola Dawkins and David Cotton. (2010). "Evaluability Assessment to Improve Public Health Policies, Program and Practice" The Annual Review of Public Health, Vol. 31.
- McDavid, James C. (2006). *Program Evaluation and Performance Measurement*. London: Sage Publication.
- Suharsimi Arikunto. (2009). *Educational Program Evaluation*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Sukardi. (2014). *Evaluation of Education and Training Programs*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara.
- Stufflebeam, D.L. (2002). *Evaluation Models Viewpoint on Education and Human Services Evaluation Second Edition*. New York: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Stufflebeam, D.L. (2003). *The CIPP Model Evaluation. Presented at the 2003 Annual Conference of the Oregon Program Evaluators Network OPEN*

- \Scriven, M. (1991). *Beyond Formative and Summative Evaluation*. Dalam M.W. McLaughlin & D.C. Phi;ips (Ed), *Evaluation: At Quarter Century*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Tjejep Rohendi Rohidi. (1992). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. Jakarta: UI Press.
- Toho Cholick M, Dkk. (2011). *Character With Sports: Sports Build National Character*. Surabaya : Sport Media.
- Warnye Parson. (2008). *Public Policy Introduction to Theory and Practice of Policy Analysis, translation of Tri Wibowo Budi*. Jakarta: Prenada Media Group.
- Widiastuti. (2011). *Sports Tests and Measurements*. Jakarta: PT. Bumi Timur Jaya, 2011
- Wilfreda E. Thurston, Jennifer Graham dan Jennifer Hatfield. (2003). "Evaluability Assessment A Catalyst for Program Change and Improvement," *Evaluation and The Health Professions*, Vol. 26 (2).
- W. Gulo. (2005). *Research methods*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Widiasrana Indonesia.