



## WEST KALIMANTAN RECREATIONAL SPORTS POLICY EVALUATION

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### Abstract

Recreational sports policy is a product of efforts made by sports organizations to meet the needs of community sports activists. Policies in each regional sport vary according to the region. This research aims to work programs, human resources, availability of facilities, and technical assistance in recreational sports in West Kalimantan Province. This research was carried out at the center of the West Kalimantan Province government in the field of sports, namely the Youth Sports and Tourism Office of West Kalimantan Province and the secretariat of the Indonesian Community Recreational Sports Committee (KORMI) West Kalimantan Province.. The method used is mixed methods research (MMR). The type of research is CIPP model evaluation model (Stufebeam's). Sampling technique with purposive sampling. The number of samples is 48 respondents. Data collection techniques are indirect communication, direct communication, and documentary study techniques. The analytical techniques used in qualitative research are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Analysis on the quantitative approach is the percentage and interval values. The results showed that the work program of the West Kalimantan Recreational Sports Organization had an average percentage value of 83.1% in the Very High category. The human resources of the West Kalimantan Recreational Sports Organization have an average percentage value of 83.9% in the Very High category. West Kalimantan Recreational Sports facilities have an average percentage value of 76.7% in the High category.

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## INTRODUCTION

Sport is an activity that is mostly done by the community, its existence is now no longer underestimated but has become part of people's lives. Because today's sport is known to all levels of society, both parents, teenagers and children. Because this sport has meaning not only for health, but more than that, it is also a means of education and even achievement so that many people in society take advantage of sports activities both in physical fitness, physical, mental and social growth.

The definition of recreational sports is a type of sports activity that is carried out in spare time or leisure time. Understanding Recreational Sports is a sport that is done for recreational purposes (Kusnadi, 2002). Recreational sports are physical activities carried out in free time based on desires or desires that arise because they provide satisfaction or pleasure. Recreational sports are sports activities aimed at recreation or tourism (Nurlan Kusmaedi, 2002). Meanwhile, according to Aip Syaifuddin (1990) Recreational sports are types of sports activities carried out in spare time or leisure time. The definition of sport recreation is a fun activity that contains elements of positive motion.

This community sport is known in the world as Sport For All (Sport For All Movement) Sport For All Movement which is widely developed in various countries. The international federation is called TAFISA (The Association For International Sport For All). Every 4 years the TAFISA World Sport For All Games is held (the Olympics for community sports). On October 1 – 12 2016, Indonesia Jakarta was trusted to host “The 6th Tafisa World Sport For All Games” in Ancol which was attended by 80 participating countries.

Every 2 years FORNAS or

National Sports Festival is held (a kind of PON for sports achievements). The 5th FORNAS was held on 15 – 18 November 2019 in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, which had previously been held in Jakarta, Semarang, Denpasar, Bali and Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

Recreational sports are sports that are carried out to fill spare time with the ultimate goal according to RI Law no. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System (SKN) is, "To obtain physical health, fitness, joy, joy, develop social relations, and preserve and improve the nature of regional and national culture". In Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System (SKN) was enacted, there was a change in the designation which was originally known as "community sports" to "recreational sports". The scope of sport itself includes the three pillars listed in Article 17, namely educational sports, recreational sports, and achievement sports. The opinion above is contained in the National Sports System Law number 3 of 2005. The three pillars of this sport are implemented through coaching and development of sports in a planned, systematic, tiered, and sustainable manner, starting from civilizing with the introduction of motion at an early age, massing by making sport a lifestyle, breeding with talent search and empowerment of sports centers, as well as increasing achievements by fostering national superior sports so that flagship athletes can reach the pinnacle of achievement. For sports activities, sports facilities are needed, both in the form of sports facilities and infrastructure. nurseries with talent search and empowerment of sports centers, as well as increasing achievements by fostering national superior sports so that leading athletes can reach the pinnacle of achievement. For sports activities, sports facilities are needed, both in the form of

sports facilities and infrastructure. nurseries with talent search and empowerment of sports centers, as well as increasing achievements by fostering national superior sports so that leading athletes can reach the pinnacle of achievement. For sports activities, sports facilities are needed, both in the form of sports facilities and infrastructure.

The culture of movement (movement culture) is the basis or foundation to encourage the realization of people who exercise. Efficient and effective movement will provide benefits for growth, development and maturity (James Tangkudung, 2018). A critical understanding of the culture of movement of a community group can be the basic capital for the development of community sports. In general, somatic culture can be categorized as follows: 1) Aesthetic patterns, which are influenced by trends in the ideal form of body beauty, sport fashion, and sports as a lifestyle, which includes harmony of form, strength and physical fitness which is dominantly followed by most people in Indonesia. one time. 2) Hedonistic pattern, which is more concerned with kinetic impressions. In this pattern, movement is a source of pleasure, entertainment and satisfaction. This is one of the reasons why people who have a hedonistic pattern in their movement culture practice martial arts as a form of recreation. 3) Ascetic patterns, which basically have the meaning of putting aside or decreasing respect for the body and its needs. This kind of pattern usually develops in certain communities which have a special ideological system in psychophysical self-realization. 4) Hygienic patterns, realizing existential and utilitarian goals, thanks to actions taken by schools, education systems and health services, are made into services that can be accessed by the general public. This is related to the purpose of

health prophylaxis with the aim of developing the physical fitness of the younger generation. 5) Physical Fitness Pattern, this is a continuation of the tradition of knights and the military. At present it seems to be useful especially for military forces and as an idea to compensate for the situation of civilization deficit physical movement which causes atrophy and a number of diseases of civilization. 6) Agonist Pattern, embodies a form of courage because it expresses itself through fighting and competition in sports. At first, agonist behavior was only limited to certain class strata, namely only aristocratic men. Along with the idea of pure amateurism and the principle of fair play, this pattern causes an axiological clash of contemporary sports (Cynarski, & Obodyński, 2007).

Policies in the field of sports are positioned on efforts to motivate and facilitate so that people of all ages love to exercise and make sports a lifestyle. In order to improve sports culture as part of the process and achievement of national development goals, the existence and role of sport in the life of society, nation and state must have an equal position with other development sectors, especially to improve health, fitness, social interaction, and individual welfare. groups, or society in general in a planned and systematic manner.

Policy evaluation in the perspective of the process flow/public policy cycle, occupies the last position after policy implementation, so it is only natural that public policies that have been made and implemented are then evaluated. From the evaluation it will be known the success or failure of a policy, so that normative recommendations will be obtained whether the policy can be continued; or need improvement before continuing, or even having to be

discontinued.

The CIPP model developed by Daniel Stufflebeam is based on the principle that the important purpose of evaluation is not to prove, but to improve. As the term implies, this method identifies four types of program evaluation which are related to four types of decisions in program planning. Program context evaluation provides data regarding decisions in program planning, input evaluation provides alternative decisions about program design and sources, process evaluation, provides alternative decisions to control the program, and product evaluation provides alternative decisions about program outcomes and cycles (Sudjana in Harjono, 2012).

Based on the results of observations made about the policy evaluation model on recreational sports in West Kalimantan, the formulation of recreational sports policies has never been carried out this is due to the lack of references from sports policy makers in setting policies, especially recreational sports, therefore researchers offer CIPP as an evaluation model in a form that Although they have the same goal, namely regarding recreational sports policies, it means that the evaluation carried out is a process to describe and assess a recreational sports policy using certain criteria with the aim of helping to formulate better decisions, policies. The consideration is to make it easier for evaluators to describe and assess the components being assessed, whether in accordance with the provisions or not. Evaluation research can be interpreted as a process carried out in order to determine policies by first considering the positive values and benefits of a program, as well as considering the processes and techniques that have been used to conduct research.

Based on some of the descriptions above, it can be concluded that evaluation research is a systematic scientific procedure carried out to measure the results of a program or project (the effectiveness of a program) in accordance with the planned objectives or not, by collecting, analyzing and reviewing program implementations carried out systematically. objective. Then formulate and determine policies by first considering the positive values and benefits of a program. This effort is made to realize a recreational sports policy in accordance with the desired standardization. Both in terms of programs, the feasibility of human resources, availability of facilities, and technical assistance. Based on this, the researcher wants to evaluate in more detail the recreational sports policy in the province of West Kalimantan

## **METHOD**

This research uses Mixed Methods Research (MMR). The type of research used in this research is the CIPP evaluation model (Stufflebeam's) in terms of the Context, Input, Process and Product stages.

The form of research used in this study is sequential research (Model Sequence). Creswell in Sugiyono (2016) suggests the sequential model combination method as follows: "Sequential mixed methods procedures are those in which the researcher seeks to elaborate on or expand on the finding of one method with another method". is a research procedure in which researchers develop research results from one method to another.

The research design used in this study is a sequential explanatory model. This model is called the "sequence of proof" model because after there is

evidence the next order is deepening (Sugiyono, 2016).

### **Participant**

The research targets are parties who can take recreational sports policies or so-called research informant as much as 48 respondents consisting of representatives of the Youth, Sports and Tourism Office of West Kalimantan Province, core management of KORMI of West Kalimantan Province, Chairs of the main recreational sports organization (INORGA) at the West Kalimantan Province level.

### **Sampling Procedure**

Sampling in this study used purposive sampling. According to Sugiyono (2016) purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations. The requirements that must be met for consideration in sampling are: elements of the leadership of the Youth and Sports Office of West Kalimantan Province and the core management of the Indonesian Community Recreational Sports Committee (KORMI) of West Kalimantan Province and elements of the leadership of the main recreational sports organization (INORGA) level. West Kalimantan Province.

### **Materials and Equipment**

Materials and equipment used in this study include the following:

#### **1. Indirect communication technique**

Indirect communication technique is a method of collecting data, where the researcher does not deal directly with the research subject to obtain the data or information needed but by using a questionnaire, namely a list of questions filled out by the research subject or respondent. (Zuldafril, 2010). Indirect communication technique in this

research is through questionnaires or questionnaires. The tool used in collecting data with the questionnaire technique is in the form of a questionnaire that has previously been prepared by the researcher before taking the data. Questionnaires were given to the subject teachers of the Youth and Sports Office of West Kalimantan Province, the core management of the KORMI of West Kalimantan Province, the chairmen of the main recreational sports organization (INORGA) at the West Kalimantan Province level.

#### **2. Live Communication Techniques**

The direct communication technique in a study is a qualitative data collection method, where the researcher is directly dealing with the research subject to obtain the data or information needed through interviews with research subjects or respondents (Zuldafril, 2010).

This interview was conducted with the Youth Sports and Tourism Office of West Kalimantan Province, the core management of KORMI of West Kalimantan Province, the heads of the main recreational sports organization (INORGA) at the West Kalimantan Province level.

#### **3. Documentary Study Techniques**

Documentary study technique is a data collection method in which the researcher collects and studies the data or information needed through important stored documents (Zuldafril, 2010). collecting data by collecting and analyzing documents, both written documents, pictures and electronically.

The data collected through documentary studies in this study were photos, audio and video recordings in Focus Group Discussion activities during interviews.

### Data analysis

Data collected from field observations and arranged systematically, neatly, the next stage is the analysis stage. At the data analysis stage, it is divided into several stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Testing the validity of the data in this study uses an application, namely statistical product and service solutions (SPSS) version 22. The data analysis is in the percentage formula

### RESULTS

To perform an analysis of the work program, human resources, sports facilities and technical assistance, it is done by looking at the results of the respondents' answers which are obtained by the percentage values and categories as follows:

#### 1. Context (Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives)

Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives included in the very high category with a percentage of 83.6%. Vision got a very high percentage with a result of 84.5%, Mission got a very high percentage with a result of 84.1%, while Goals and Objectives got a very high percentage with a result of 82.9%. So it can be seen that from the 3 categories (vision, mission and goals) in the context there are 3 categories that fall into the very high category. In general, the context in the vision, mission, goals and objectives is in the very high category.

#### 2. Input (Work Program, Human Resources, Sports Facilities, and Technical Assistance)

Work programs, human resources, sports facilities and technical assistance included in the very high category. Work programs get a very high percentage, namely with a result of

84.7%, human resources get a very high percentage with a result of 84.0%, sports facilities get a high percentage with a result of 75.2%, while technical assistance gets a very high percentage with a result of 81.6%. So it can be seen that from the 4 aspects in the Input there are 3 categories that fall into the very high category and 1 category that falls into the high category. In general, inputs covering aspects of work programs, human resources, sports facilities and technical assistance are in the very high category. This means that the content of the work program input of the Kalimantan recreational sports organization West has complied with the Standards for Management of Sports Organizations with reference to PERMENPORA No. 0616 of 2014.

#### 3. Process (Programme Implementation, HR, Sports Facilities and Technical Assistance)

Work programs, human resources, sports facilities and technical assistance are in the very high category. The implementation of the work program got a very high percentage with 80.8% results, human resources got a very high percentage, namely 83.6%, sports facilities got a very high percentage with 80% results, while technical assistance got a high percentage with 78.7% results. So it can be seen that from the 4 aspects in the Process, there are 3 categories that fall into the very high category and 1 category that falls into the high category. In general, the Process covering aspects of work programs, human resources, sports facilities and technical assistance is in the very high category.

#### 4. Product

Work programs, human resources, sports facilities and technical assistance are in the very high category.

The implementation of the work program got a very high percentage, namely with a result of 83.7%, human resources got a very high percentage with a result of 82.7%, sports facilities got a very high percentage with a result of 77.7%, while technical assistance got a high percentage with a result of 80.2%. So it can be seen that from the 4 aspects of the Product, there are 3 categories that fall into the very high category and 1 category that falls into the high category. In general, the Product covers aspects of work programs, human resources, sports facilities and technical assistance in the very high category.

## DISCUSSION

The data that has been collected is then discussed in depth. The following are the results of the discussion regarding Policy research on recreational sports in West Kalimantan is based on the results of data analysis conducted in this study with the aim of obtaining an overview of respondents' answers to CONTEXT (Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives), INPUT (Work Program, Human Resources, Sports Facilities, Technical Assistance), PROCESS (Program Implementation, Human Resource Management, Facility Provision), PRODUCT (Program Implementation), namely by translating the data by giving a score to the raw data obtained through an online questionnaire.

### 1. CONTEXT (Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives),

Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets of the West Kalimantan Recreational Sports Organization in the Good category. This means that the Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets of the West Kalimantan recreational sports organization have already described a good future and accommodated the needs

of the community as well as the program's objectives to be effective, efficient, and on target.

### 2. INPUT (Work Program, Human Resources, Sports Facilities, Technical Assistance).

Work program planning of the West Kalimantan Recreational Sports Organization in the Very Good category. This means that the content of the work program of the Kalimantan recreational sports organization West has complied with the Standards for Management of Sports Organizations with reference to PERMENPORA No. 0616 of 2014.

### 3. PROCESS (Programme Implementation, Human Resource Management, Facility Provision).

The work program of the West Kalimantan Recreational Sports Organization is in the Good category. This means that the implementation of the work program of the West Kalimantan recreational sports organization is in accordance with the standards management of sports organizations.

### 4. PRODUCT (Program Implementation).

Implementation of work program West Kalimantan Recreational Sports Organization in the Good category. It means implementation of a work program The West Kalimantan Recreational Sports Organization has in accordance with the needs and runs according to the program design.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been described regarding recreational sports policies in West Kalimantan Province regarding work programs, the feasibility of human resources, the availability of

sports facilities, and technical assistance, it can be concluded that:

1. The work program of the West Kalimantan Recreational Sports Organization has an average percentage value of 83.1% in the Very High category. The work program compiled by the parent of recreational sports in West Kalimantan is prepared according to the vision, mission and right on target and its implementation is controlled. The recreational sports work program in West Kalimantan is stated in the Provincial KORMI Provincial Work Meeting
2. The human resources of the West Kalimantan Recreational Sports Organization have an average percentage value of 83.9% in the Very High category. Recreational sports human resources in West Kalimantan currently have good coaching from the sports parent and are already quite high in number and continue to be improved through programs prepared by the sports parent such as education and training.
3. West Kalimantan Recreational Sports facilities have an average percentage value of 76.7% in the High category. Recreational sports facilities in West Kalimantan are provided by the provincial government and with the supervision of the Recreational Sports Organization (KORMI) in their use.
4. The technical assistance of the West Kalimantan Recreational Sports Organization has an average percentage value of 80.2% in the Very High category. Technical assistance has been provided from

the provincial government through the main recreational sports organization (KORMI) and then channeled to the coaching process at the sports parent.

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