Implementation of CIPP Model as an Evaluation of Achievement Development Programs in Petanque Sport

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Abstract. The purpose of this research was to analyze the process of implementing the East Java petanque sports achievement development program in terms of context, input, process and product. This type of research includes the CIPP model evaluation research with quantitative and qualitative approaches. The subjects in this research using a purposive sampling technique. The research instrument used observation, questionnaires and interview containing CIPP. Qualitative data analysis using Miles and Hubberman model data analysis techniques. The results of the research show that the context component in the form of support from the government in general had exceeded 75%, meaning that the support was good. The results of human resource input, the availability of training programs, training facilities and infrastructure and overall training preparation are good. The training process was carried out well through stages of basic to advanced game techniques. The training product which consists of training targets and athlete achievement is in accordance with the training program implemented. The conclusion of this research is the context dimension in the form of good support from government, The input dimension consists of the quality of trainers and athletes resources being very good. The training facilities and infrastructure need to be slightly improved in terms of lighting arrangements. The process dimensions of the implementation up to the evaluation have been carried out well. The product dimension shows that the achievement of the athlete's ability is in accordance with the target set based on the training program carried out, although not all athletes.

Keywords: CIPP Model · Evaluation program · Petanque sport

1 Introduction

The athlete development program (Athlete development Program/Long Term Athlete Development) is integral to any discussion of sports achievement. A procedure that is consciously established, planned, carried out, and evalaluation is required to produce sporting successes.The achievement development system should ideally be implemented

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in a planned, organised, systematic, and tier-based way [1]. It is envisaged that success can be attained at a set stage with effective and tiered planning from each level and a methodical and structured coaching methodology.

Petanque is a sport that is included in the Olympic sports. Petanque competed for the first time at the 2016 Olympics in London. Since that tie, petanque has developed into a sport that is always played in the most prestigious multi-event competitions in the world.

This sport has also been practiced at the Asian Games level. Similar to that, the 2018 Sea Games will take place in the Philippines [2]. It is important to think about the best possible preparation, which involves developing a successful coaching program and training qualified human resources, including trainer and athletes.

The Petanque sport was introduced to the National Sports Week (PON), the largest multi-event festival in Indonesia, at PON XVII in West Java in 2016 [3]. In 2020, it will be played in Papua, however it has been postponed because of the Covid 19 Pandemic.

As is common knowledge, PON is a prestigious competition that serves as the pinnacle of development in Indonesia. Its implementation is governed by regional rules and article 46 of the National Sports System Law (Undang-Undang Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional tahun 2005), and it is frequently used by the parent organizations of sports to select athletes for higher competitions like the SEA Games, Asian Games, and Olympic Games. As a result, success in PON can be seen as one of the metrics for measuring the growth of sports in the participating regions.

The Petanque sport grow in East Java is very encouraging. This is demonstrated by the game of petanque's extremely rapid development in East Java, as well as by the rise in branch managers and associations (clubs). 28 Pengcab have been established in East Java from 2016 to 2020, including Surabaya City, Pasuruan City, Pamekasan Regency, Gresik Regency, Sidoarjo Regency, Malang Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Tulungagung Regency, Probolinggo Regency, Banyuwangi Regency, City Malang Regency, Pacitan Regency, Lamongan Regency, Tuban Regency, Ngawi Regency, Ponorogo Regency, Tuban Regency, Jombang Regency, Nganjuk Regency, Jember Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jombang Regency, Blitar Regency and Bojonegoro Regency.

The KONI Cup, Mayor's Cup, Regent's Cup, Regional Championship (Kejurda), Provincial Championship (Kejurprov), Open Championship, and Provincial Sports Week (Porprov) are examples of supporting events that are held in Indonesia as single events as well as multi-events in their respective districts and cities.

Petanque has become one of the sports that have been played since the 2018 Porprov VII was held in Bojonegoro, thanks in part to the Porprov being held in the East Java Province. In order to prepare for the approaching Porprov, regions host training camps. One example is the City of Surabaya, which has the Surabaya Intensification of Achievement Athlete Victory program, also known as SIAPP GRAKK.

However, while considering the outcomes of the National Championships and PON that have taken place, it can be claimed that the current performance of Petanque of East Java Province at the national level is less than encouraging. Because the East Java team at the 2016 PON XIX in West Java only earned two bronze medals, it can be concluded

that their performance in the most recent Senior competitions has not been at their best in terms of achievement advancement.

Based on one example of this condition, it is necessary to know and analyze why the decline in the achievement of the petanque sport in East Java can occur considering that nothing is lacking in terms of achievement development.

It will be possible to find solutions that will result in recommendations by thoroughly understanding the current circumstances, starting with the fundamentals at the association level and Pengcab. This is especially true for the achievement development program for the preparation of PON XX in Papua in 2020.

One possibility isThe achievement development program in the regions at the level of branch managers (Pengcab) in cities and districts, who are referred to as pengkot/regency members of the Indonesian Petanque Sports Federation (FOPI) of East Java Province, can be evaluated in order to help improve this situation. A detailed image of the actual conditions on the field can be obtained by thoroughly evaluating the performance coaching program, the coach's performance, and the current athlete profile. A blueprint for the achievement development program for the petanque sport will be revealed from the analysis of the evaluation's findings. This blueprint can be used as a guide for achievement development programs at the city/district level as well as recommendations to relevant parties like the Provincial Government of FOPI in East Java and the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI), both of which are located in the Java province. East was employed as a research subject, as well as the city and district and the nearby city/region Pengcab.

2 Method

The research used in this article is evaluation model approach because it is used to determine the effectiveness of a program. This is in accordance with the purpose of this research, namely evaluating the achievement development program for the Petanque sport in East Java. Where the research focal point is a program that has been planned and executed by the research subject. Acording to Sugiyono [4] that program evaluation is a systematic method for collecting data, analyzing data, and using information to answer questions about projects, policies, and programs, especially those related to effectiveness and efficiency. Evaluation research is basically testing the effectiveness of a program.

The Contextual, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP) evaluation model created by Stuffelbeam dan Coryn [5] is being used to assess the whole evolution of achievement. The CIPP model is employed because it is more thorough than other assessment models in terms of decision-making (recommendations), which include goal-setting, preparation, execution, and program impact on an institution.

Collecting data methods in this research were conducted by conducting tests, giving questionnaires, interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The test is carried out according to the data to be collected, especially on the profile of the athlete's physical condition and the ability to play Petanque. The questionnaire was given by giving it

directly in the field considering the researcher as the main instrument so that he had to be fully involved during data collection activities. The data taken through filling out the questionnaire includes a study of context, input, process and product.

Meanwhile, in-depth interviews also need to be conducted in order to provide additional data that is in accordance with the data that has been obtained through the questionnaire and things that have not been revealed in the questionnaire or that require further investigation. The interviews covered the implementation of work programs for administrators, training programs for coaches, and the implementation of these programs and their impact on athletes.

Accurately collecting data from research subjects requires meticulous activity and the establishment of the proper approach strategy. Observation is a form of strategy in data collection. Where observers are integrated in the research target activities, with the aim of obtaining valid data regarding leader behavior related to tasks and human relations according to conditions in the field.

Research using this document is important, to help and have data or information related to the topic of research problems. According to Wildan Qohhar, when using the documentation approach, the researcher investigates written objects such as books, magazines, documents, regulations, meeting minutes, diaries and so on which contain outlines or categories for which data will be sought [6]. In the meantime, [7] proposes that documentation is used for research purposes on the grounds that the documentation is a stable source, the documentation is useful as evidence for testing, the documentation is in accordance with qualitative research because it is natural, and the outcomes of the content assessment will open up opportunities to further expand the body of knowledge to something under investigation.

An examination technique is required to determine the validity (trustworthiness) of the data. The implementation of the inspection technique is based on a number of certain criteria. Acording to Moleong there are four criteria used, namely the degree of confidence (credibility) by extending the period of observation, continuous observation, using reference materials [8]. Transferability is concerned with the issue of how the findings of the research might be used or applied in different contexts. Dependability and the validity of research data are related. The supervising lecturer is required to check the research method, as well as the stage of data correctness and interpretation, and confirmability is a "audit trail" process. The researcher in this instance attempts to apply one of the strategies, namely the extensive triangulation technique (cross-examination of data) and the unification of the informants' points of view.

2.1 Triangulation

Triangulation with sources means comparing and checking back the degree of trustworthiness of information obtained through different times and tools. This can be achieved by: (1) comparing the observational data with the results of interviews, (2) comparing what is said in public with what is said in private, (3) comparing the results of the interview with the contents of a related document.

2.2 Unification of the Views of the Informants

Information or data that have been obtained need to be checked or confirmed with the informants. This is intended to obtain a truth and suitability of information as we have obtained from informants.

3 Result and Disscussion

3.1 Result

The research data were gathered from coaches and athletes in 5 FOPI municipalities and sub-districts in East Java. Esults are as follows:

3.1.1 Description of the Identity, Context, Input, Process, And Product Results from the Trainer

In east java, there are 5 trainers representing 5 fopi municipalities and sub-districts. The trainer's identity, training materials acquired, game mastery, professional insight, context (government assistance), input (hr, programs, sarpras), process (planning and implementation), and final result are all included in the trainer's description (target achievement and achievement). For explanation about trainer identity showed at the Table 1.

According to the information on the trainers' backgrounds provided above. It shows that the majority of the trainers are experienced athletes with non-sports undergraduate degrees who have participated in petanque training. According to Kaya in his research article revealed that the experience of a coach when he was a great athlete in the past did not necessarily make him a great coach [9]. However, experience will be the main key if a trainer is lacking in coaching education [10].

Table 1. Trainer identity

Criteria		Pengcab/Pengkot (N=5 Trainer)	%
Education	Senior High School	2 person	40%
	Bachelor	3 person	60%
	Postgraduate	0 person	0%
Major	Sports	2 person	40%
	Non-Sports	3 person	60%
Athletic Experince	Once	5 person	100%
	Not Once	0 person	0%
Athletic Achievement	Once	1 person	20%
	Not Once	4 person	80%
Coaching	Once	5 person	100%
	Not Once	0 person	0%

Table 2. Input of human resources

Criteria	Pengkab/Pengkot Trainer
Total trainer	2.6
Qualification skill trainer	2.6
Professionalism trainer	2.6
Commitment trainer	3.2
The trainer's skill to develop training programs	2.8
Total Score	13.8
Precentege	69%

Note: The average performance of 5 trainer; very adequate (76-100%), adequate (51-75%), less adequate (26-50%), inadequate (1-25%).

Table 3. Input of program

Criteria (support)		Pengkab/ Pengkot Trainer
Education departement		2
Sponsor		2
Fund		1.6
Club		3.4
Branch Manager		3.2
Administrator area		3
Distric government (Pemkot/Pemkab)		3.4
KONI district		3
KONI province		3.2
Public		3.8
Total Score		28.6
Precentege		71,5

Note: the average performance of 5 trainers; highly supportive (76–100%), supportive (51-75%), less supporting (26-50%), not supportive (1-25%).

The results of the analysis of the context of support from the government as a whole are supportive. This is evident from the percentage of existing support that is equal to 71.5%. Government support greatly contributes to the progress or failure of sports development in a club [6]. The Table 2 showed about the data of context of support for program implementation.

The analysis of human resources' (HR) contribution as trainers yielded sufficient results, with an average percentage of 69 percent. According to Fox (2006), the trainer has authority over the players' personality traits and skill sets. As a result, the contribution of resources in the form of a coach will determine how far a sports team advances. Complete data about input of human resources can saw at the Table 3.

According to the table above (Table 4), 60 percent of the program inputs were made by trainers in preparing the training to be conducted. Therefore, it can be said that the

Table 4. Input of condition of training facilities and infrastructure

Criteria	Pengkab/Pengkot Trainer
Field for practice	2.8
Physique exercise	3
Availability equipment for practice	2.2
Availability costume for practice	3
Availability costume for competition	2.2
Fund from government	3
Fund from sponsor	2.6
Total Score	17.8
Precentege	63,57%

Note: very adequate (76-100%), adequate (51-75%), less adequate (26-50%), inadequate (1-25%).

program's contribution to the training's overall preparation was well executed (Tables 5 and 6).

The input results of the condition of training facilities and infrastructure have one criterion, namely financial assistance from sponsors who can be used as an important discussion because the assessment is very far from other criteria. The majority opinion among the five trainers about the infrastructure and facilities was 63.57%. Therefore, it may be said that the infrastructure and facilities are sufficient as a whole. The extent of a person's participation in sports is positively impacted by appropriate and good facilities and infrastructure (Hallmann et al., 2012). As has been the case with the Chinese government, they use a significant portion of their fitness budget to construct suitable sports facilities, particularly in urban areas, in an effort to boost the percentage of Chinese citizens who participate in sports. As a result, China's sports participation society has significantly expanded during the past ten years (Xiong, 2007). According to research by Richard et al. (2017), engagement in sports has a favorable impact on athletes' creativity in their games (Tables 7 and 8).

According to the analysis' findings, 68.57% of participants in the training process dimension reported success. This indicates that the athletes' training program is carried out correctly in accordance with the stages needed to obtain the desired results.

Based on the results of the table above it can be seen that the product of the training has two criteria including the achievement of the training target and the achievement of the athlete's achievement. The percentage of product achievement is 72.5%. It can be concluded that the product is as expected, but still needs to be improved.

3.1.2 Description of Context, Input, Process, and Product Results from Athletes

The results of the analysis of the context of the support of related institutions and the environment around the athlete can be seen that over all it is very supportive. This is evident from the percentage of existing support that is equal to 76%. The biggest support

Table 5. Training process

Criteria	Pengkab/ Pengkot Trainer
Athlete selection	2.6
Athlete selection with expert team	2.8
Practice program on target	2.6
Training started from basic game techniques	2.8
Giving advanced technique training	2.4
Training develop technique and play strategy	3
Training develope ability physique	3
Body fitness training	2.8
Checking physique condition before training	2.8
Ability evaluation during training	2.8
Implementation of periodic physical test program	2.6
Application strategy training	3
Application strategy training which varied	2.4
Test competence athlete by internal	2.8
Total Score	38.4
Precentege	68,57%

Note: always done (76-100%), done (51-75%), rarely done (26-50%), not done (1-25%)

Table 6. Training products

Crieteria	Pengkab/Pengkot Trainer
Achievement target training	3
Achievement performance athlete	2.8
Total Score	5.8
Precentege	72,5%

Note: very as expected (76-100%), as expected (51-75%), less as expected (26-50%), not as expected (1-25%)

was obtained from club support as evidenced by an average of 3.6. And the smallest support is support from the education office which is indicated by an average of 2.5.

The analysis results from the input of athlete selection and facilities and infrastructure can be seen that it is very adequate. The proportion acquired, which is 82.1%, makes this clear. The field conditions for training, the availability of costumes for matches, and the training program created for each athlete, as shown by an average of 3.5, are the inputs

Table 7. Context of support from related institutions and the environment around athletes

Criteria (Support)	Pengkab/ Pengkot Athlete
Education departement	2.5
Sponsor	2.8
Fund	2.9
Club	3.6
Branch manager	3.5
Administrator area	2.7
Distric government (Pemkot/Pemkab)	3.2
KONI district	3.6
KONI province	2.7
Public	2.9
Total Score	30.4
Precentege	76%

Note: The average performance of 35 athletes highly supportive (76–100%), supportive (51–75%), less supporting (26–50%), not supportive (1-25%)

Table 8. Input of athletes selection and infrastructure facilities

Criteria	Pengkab/ Pengkot Athlete
Field conditions for practice	3.5
Availability equipment for practice	3.3
Availability costume for practice	3.3
Availability costume for competition	3.5
Selection of athletes participant in Puslatkab/Puslatkot	3.4
Selection of athletes participating in Puslatkab/ Puslatkot is carried out by instructor with a team of local experts	3.3
Athlete's initial ability assessment	3.4
Athlete's physical fitness assesement	3.4
Athletes compile practice programs	3.5
Promotion program and degradation for Puslatkab/Pusltakot team	3.2
Existence MOU/contract of athlete Puslatkab/Pusltakot	2.1
Total Score	36.1
Precentege	82,1%

Note: The average performance of 35 athletes; very adequate (76–100%), adequate (51–75%), less adequate (26–50%), and inadequate (1-25%)

Table 9. Training process

Criteria	Pengkab/ Pengkot Athlete
Checking condition athlete before training	3.2
Training started from basic game techniques	3.7
Giving advanced technique training	3.5
Training develop technique and play strategy	3.7
Training developed ability physique	3.6
Body fitness training	3.5
Training strategy adapted to the athlete's condition	3.0
Ability evaluation during training	3.6
Athletes are motivated to achieve the best performance	3.8
Trainer provides input to each athlete during training in progress	3.7
Test competence athlete by internal	3.4
Trainer maked a complete record of the athlete's achievement progress	3.5
Trainer gived training about attitude and system life to athlete	3.5
Trainer instills sport the value of friendship in petanque sports	3.8
Total Score	49.6
Precentege	88.5%

Note: The average performance of 35 athletes; always done (76–100%), done (51–75%), infrequently done (26–50%), and not done (1-25%)

for the selection of athletes and the best facilities and infrastructure. The MOU/Contract for Athletes from the District/Center for Labour, which has an average of 2.1, is the input for choosing which facilities and infrastructure need the greatest attention.

The results of the analysis of the training process can be seen as a whole always done well. This can be proven by the percentage result of 88.5%. The best training process and needs to be maintained is that athletes are motivated to achieve the best performance and coaches instill the value of friendship in petanque sports. Both have the same mean of 3.8, as can be seen. It can be observed that the lowest average result is 3.0, despite the fact that the training procedure that requires the greatest attention is the training strategy that is tailored to the athlete's condition.

The results of the analysis of the training product that has been carried out can be seen that it is in the medium category. This can be proven from the percentage result

Table 10. Training products

Criteria	Pengkab/ Pengkot Athlete
Level achievement of training targets	3.1
Athlete's level of achievement	3.2
Total Score	6.3
Precentege	78,9%

Note: The average performance of 35 athletes high (>90%), moderate (75-90%), low (75-50%), and very low (<50%)

of 78.9%. The level of achievement of the training targets got an average result of 3.1. While the average score for athletes is 3.2, their degree of achievement (Tables 9 and 10).

3.2 Discussion

The degree of education and training or activities that support his career, such as workshops and seminars, are very important to a trainer. Acording to Kaya in his research article demonstrated that a trainer former success as an athlete did not automatically translate into success as a trainer [9]. However, experience will be the main key if a trainer is lacking in coaching education [10].

The results of the analysis of the context of support from the government as a whole are supportive. This is evident from the percentage of existing support that is equal to 71.5%. The success or failure of a club's sports development program is heavily influenced by government support [6]. Despite the fact that government support for sports is still quite limited in comparison to the Law's budget requirements.

According to Fox (2006), the trainer has control over the personality function of the player and the skills possessed by the player, therefore the input of resources in the form of a trainer will determine the progress or failure of a sports club.

In the Program Input, it was found that a trainer must understand what an exercise program is in addition to setting up achievements or targets for his athletes. The goal of the training program is to accomplish what the trainer has measured and targeted.

The trainer must be aware of athletes' anthropometry as well as their interests and skills during the recruiting process, So that in training later the athlete's abilities can be developed. Trainer should not just emphasize winning during practice; they should also take ownership of sportsmanship principles including discipline, honesty, responsibility, respect for rivals, and tolerance. It is crucial to instill in athletes' minds.

4 Conclusion

The conclusion is the context component in the form of good support from the government, although there are some government institutions that are less supportive of the

implementation of coaching. The input component consists of the very good quality of the trainers and athletes' resources. Infrastructure and training facilities very adequate. The components of the training process can be seen as a whole that they are always done well. Product components indicate that the product is as expected, however still need improvement.

The recommendation for this research is that FOPI East Java needs to coordinate with all related parties, starting from FOPI of district/city government (pengkab/pengkot) to parents to provide support for petanque development. Facilities and infrastructure and the FOPI field must immediately coordinate with various parties to lighting problem. Additionally, monitoring and evaluation must be done on a regular basis to ensure that performance goals and training objectives are met.

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