

Implementation of Sport Development Index (SDI) in Makassar Based on CIPP Evaluation Model

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to resume the Sports Development Index or SDI implementation in the Makassar city South Sulawesi province. It determines the components based on evaluation CIPP include context, input, process, and product. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive approach in the administrative region of Makassar, South Sulawesi. The evaluation of the concept of sports development shows that the quality of open space for sports facilities is not satisfactory. The size and dimensions of facilities are not sufficient for the community's needs, as is the accessibility of their use. The results of the evaluation of human resources in the sports sector are still very minimal. The number of coaches, teachers, instructors, doctors, psychologists, nutritionists, and legal experts is minimal. In the context of its development, the habit of exercising has been running quite well. Community participation in the development of a sports group indicated by motivating each other to participate in training activities. The results of the evaluation of sports development in Makassar City have gone well. The evaluation results are manifested in the fitness dimension as measured by the intensity of exercise in a month, the length of exercise, and the benefits of exercise which all show a good assessment.

Keywords: Context, input, process, product

1. INTRODUCTION

The substance of the Sports Development Index (SDI) has been stated in the constellation of government policy in sports, especially to the Minimum standards in Sports Service requirements as has been stated in Government Regulation No. 16/2007 Article 92. It provides an operational explanation of the Minimum Sports Standard Service requirements which include; (1) open space for sports, (2) human resources, (3) sports participation, and (4) community physical fitness level. The four basic dimensions of sports development had very close relationships. The four dimensions are the open space availability, human resources, community participation, and fitness level. It influenced each other, leading to an increase in athletes who are supreme in sports. Therefore, the government needs to create sports organization development and disseminate community sports empowerment programs to all levels of society. Not only focused on fostering achievement sports improvement, but also the community will recognize and be increasingly aware of the benefits felt in sports. Furthermore, through sports activities, the community will understand the benefits of building mental, physical,

and intellectual endurance, as well as the realization of health, fitness, and life comfort conditions, which in turn become the principal capital in building the quality of human resources and improving sports performance.

This study will examine the Sports Development Index (SDI) of implementation programs. This research using the CIPP model, which refers to context, input, process, and product indicators. The sub-focus for context, which aims to find out the amount of open space designed for sports in Makassar City, includes; the number of open spaces designed for sports in Makassar City, the number of open spaces used for sports in Makassar City, and the convenience of the people of Makassar City to access these open spaces. The input sub-focus aims to find out Human Resources (HR) in sports in Makassar. The Human Resources Indicators include; The number of sports coaches, the number of sports teachers, the number of sports instructors, the number of sports doctors, the number of sports psychologists, the number of sports nutritionists, and the number of sports-legal experts. These sub-indicators focus on the process that aims to determine the Makassar City community's participation in sports development,

which includes; direct community participation and indirect community participation. Furthermore, the product sub-indicators focus aims to determine the level of fitness of the Makassar City community. It includes; cardiovascular endurance, muscle endurance, muscle strength, flexibility, balance, coordination, power, and the achievements of Makassar City athletes in sports.

In context, the questions are: 1) How does the city unmet needs the open spaces for sporting activities? b) What is the purpose of the open space development program in Makassar City? c) What are the development objectives related to meeting the needs of sports facilities in Makassar City? 2) From the Input view includes; a) What is the data on the number of sports coaches in Makassar City? b) What is the data on the number of physical education teachers in Makassar City? c) What is the data on the number of sports instructors in Makassar City? d) What is the data on the number of sports doctors in Makassar City? e) What is the data on the number of sports psychologists in Makassar City? f) What is the data on the number of nutritionists in Makassar City? g) What is the data on the number of sports law experts in Makassar City? 3) From the standpoint of the process include; a) How does the community participate in contributing ideas or ideas in Makassar City? b) How does the community participate in adding sports facilities and infrastructure in Makassar City? c) How does the community participate in improving sports facilities and infrastructure in Makassar City? d) How do people participate in participating in training activities or sports competitions in Makassar City? e) How does the community participate in developing sports groups in Makassar City? 4) From the product includes; a) How is the high intensity of exercise created in the community in Makassar City? b) How do people know the benefits of sports in Makassar City? c) How to have endurance as a result of sports activities in Makassar City? d) What are the sporting achievements of the Makassar City athletes?

According to Muntohir & Maksum [1] the development of the sport is associated with efforts to form quality human beings and in the context of achieving national goals. The government target is especially regarding democratic societies that are just and prosperous physically and spiritually. With this understanding, it is a big mistake if sports development is narrowly interpreted as the number of medals won in a particular sports event.

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System, especially in Chapter II, the Basic, Functions, and Objectives of National Sports have been explained as follows: (1) National sports are organized based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia In 1945, (2) national sports function to develop physical, spiritual, and social abilities and shape the character and personality of a dignified nation, (3) national sports aim

to maintain and improve health and fitness, achievement, human quality, instilling moral values and noble morals, sportsmanship, discipline, strengthening and fostering national unity and integrity, strengthening national resilience, and raising the nation's dignity, dignity, and honor.

In sports, especially in Indonesia, several measures are generally used to assess the progress of sports for example, the medal won in the National Sports Event (PON) and the region's contribution to supplying national athletes. However, these measurements are difficult to justify. Besides being prone to manipulation, it is also discriminatory. If the success of sports development is only based on such indicators, then we only measure the success of one pillar, namely sports achievement [2].

Based on consideration of the scope breadth of sports development and the need for composite indicators of the results of sports development, since the beginning of 2002, several studies have conducted to lay down the overall concept of sports development results. The methodological substance in understanding sports development adopts the Human Development Index (HDI). Their work is known as the Sports Development Index (SDI) [1].

SDI is a composite index that reflects the success of sports development. It is based on four fundamental dimensions: open space available for sports, the number of human resources involved in sports activities, community participation in carrying out regular sports, and the community's degree of physical fitness. The SDI can be translated as IPO (Sports Development Index). But now, compared to IPO, the term SDI is more widely known in the sports community, especially policymakers in the country and internationally. SDI already has a brand image compared to IPO [3].

Sports development is essentially a process that creates people who have a lot of access to physical activity. Sports development is the process of enabling everyone to have the opportunity to develop physically, mentally, spiritually, and socially in a perfect way. An understanding of sports development is very relevant and feasible. It is associated with an explanation of the general definition of development, the paradigm of equitable development, human development orientation, and the sport scope.

The need for standard instruments to assess the progress of sports development is increasingly pressing to be met. The Sports Development Index (SDI) assessment looks at the progress of sports development based on progress in four aspects or dimensions, namely: (1) open space or public space for sports, (2) the number of human resources joint the sports activity, (3) community participation, and (4) fitness physical society.

The dimension of open space refers to the extent of the place designated for sports activities for many people

(communities) in the form of land and/or buildings. The human resource dimension refers to the number of physical education teachers, sports coaches, and sports instructors in a particular area. The Participation dimension refers to the number of community members in an area who carry out sports activities. The dimensions of physical fitness refer to the body's ability to carry out activities without experiencing significant fatigue.

With this multivariable study of SDI, a region or country is said to be advanced in sports development if: (1) open space or public space owned by the region or country is adequate in terms of number, area, and variation, (2) Human Resources that are quality and quantity are adequate to promote sports, (3) the community is a group of people who are active in sports and high community participation in sports and (4) the community has good physical fitness.

The main goal of this standard evaluation indicator is to find out the success of a program. Jewett (1994) revealed that evaluation has one main goal: finding out the success or failure of a program. The Sports Development Index (SDI) teaches us to achieve high sports achievements. It is necessary to pay attention to that four things.

If the community elements are involved and play an active role in sports activities, the hope of achieving success in sports development will be well obtained. Stufflebeam [6] revealed that along with many other people who are experts in these research methods. They conducted an evaluation in the same method that many of his colleagues did by responding, recommending an approved test and accepting a research design. While trying to implement this recommendation, he criticized experimentation and objective testing of field evaluation studies and began to look for a more relevant and more feasible approach. To overcome the problems above, he began to conduct research, and the result was an evaluation design model called Context Input Process Products (CIPP).

The program evaluation model chosen in this study is the CIPP Model. Then there are some rationales why relevant program evaluation activities are carried out. Posavac [7] pointed to some rational issues such as meeting accreditation requirements, reporting on funds, answering requests for information, making administrative decisions, assisting staff in developing programs, and studying various undesirable program effects.

A program has various influences, both on program facilities, on the community, especially on program participants. Some of these effects are desirable, but there are some unexpected effects. It cannot run a useful and successful program. This issue was raised by Jewett [4], who offer the term goal-free evaluations. Several studies can be used as a reference because it has some

similarities, especially in terms of some of the variables studied. This study aims to determine the evaluation components of the Sports Development Index implementation program or SDI in Makassar City, which includes context, input, process, and product.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The study was conducted in the Makassar City Administration area, South Sulawesi. The approach used is a qualitative descriptive approach to describe and assess the Sports Development Index or SDI implementation in Makassar, South Sulawesi. This evaluative study is a program evaluation using the case study method.

The data used in this study were from primary data and secondary data. The source of primary data are people as an informant, the Chairman of the Makassar City KONI, the Head of the Makassar City Youth and Sports Service, and the General Secretary of the South Sulawesi Province KONI. Data collection in this study uses research instruments in the form of interviews and observations. The documentation form of archives is used as supporting data or secondary data.

3. RESULTS

The results of the evaluation research that have been carried out using the context, input, process, and outcome (CIPP) model are as follows:

3.1. Context Evaluation

The basis or policy foundation of implementing the SDI program in Makassar are: Firstly, Makassar City Law No. 3 of 2005 that concerning the National Sports System Secondly, Government Regulation (PP) No. 16 of 2007 that concerning Sports Organization, Thirdly, Government Regulation (PP) No. 17 of 2007 concerning the Implementation of Sports Week and Championship, Finally, Government Regulation (PP) No. 18 of 2007 concerning Sports Funding.

The fact shows that the number of sports fields in Makassar City is inadequate. However, each district has a sports field that can be used by the general public. The facilities can be utilized to do sports both in the morning and in the afternoon. There are still members of the public city parks who are vacant. There are no such sports activities that are not in place. Running the morning on the highway or playing soccer in the parking lot of a shopping center business center is usually seen.

In addition to sports fields, the Makassar City community also conducts sports activities in city parks. In addition to the park, the community also carries out sports activities on vacant land and particular hallways. In Makassar City, Parks has been transformed into public space because it is equipped with various community

entertainment facilities. The average city park has supporting facilities that support comfort in utilizing the city park. One of the supporting facilities in all city parks is a jogging track used by residents to walk in the morning or evening.

In the city of Makassar, there is also a playground that is devoted to children. A few parks are dedicated to children's playgrounds in each housing complex, where there are supporting facilities. The existing playground is equipped with supporting facilities for children's play, such as swings, skateboards, and seating for adults.

In Makassar City, malls and plazas show that the average mall in Makassar City does not yet provide open space for sports activities. There is only the use of parking lots for aerobic exercise activities for employees and residents around. There is one mall that provides open spaces. GTC Mall provides the top floor to play futsal. Besides that in the Trans Mall parking area, it also provided for vehicle rally.

Evaluation of the concept of sports development in Makassar City has been going well to obtain the right assessment criteria. Evaluation of concepts manifested in the dimensions of open space includes (1) the number of open spaces designed for sports, (2) the number of public spaces used for sports, and (3) the ease of access to the community shows that the number of sports fields is still insufficient. Plaza or mall has not yet fully provided open space for sports activities so that people who go to the mall only for shopping. However, the square or mall can function as a place for sports activities as well.

3.2. Input Evaluation

The number of sports trainers in Makassar City shows that it has not been sufficient to meet the community's demands. Sports that are much in demand by the public, such as soccer, badminton, swimming, and athletics alone, are still lacking especially for sports that are less popular in the community.

Furthermore, the number of sports teachers in Makassar City is 1616, and it is still very lacking when viewed from the number of existing schools. Human resources associated with sports such as instructors, sports doctors, sports psychologists, sports nutritionists, and sports law experts are not enough to meet the community's demands. Evaluation of inputs on sports development in Makassar is seen from the lack of human resources in sports. In sports development, the function of human resources is essential, significantly to help people to love sports.

3.3. Process Evaluation

The community participation in contributing ideas in the field of sports to government agencies was minimal. Sports Committee of Indonesia (KONI) Makassar City is

still very small and does not cover the wider community. The Department of Youth and Sports often invites people who care about sports to provide ideas for the advancement of sports in Makassar City. Although the portion is so small that they don't get much public attention. There are many participation of the Makassar City community which are: (1) The effort to add sporting facilities and infrastructure shows that the general public has not been involved in this either by the Department of Youth and Sports and the Makassar City KONI. The Department of Youth and Sports only requires business people to donate sports facilities and infrastructure needed. It is also with strict requirements so that what is done by businesses is not a form of gratification. (2) Improving sports facilities and infrastructure shows that the community is often involved. The form of community participation is usually in the government's employment, while funding comes from the government. (3) The sports competitions show that community participation in sports activities is relatively high, especially for mass sports such as casual walking, gymnastics, aerobics, or running. (4) Participation in developing sports groups. The gymnastics groups, informal bicycle groups, Ontel ancient bicycle groups, skateboard groups, BMX bicycle groups are the form of the involvement. These groups usually carry out their activities on weekend. So, it is not surprised that in a holiday, many groups of people who crowded the Losari beach. (5) Donating funds to add sports facilities and infrastructure shows that the government has never asked for donations to the general public. If the government needs funds to add sports facilities and infrastructure, they also requests it to do business. (6) Donating funds to improve sports facilities and infrastructure shows that the government has never asked for contributions to the general public to improve sports facilities and infrastructure. (7) Making financial contributions for training activities or sports competitions shows that the government has never asked for donations to the general public for training activities or sports competitions. (8) Making financial contributions to develop sports groups shows that the government has never asked for donations to the general public to establish sports groups. (9) Motivating others to participate in training activities or sports competitions shows that some community members often motivate others to participate in training activities or sports competitions. For example, to take part in soccer practice or morning exercise. (10) Motivating others in developing sports groups shows that many community members who joining sports groups invite others to join their groups. (11) Giving explanations to others about the importance of sports shows a small number of people who do it, either directly or through social media such as Twitter or Facebook. Even in the mass media, sports observers always insert explanations about the importance of exercise. (12) Community donates their expertise, both technically and non-technically, in the

field of sports. Some community members contribute their expertise in the field of sports.

Sports development is an effort directed at increasing community participation in sports activities. It should be carried out by the community's conditions and characteristics and the community environment that will be the target of development. Community participation can be seen from several aspects, namely: the level and pattern of community participation in sports, the purpose and motivation of sports, and the characteristics of community sports activities that include the type of sport, the sports path used, and the frequency and intensity of exercise.

3.4. Product Evaluation

An activity or routine work that does not get enough movement and the balanced activities that can move the body's muscles or organs will usually be susceptible to health problems. The sedentary lifestyle (a pattern of life without physical activity) has led to a decline in health and physical fitness. This condition has a more significant risk factor for certain diseases.

The many achievements achieved by Makassar City sports athletes from March to June 2014 were mostly held outside Makassar City. While there are only two achievements in Makassar, namely; 1) 2nd place in the age group 13-16 years old, 3rd place in the 78kg class, and 45kg category in the Kartika Cup VII championship for Sports Judo, and 2) 1st place in the Inter-Club Championships in South Sulawesi.

Evaluation of the results of sports development in Makassar City has been going well with the acquisition of an interpretation of 3.89 and has good assessment criteria. Assessment of results manifested in the fitness dimension includes (1) cardiovascular endurance, (2) muscle endurance, (3) muscle strength, (4) flexibility, (5) balance, (6) coordination, and (7) power measured by exercise intensity in a month, the duration of exercise, and the benefits of exercise all show good judgment. In contrast, the health check has a moderate rating because people feel reluctant to go to the doctor if there are no illness complaints.

Based on the results of this study, it can be recommended as follows: (1) If all community elements involve and play an active role in sports activities, the wish for achieving success in sports development will be well obtained. This success can undoubtedly be measured by the increase in the percentage of Makassar City's Sports Development Index (SDI) each year. It could be measured by the existence of a significant open space, an increase in the amount of health and fitness in the community, an increase in the number of human resources (trainers, instructors, and sports teachers) in Makassar. (2) During this time, the community is the main potential in supporting and spurring national sports

progress. That has not been optimally empowered, with the condition of the community's physical fitness, including the younger generation to the present, which is still not adequate as expected. (3) Correcting sports and physical fitness is how to encourage the community's active participation to be more concerned with sports activities and the benefits they obtain such as plenary health conditions and other accompanying impacts such as increased productivity. This could be done through systematic lighting/counseling, physical fitness activities with more encouraging sports flags, namely "Promoting sports and sports community." Also, It should also focus on how to increase community support in sports coaching, especially to extract financial resources from the community legally and transparently so that the needs for sports facilities and infrastructure can be met. (4) The provision of facilities for social sports helps improve the community's physical fitness in general, especially the use of city parks for playing and doing sport, which is available free and on time. As a media for reflection, walking, jogging, biking trails, sandy and rocky paths, the parks should be equipped with playing facilities such as swings, barges, climbing, and others. This will be maximized with relevant agencies' involvement, namely the Makassar City Spatial Planning and Building. The city parks are reorganized by adding sports facilities to be utilized by the general public to improve physical fitness. (5) The mushrooming of shopping centers in the city of Makassar can also be utilized as one of the tools to improve public fitness levels. Mainly by providing playgrounds for children who are more educative and creative, such as providing games that can train concentration, creativity, agility, intelligence, and others with free services. The shopping malls can be multi-functional, to being a shopping facility and an educational, recreational place. It is also necessary to make people more attractive to visit the malls in the city of Makassar, to complete the facilities various physical activities that can be enjoyed by the general public for free. (6) Some popular sports facilities in the community are already available, but most of them were owned by private parties. This resulted in only a few specific sports that developed in Makassar City. For this reason, planning is needed to provide public sports facilities and infrastructure in sports branches that are not yet popular in the community. (7) The development of sports in an area is inseparable from the central government's role and the regional government itself. In determining policy, there needs to be a clear and binding direction in the form of legislation that is drafted so that the policy can achieve the expected goals. (8) Coordination and cooperation between organizations/ institutions that play a role in sports with the community must be implemented so that all parties can support the policies that have been made.

4. CONCLUSION

The evaluation of the concept of sports development shows that the quality of open space for sports facilities is not satisfactory. The size and dimensions of facilities are not sufficient for the community's needs, as is the accessibility of their use. The results of the evaluation of human resources in the sports sector are still very minimal. The number of coaches, teachers, instructors, doctors, psychologists, nutritionists, and legal experts is minimum. In the context of its development, the habit of exercising in Makassar has been running quite well. The community participation is well, and they motivate each other to participate in training or sports activities. The results of the evaluation of sports development in Makassar City have gone well. The evaluation results are manifested in the fitness dimension as measured by the intensity of exercise in a month, the length of training, the benefits of exercise which all show a good assessment.

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