

Government Policy in the Provision of Sports Facilities in Kudus Regency (Evaluation Study in the Provision of Sports Facilities and Infrastructure in Kudus Regency)

Totok Sugiyarto✉, Nasuka Nasuka, Agung Wahyudi

Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

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Abstract

The government of Kudus Regency plays a central role to determine a policy in the provision of sports facilities (Sport Centre) to meet the lack of infrastructure and to support the achievements of the sports in Kudus. This study employed a qualitative approach with the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, and Product) evaluation model. The subjects of this study were the Regional Government of Kudus Regency, the Education, Youth, and Sports Service of Kudus Regency, the Chairperson of KONI, Trainers, and Sports Instructors. They were chosen to produce a reliable or trustworthy picture of the government policy in the provision of sports facilities in Kudus Regency. The data were collected through observations, interviews, and documentation. Data triangulation was applied as a technique to analyze the data. It consists of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Research Findings 1) Context Evaluation, the aim of the Policy and Development Priorities to meet the lack of infrastructure, to support sports achievement, and to build public facilities is mainly for sports achievements, educational sports, and recreational sports, 2) Input Evaluation, the policy must be research-based and future-oriented with the principle of achieving the goals to increase achievements and sports culture as well as to increase the Original Local Government Revenue, 3) Process Evaluation, the implementation of the development is carried out through stages and mechanisms guided by priority scale based on the list of budget usage of each year, 4) Product Evaluation, standardization of the venues which are built following the national standards. The position of the policy-makers is as the person in charge of overall activities starting from planning to supervision and the authority program organizer of the Education, Youth, and Sports Service is as the manager.

✉ Correspondence address:
Kampus Pascasarjana UNNES Jl. Kelud Utara 3, Gajahmungkur
Semarang
E-mail: zulenckool79@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Physical activity, one of the global issues related to a healthy lifestyle, has become a trend for various countries and institutions to keep encouraging people to be actively involved in physical activity, especially through sports activities (Ks, 2013). Sports facilities are the basic needs for sports activities. Without the availability of adequate sports facilities, it is difficult to expect public participation in sports activities, as stated by (Praditya & Santosa, 2016) the framework developed and followed up by the availability of proper sports facilities is a determining factor aside of continuously conducting several training programs for athletes.

In building national character, sports have already become an industrial identity that has significant added value. The sports industry is an industry that creates added value by producing and providing sports (Priyono, 2012).

Sports and recreation facilities need to be a multipurpose space that can be used for many activities or various purposes and are user-friendly as well as having a lasting value for the wider local community (Culley, 2014). This is because the need for sports and recreation has become a basic need in life.

It needs to be realized that sports infrastructure and support from the government are really necessary to carry out sports activities and are also expected to increase the frequency of sports participation; because without sports facilities and infrastructure, it will hinder the development (Mubarok, 2016). This is in line with (Jamalludin, 2018) stating that one of the important elements in a city is open space that can be used for public activities. Generally, open space belongs to the recreational sports category that can be carried out during leisure time so that it can create a sense of interest in the surrounding community (Bajuri, Hidayatullah, Kristiyanto, Sports, & March, 2018).

The government itself points out sports as a reinforcement of the realization of healthy Indonesian people by placing it as one of the purposes of the development policy, namely

fostering a sports culture to improve the quality of Indonesian people so that they can have a decent level of health and fitness (Samudin, T, & Sasmito, 2017).

Policy on sports is placed on attempts to motivate and facilitate people so that they are interested in doing exercise and make sports a lifestyle for all ages. According to (Hassel, 2015), public policy is a set of decisions from the government and other political actors to influence, change, or frame a problem or issue that has been recognized in the political area by the policy-makers and/or the wider community.

According to (Suwitri, 2014), a policy is a set of actions to achieve goals based on a suggestion from a person or a group of people by paying attention to available inputs. The process of policy-making is carried out through various stages.

The researcher is interested in investigating one of the scopes of Sports Standards, namely the standard of sports facilities in Kudus Regency. Sports facilities are important components in supporting the implementation of one element of sports development that is in accordance with the slogan "Promoting Sports and Encouraging the Community to do Exercise". This is in line with the opinion from (Harvey, Kirk, & O'Donovan, 2014) stating that sport should be maintained as part of the educational process for physical education.

The researcher tries to analyze the government policies and reveal whether these policies already exist and are well implemented or not. To implement these policies, the national development process attempts to improve the quality of human resources that lead to: (1) improvement of physical health of the community, (2) mental and spiritual quality of the community, (3) building the character and personality of the nation, (4) discipline and sportsmanship, and (5) improvement in achievements which can create a sense of national pride (Pendidikan, Mulyo, & Kristiyanto, n.d.).

Based on the interviews and the preliminary observations with the Education, Youth, and Sports Service in Kudus Regency

represented by the Head of Sports Infrastructure Achievement Improvement Division, Mr. Subarkah argued that there is no specific regulation that organizes the use of sports facilities in Kudus. Therefore, it is hoped that the regulation on sports can be made immediately.

The evaluation model employed in this research was the CIPP evaluation model. The core concepts of the CIPP model are Context, Input, Process, and Evaluation. The evaluation using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, and Product) model is very effective because this model is fundamental, comprehensive, and integrated. (Mahmudi, 2011).

According to Zhang et al. (2011), Context Evaluation refers to needs assessment, Input Evaluation helps determine the projects to address the identified needs, Process Evaluation monitors the implementation processes of the projects, and Product Evaluation identifies and assesses project results.

The staged in implementing the evaluation must be systematic starting from observing the object to evaluate, gathering information, analyzing data, and providing conclusions as to the final process in evaluation.

Based on the problems above, a study with the aim to evaluate Context Evaluation, Input Evaluation, Process Evaluation, and Product Evaluation of the Policies in the provision of Sports Facilities in Kudus Regency is necessary to carry out.

The results of this study are expected to provide a picture and explanation based on empirical facts and can be used as a reference for obtaining a literature review on "The Evaluation of Kudus Regency Regional Government Policies in the provision of sports facilities (Sport Centre) in Kudus Regency".

METHODS

The evaluation model used was the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, and Product) model developed by Stufflebeam. The implementation of the program was observed comprehensively that included context, input, process, and products related to the local government

policies in the provision of sports facilities as well as the evaluation of the Sports Facility Policy (Sport Centre) in Kudus Regency.

In this study, the subjects were the availability of sports facilities (Sport Centre) in Kudus Regency. This study analyzed the policies made by the Kudus Regency government regarding the provision of sports facilities in Kudus Regency. Hence, the sources of the data in this study were in the form of documents of the Regional Regulations and interviews. To obtain various information needed, this research was conducted in Kudus Regency. The interviewees were the government of Kudus Regency, the Education, Youth, and Sports Service of Kudus Regency, KONI of Kudus Regency, and the surrounding community that could produce a reliable or trustworthy picture of the Government Policy in the Provision of Sports Facilities in Kudus Regency.

Data collection technique is a method to obtain data in the field so that findings can be useful and generate new theories or discoveries. (Shidiq & Choiri, 2019). The data collection techniques used were 1) Content Analysis), 2) In-depth Interview, and 3) Observation.

The data analysis techniques applied were 1) Data collection, 2) Data reduction, 3) Data presentation, and 4) Data verification or conclusion that were interconnected with one another. By following the flow of the data analysis, it was started from data collection. After the data collection was carried out, not all of the data obtained is needed so that it was necessary to reduce them. Next, the results of the data reduction were presented in written form. At last, data verification or drawing conclusion was conducted by still following the formulation of the problem and the theory used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Context Evaluation of the Policy in the provision of Sports Facilities (Sport Centre) in Kudus Regency

Context evaluation covers the purpose of the Policy and Development Priorities to build

public facilities that mainly focus on sports achievement, educational sports, and recreational sports. Arrangement and Establishment of the Budget are made by the Education, Youth, and Sports Service of Kudus Regency. The budget is prepared by the Regional Government Budget Team. Submission of the Work Plan is sent to the House of Representative. Submission of the Regional Government Work Plan is also sent for the construction of sports facilities (Sport Centre) from the executive institution of the Kudus Regency Government through the Education, Youth, and Sports Service of Kudus Regency to the legislative body of the Kudus Regional House of Representative, and the arrangement of the Agenda through some stages by adjusting the budget and prioritizing the important ones according to the Budget Usage List.

This study and analysis are supported by research entitled "Sports Policy in Local Government: A Research in Formulating a National Sports Master Plan Development" conducted by (Rahadian & Ma'mun, 2018) suggesting that sports development includes educational sports, recreational sports, and achievement sports.

Input Evaluation of the Policy in the provision of Sports Facilities (Sport Centre) in Kudus Regency

Input Evaluation includes research-based and future-oriented in accordance with the medium-term development priority agenda with some stages. The governance system is good as it is required to be because it has been always coordinated with agencies and related parties including the Minister for Public Works and Human Settlements, the Environmental Service, the Transportation Service, local sub-districts, and villages. Consideration of the policy impacts has also been anticipated from the beginning by paying attention to the laws and regulations. The principle of achieving goals is to improve achievement and a culture of exercise and can improve the Original Local Government Revenue.

The results of this study are in accordance with a research entitled "The Urgency of Regional Regulations concerning the Program for the Formation of Regional Regulations on Performance" (Lasatu, 2020) stating that regional regulations are instruments for implementing regional governance made by the Regional House of Representative and local government.

Process Evaluation of the Policy in the provision of Sports Facilities (Sport Centre) in Kudus Regency

Process Evaluation includes Policy Making through certain stages and mechanisms guided by priority scales. The Policy Adoption/Legitimacy has already met an agreement from all Local Service Work Unit, and even from the relevant sub-districts and villages. The Policy Implementation has no specific rules. Hopefully, the public facilities can be utilized properly. The media information publishes the progress according to the progress at each stage. The authority of the Education, Youth, and Sports Service of the Kudus Regency is as the manager and KONI is as user along with the community. The Standard Operating Procedure of Kudus decided that some buildings are rented out because of the burden of Local Original Government Revenue that must be met to achieve the target in each year.

The results of this study are supported by a study entitled "Sports Facilities Create Jobs? The Economic Impact of the Presence of Sports Facilities" (Issn, 2021) explaining that the presence of sports facilities is expected to provide space for the community to carry out physical activities and sports competitions.

Product Evaluation of the Policy in the provision of Sports Facilities (Sport Centre) in Kudus Regency

Product evaluation covers the standardization of the venues that are built following the national standards. No specific interest is affected by this policy. The benefits given are to meet the lack of facilities and infrastructure and to support the achievements

of several sports. The degree of change expected is to be able to improve the sports culture of the community in Kudus and to increase the sports achievements. The position of the policy-makers is as the person in charge of overall activities starting from planning to supervision. The program organizer of the Education, Youth, and Sports Service in the Kudus Regency is as the manager.

The results of this study are supported by a research study entitled "General Concept of Public Policy Implementation" (Ramdhani & Ramdhani, 2017) stating that evaluation of the policy implementation needs to be carried out comprehensively which includes: ex-ante, on-going, and ex-post evaluation.

In this case, the researcher expects that the results can provide positive contribution and can be used as a reference for determining policies to improve the development of sports, particularly sports facilities in Kudus Regency.

CONCLUSION

Context evaluation covers the purpose of the Policy and Development Priorities to build public facilities that mainly focus on sports achievement, educational sports, and recreational sports. Arrangement and Establishment of the Budget are made by the Education, Youth, and Sports Service of Kudus Regency. The budget is prepared by the Regional Government Budget Team. Submission of the Work Plan is sent to the House of Representative. Submission of the Regional Government Work Plan is also sent for the construction of sports facilities (Sport Centre) from the executive institution of the Kudus Regency Government through the Education, Youth, and Sports Service of Kudus Regency to the legislative body of the Kudus Regional House of Representative, and the arrangement of the Agenda through some stages by adjusting the budget and prioritizing the important ones according to the Budget Usage List. Input Evaluation includes research-based and future-oriented in accordance with the medium-term development priority agenda with some stages. The governance system is good as

it is required to be because it has been always coordinated with agencies and related parties including the Minister for Public Works and Human Settlements, the Environmental Service, the Transportation Service, local sub-districts, and villages. Consideration of the policy impacts has also been anticipated from the beginning by paying attention to the laws and regulations. The principle of achieving goals is to improve achievement and a culture of exercise and can improve the Original Local Government Income. Process Evaluation covers Policy Making through certain stages and mechanisms guided by priority scales. The Policy Adoption/Legitimacy has already met an agreement from all Local Service Work Unit, and even from the relevant sub-districts and villages. The Policy Implementation has no specific rules. Hopefully, the public facilities can be utilized properly. The media information publishes according to the progress at each stage. The authority of the Education, Youth, and Sports Service of the Kudus Regency is as the manager and KONI is as user along with the community. The Standard Operating Procedure of Kudus decided that some buildings are rented out because of the burden of Local Original Government Revenue that must be met to achieve the target in each year. Product evaluation includes standardization of the venues that are built in accordance with the national standards. No specific interest is affected by this policy. The benefits given are to meet the lack of facilities and infrastructure and to support the achievements of several sports. The degree of change expected is to be able to improve the sports culture of the community in Kudus and to increase the sports achievements. The position of the policy-makers is as the person in charge of overall activities starting from planning to supervision. The program organizer of the Education, Youth, and Sports Service in the Kudus Regency is as the manager.

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