

EVALUATION OF THE VENUE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL SPORTS WEEK (PON) XVII OF RIAU PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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Abstract

The management program of the former PON (National Sports Week) XVIII Riau has been running since 2012. The Youth and Sports Office of the Infrastructure Facilities Section is responsible for management activities. This research aims to describe the program of managing the venue ex-PON (National Sports Week) XVIII Riau. The evaluation model used in this study is the CIPP evaluation model (context, input, process, product). This evaluation model was developed by Daniel L. Stufflebeam et al. This type of research is evaluative research. Data collection techniques use observations, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study are as follows: 1) From the context component, the formulation of the vision, mission, and objectives of the venue management program ex-PON (National Sports Week) XVIII Riau is already a good category. A little note on the vision and mission where more support is needed from the Riau Provincial Government in efforts to achieve the vision and mission. 2) Input Component, showing needs planning and budgeting in the management of ex-PON Riau venues is already a good category. But in the input component, the financing aspect still cannot be met according to the budget management needs. 3) Of the process, use, control, and supervision components are already in the good category. While for the time of the development of professionalism of teachers security, procurement, acceptance, distribution, maintenance, and coaching need to be optimized. 4) Product Components, removal, hand-moving, assessment, utilization, and management are already in the good category. The achievement of the ex-PON Riau venue management program has not been by the target set by the Riau DISPORA. The program created by DISPORA Riau infrastructure facilities has not been effectively run to manage the venue of ex-PON Riau, Indonesia.

Key words: program evaluation, management, venue, CIPP, PON XVIII, Indonesia.

Introduction

Sports is an activity that is starting to become a necessity for the community. In addition, sports is also one of the few national unifying divisions, therefore, the step that must be done to realize this is to involve the government to take a role in supporting the implementation of sports (Irawan & Prayoto, 2021; Phytanza et al., 2021; Purwanto et al., 2021; Sulistianoro & Setyawan, 2021).

According to Law No. 3 of 2005 Sports is a systematic activity to encourage, foster, and develop physical, spiritual, and mental potential (Undang-Undang Nomor 1, 2005). The purpose of national sports is to maintain and improve health and fitness, achievement, human quality, instill moral values and noble morals, sportsmanship, discipline, strengthen and foster unity, and unity of the nation, strengthen national resilience, and lift the dignity, dignity, and honor of the nation (Burhaein, Demirci, et al., 2021; Burhaein, Phytanza, et al., 2020; Catur & Mujiriah, 2021; Prasetya, 2021). To achieve national sports goals, sports have been categorized into sports achievement, education, and recreation (Burhaein, Ibrahim, et al., 2020; Burhaein, Tarigan, Budiana, Hendrayana, Phytanza, et al., 2021; Irawan & Prayoto, 2021; Sibarani & Manurung, 2021).

Sports achievement is a sport that fosters and develops sportsmen in a planned, tiered, and sustainable manner through competition to achieve achievements with the support of sports science and technology (Undang-Undang Nomor 1, 2005). Sports education is physical education and sports that are carried out as part of an orderly and continuous educational process to acquire knowledge, personality, skills, health, and physical fitness of the community with a passion and ability that grows and develops by 2 conditions and cultural values of the local community for health, fitness, and excitement (Burhaein, Tarigan, et al., 2020; Demirci & Phytanza, 2021; Putra et al., 2021; Sulistianoro & Setyawan, 2021). Sports development is an integral part of the national development process, especially in efforts to improve the quality of human resources that lead to improvements in people's physical health, the spiritual mental quality of the community, the formation of the nation's character and personality, discipline and sportsmanship, and the improvement of achievements that can evoke a sense of national pride (Burhaein, Tarigan, Budiana, Hendrayana, & Phytanza, 2021; Dai & Menhas, 2020; Pramantik, 2021; Thorpe, 2014).

The development and coaching of sports either sports achievement, recreation, or education in an area can take place effectively because it is supported by various factors that affect each other. Sports facilities or facilities are one of the factors that play an important role in the running of sports activities. Facilities and infrastructure are basic needs to do sports activities (Connor et al., 2019; Ma'mun, 2019; Pusat, 2001).

The availability of sports facilities and infrastructure is one of the government's obligations to improve the quality and potential of human resources. Therefore, the education sports development policy strategy is a big plan that can accommodate the progress of the nation in 3 simultaneous and programmatic (Azizah & Sudarto, 2021; Mumpuniarti et al., 2021; Phytanza et al., 2018; Pramantik, 2021). Sports facilities and infrastructure are basic needs for humans to do sports activities, without adequate facilities it is difficult to do sports activities (Metzler, 2017; Mustofa et al., 2019; Purnomo et al., 2019; Sutopo & Misno, 2021).

In the interim decree, it is stated that the management of venues and assets after the XVIII Riau National Sports Week is only limited to security and hygiene activities. But in the SK (Certificate) while it is more affirming or specializing management for security only. The provisional decree issued by the Governor also stated the existence of zoning or areas that indicate where the location of the venue and the Regional Device Work Unit (SKPD) institution will conduct management, facilities, and infrastructure and to advance the world of sports in Indonesia is to organize a National Sports Week (PON). With the implementation of the PON, the local government is asked to provide all sports facilities or venues needed in the implementation of the PON. In addition to procurement activities, the regional government in terms of regional autonomy activities is also responsible for managing sports facilities that have been or have not been facilitated optimally. In 2012 the implementation of PON XVIII Riau was chosen as the host of the national sports grand event. About this, there are many benefits and bring changes where the PON Venue is built as a means of pre-retirement of the PON implementation.

With the availability of sports facilities derived from the PON, people should be able to find loopholes to be able to develop themselves to improve achievement and health. In this case, all elements of the community in Riau Province can be embraced to equally maximize existing and abandoned sports facilities. Not all provinces have complete sports infrastructure facilities such as in Riau Province. It will be possible if, after the implementation of the PON, all existing sports facilities are utilized and managed as well as possible so that Pekanbaru as the capital of Riau Province will develop better in the future.

Post PON, from venues owned by Riau Province, recorded more than 30 luxury sports venues owned by Riau Province that can be used as sports facilities to achieve achievements, recreation-related to

physical activities. But what happens is that many post-PON sports facilities are abandoned in other words not well managed, recording less than 50% of the number of sports buildings that are utilized optimally (Safitri & Erman, 2014). But what happens is that many post-PON sports facilities are abandoned in other words not well managed. Some small examples among the many abandoned venues are shooting venues, billiard, bowling, softball, baseball and the worst is the main stadium of Riau which is very important in conditions and several other venues.

The stadium is now in an unkempt state. On the roof that looks damaged, paint is dull and peeled, the parking lot is seen on grass and wildwood so that it is similar to the thicket. This situation is very unfortunate considering the cost of building the Main Riau stadium which reached 933 billion Rupiah (IDR)(Safitri & Erman, 2014). In the framework of management, several efforts have been made by the Riau Provincial Youth and Sports Office against the venue after PON Riau by conducting comparative studies and surveys to several regions such as south Kalimantan, Palembang, Jakarta, and several other regions to get an idea of proper management procedures for sports assets in their area. For example Palembang who has done full management of the former SEA Games venue some time ago. In the framework of management, several efforts have been made by the Riau Provincial Youth and Sports Office against the venue after PON Riau by conducting comparative studies and surveys to several regions such as south Kalimantan, Palembang, Jakarta, and several other regions to get an idea of proper management procedures for sports assets in their area. For example, Palembang has done full management of the former SEA Games venue some time ago.

In addition to conducting comparative studies, the Riau Provincial Youth and Sports Office issued a permit if there are parties who want to make a loan to the venue to hold a sports event. Loan permits are granted without making withdrawals but are given burdens and responsibilities for hygiene and security issues during the loan period. In addition to the two efforts above, the Riau Provincial Youth and Sports Office have also managed several venues from September to November 2012. But the management efforts carried out are focused on security and cleanliness based on temporary Certificates (SK) (Safitri & Erman, 2014).

In the interim SK, it is stated that the management of venues and assets after the XVIII Riau National Sports Week is only limited to security and hygiene activities. But in the SK while it is more affirming or specializing management for security only. The provisional decree issued by the Governor also stated the existence of zoning or areas that indicate where the location of the venue and the Regional Device Work Unit (SKPD) institution will conduct management. The Riau Provincial Government, especially the Riau Provincial Youth and Sports Office, has made various management efforts against

venues and sports assets after PON XVIII in 2012 Riau Provinces. Often in the process, several obstacles result in the faltering of the management process. Some of these obstacles are the availability of funds, Human Resources, and the uncovering of corruption cases of venue construction involving the Governor of Riau himself. This case brought the planned plan to a complete halt (Safitri & Erman, 2014). Venue management after PON XVIII Riau in 2012 which has long stalled requires a thorough evaluation. Management evaluation is important to find, find and establish information that is systematically presented related to the planning, values, goals, benefits, the effectiveness of the program. The results of the evaluation will be a consideration related to the implementation of the venue management program after PON XVII Riau in the future.

Based on this background, the author conducted a program evaluation research on the management of the venue management of ex-PON XVIII Riau in 2012 using the CIPP evaluation model. The consideration is that this model is more comprehensive to understand the evaluation of management or management.

Methods

Participants

Participants in this study were officials and staff of venue management after PON Riau Province, Indonesia. All subjects in this study are considered to know about the management program at the venue after PON Riau. Based on the best description, the researchers concluded that the population and samples in this study were the managers and managing staff of the venue after the PON Riau. All subjects in this study are considered to know about the post-PON venue management program in Riau Province, Indonesia.

Other research subjects are in the form of supporting information or secondary data, namely data obtained from reading literature (Creswell, 2014; Miles et al., 2014), such as reading books or journals that have to do with evaluations, documents, archives related to the subject matter in research, checks on the implementation of the organization, the results of recordings, files and/or photos, and evaluation managing coordinator.

Research methods

The method used in this study is an evaluation program. An Evaluation program is an activity or process as a consideration in the selection of needs or policies in an activity based on data and complete information about the object in the evaluation to produce a product that has value. In essence, evaluation is also the process of understanding, interpreting, obtaining, and conveying information to make decisions (Creswell, 2014; Fraenkel et al., 2012; Miles et al., 2014).

A program is a unity of activities or in other words, a system, which is a series of activities carried out not only once but continuously.

The program is not a single activity that can be completed in a short time, but a program is a series of various activities that continue for a long time. In this study, the program used is evaluation research with pure qualitative methods.

Instruments

Based on the data collection methods described above, the instruments of this research are:

1. Interview Guidelines

Interview guidelines or guides are research aids in the form of a collection of questions that researchers use to collect data from sources (Creswell, 2014). The intended tool is a list of questions related to the management of venue management after PON XVIII Riau in 2012 was submitted to the speakers.

Table 1. Ex-PON Riau Venue Management Interview Instrument reviewed from Dimension.

No.	Dimension
(1)	(2)
Context Component (Context)	
1.	Vision and mission
Input Components (Input)	
2.	Planning and budgeting
3.	Financing
Process Components (Process)	
4.	Procurement
5.	Acceptance and distribution
6.	Use
7.	Security and maintenance
8.	Construction, control, and supervision
9.	Mover
Results Component (Product)	
10.	Valuation
11.	Utilization
12.	Removal
13.	Management

2. Checklist documentation

Checklist documentation is a record of events in the form of direct writing, assessment instruments, archives, and photos (Mahmood et al., 2020). Check the list of documentation in the form of records of events in the form of direct writings, assessment instruments, archives, and photos related to the venue management program after PON Riau in 2012. Checklist documentation is very important to support previous research intrusions.

Data Collection Techniques and Instruments

Data collection techniques follow the evaluation of the CIPP model program. This model is the most widely recognized and applied evaluation model by evaluators. Therefore, the description of this model is more detailed than other models. This model rests on the view that the success of the program is influenced by a variety of factors: characteristics and environment, program objectives, the equipment used procedures, and mechanisms for the implementation of the program itself.

Evaluation of this model aims to compare the performance of various dimensions of the program with several certain criteria until finally arrive at a description and assessment of the strengths or weaknesses of a program that is evaluated. There are four evaluation focuses in this model, namely context, input, process, and product (Stufflebeam, 2007).

1. Context (Context Evaluation)

Context evaluation is carried out to identify and assess the needs that are the preparation of the program. So this evaluation attempts to answer the "What needs to be done?" The goal of the CIPP model is to identify preliminary information with a focus on how a program can run (Wang, 2009).

2. Input (Input evaluation)

Input evaluation is conducted to identify issues, assets, and opportunities to help stakeholders to explain the objectives, priorities, and benefits of the program (Zhang et al., 2011). Likewise with budget planning, staff, actions, alternatives, and the right potential for funds to achieve the targets and goals that have been set. This evaluation seeks to answer the question of "What action should be taken?".

3. Process (Process Evaluation)

Evaluation of the process is carried out to help the implementation of the program so that the program staff is helped to assess the program and interpret the benefits. This evaluation is to conduct an assessment of the implementation of the running program. Furthermore, the evaluation process seeks to answer the question of "how well is the program running and what if there are obstacles to the program's ability?". Evaluators carry out monitoring procedures implemented so that they can see the basic items that can be utilized that can be eliminated (Zhang et al., 2011).

4. Product (Product Evaluation)

Product evaluation is the last stage of the CIPP evaluation model. This evaluation seeks to identify and access the results and benefits of the program, both planned and unplanned, both long-term and otherwise. To arrive at conclusions and decisions, it takes information that is skinactive and quantitative with the involvement of all personnel and stakeholders (Wang, 2009). This final stage will give birth to a decision on the program whether to stop, change, or continue.

Data Analysis

Research evaluation of the program with a qualitative approach, data obtained by researchers from various sources using various data collection techniques (triangulation) and carried out continuously until the data is saturated (Creswell, 2014; Fraenkel et al., 2012). Data analysis on qualitative research has been done before entering the field, while in the field, and after completion in the field. Therefore, in analyzing data, researchers use analytical methods by focusing on three data analyses, namely: data reduction,

display data, and conclusion drawing (Miles et al., 2014; Stufflebeam, 2007).

Results and Discussion

This sub-chapter discussed the analysis of data collected by research to answer the formulation of problems in the form of discussion texts.

1. Context Evaluation

Evaluation of this context is a situation or background that influences the objectives and strategies developed. Based on the data collected, it was found that the management of the venue of ex-PON XVIII Riau was reviewed from the evaluation of the context behind the vision, mission, and objectives of Riau Province and DISPORA Riau province. To be able to achieve the vision, mission, goals of Riau Province and DISPORA Riau Province, namely youth services that refer to the youth development index and Sports Services which refers to the Sports Development Index. The focus set by DISPORA Riau Province is the number of athletes performing both at the National and International levels.

To support and produce outstanding athletes one of its components is adequate sports infrastructure facilities (Ryan et al., 2017). Sports facilities or ex-PON Riau venues that are maintained can be used by athletes to train to improve sports achievement. In addition, with the maintenance of the venue or facilities, ex-PON Riau can be used by the community and youth to do sports activities.

The focus set by DISPORA Riau Province is the number of athletes performing both at the National and International levels. The Head of the Youth and Sports Office of Riau Province has a strong commitment with the management team of DISPORA sports infrastructure facilities, one of which is about the standard of management of sports infrastructure facilities. The establishment of a management team for infrastructure facilities or venues ex-PON Riau by the Head of Youth and Sports Office by The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 17 of 2007 concerning Technical Guidelines for Regional Property Management.

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 on Technical Guidelines for The Management of Regional Property that discusses technical guidelines and standards for the management of regional property where there is an official head of the technical implementation unit as the authorized user power and responsible for managing in the form of filing a need plan, recording and inventory, using, securing and maintaining, conducting supervision and control, prepare and submit reports of goods or facilities. There are similarities in these technical guidelines where managed goods are belonging to the region. Apart from these similarities, there is a difference that the goods referred to in this study are sports infrastructure facilities or ex-PON XVIII Riau venues.

2. Input Evaluation

Evaluation of inputs on the management of ex-PON Riau venues includes planning needs and budgeting and financing.

a. Needs Planning and Budgeting

Planning for the integrity and emigrant of the management of ex-PON venue is planned based on the description of the needs and standardization of the management of ex-PON Riau venues collected specifically in the Analysis Report on The Management and Maintenance of Venues Ex-PON XVIII Riau Fiscal Year 2016 S /D 2020. The Head of the Youth and Sports Office in carrying out needs planning and budgeting activities was assisted by the assistant of the Riau Dispora infrastructure facility director who was tasked with describing the needs of the management of the ex-PON Riau venue by looking at the 2016 S/D 2020 report. The list of infrastructure needs is then submitted or proposed to the regional government of Riau Province. From the inscription, there is a need to manage the infrastructure advice of the former PON Riau venue in 2016/2020.

By the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 concerning technical guidelines for the management of regional property in Chapter III regarding needs planning and budgeting. In this Chapter, the planning of goods needs and maintenance needs is prepared in the Regional Device Unit Work Plan by paying attention to the data in use. Planning of goods needs and maintenance is guided by the standardization of facilities and infrastructure. Goods Needs Plan and Maintenance Planning are used as a reference as the basis for the preparation of work plans and budgets (RKA).

Needs Planning and Budgeting activities on the management of regional property and the management of ex-PON Riau venues can be said to be the same in the implementation procedure and the object is regional property. Apart from these similarities, there is a difference that the goods referred to in the research are more specific, namely sports infrastructure facilities or ex-PON XVIII Riau venues.

In this study, it was found that the planning and budgeting of ex-PON Riau venues were carried out by the field of infrastructure facilities DISPORA Riau. The team is tasked with identifying needs based on the 2016 S/D 2020 report on a priority scale based on the most urgent needs. Planning to meet the needs of infrastructure facilities. Identification of these needs is stated in the Management and Maintenance Analysis Report obtained by planning and budgeting for B/G/K maintenance calculated from the construction value of buildings in 2012, where the value of building construction decreased by 2% per year (Perpres 73/2011), and for HUMAN RESOURCES Management is calculated according to needs in the field, namely, for the needs of security personnel,

mechanical/electrical personnel, Computer operator personnel, field supervisors (PermenPU No.24/PRT/M/2008), and others, while for housekeeping/cleanliness of venues are calculated from the item and volume of B/G/K components treated/cleaned (PermenPU No.24/PRT/M/2008).

The total minimum cost of management needs for 14 (fourteen) sports venues is Rp.55,840,000,000,- (fifty-five billion eight hundred and forty million Rupiah Indonesia/IDR), consisting of three main components namely Maintenance, Human Resources, and Management.

b. Financing

The fulfillment of the management or funding needs of the management of the ex-PON Riau venue is only sourced from APBD (Regional Revenue and Spending Budget). Adjusting the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 on Technical Guidelines for The Management of Regional Property chapter XIV on financing. This chapter discusses the rules of the orderly implementation of the administration of regional property management provided by the budget that is released in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). The financing of the management of the former PON Riau venue itself is by the ministry of home affairs Regulation No. 17 of 2007 concerning technical guidelines for the management of regional property chapter XIV on financing.

The findings in this study that are a problem are the realization of a budget that minimal management needs cannot be met optimally. The minimum planning and budgeting of the management of the former PON Riau venue in 2020 are known to be Rp.55,840,000,000,- (fifty-five billion eight hundred and forty million rupiah). The budgeting can only be fulfilled by the Riau APBD for the Youth and Sports Office, especially in the management of the former PON Riau venue with an estimated budget realization of Rp. 5,138,065,600,- (Five Billion One Hundred Thirty-Eight Million Sixty-Five Thousand Six Hundred Rupiah) or only 9.52% of the minimum needs per year. So that there are some adjustments to the pattern of activities in the field of Infrastructure facilities and Partnerships. One of them is the pattern of hygiene activities, where the pattern of cleaning management is changed from the beginning of using a second party (service provider) to self-management. Cleaning personnel for all venues is appointed through the SK of the Head of Office.

3. Process Evaluation (process)

a. Procurement

Procurement of goods or services in the management of ex-PON Riau venues is carried out with consideration of budget realization. In the procurement of goods, there is no procurement of goods at all. The absence of procurement activities is due to the lack of Riau Provinisi APBD funds submitted to DISPORA to manage the venue of ex-PON XVIII Riau. The minimum funds needed to manage venue ex-PON Riau amounted to Rp.

Rp.55,840,000,000,- (fifty-five billion eight hundred and forty million rupiah), while the funds received, amounted to Rp. 5,138,065,600,- (Five Billion One Hundred Thirty-Eight Million Sixty-Five Thousand Six Hundred Rupiah) or only 9.52% of the minimum needs per year.

Following the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 concerning technical guidelines for the Management of Regional Property chapter IV on Procurement. In this chapter, the procurement of goods and services is carried out in consideration of the principles of efficiency, effectiveness, transparency & openness, competitive, fair/not discriminatory, and actually. The management of the former PON Riau venue in the implementation of procurement is by applicable laws and regulations. Taking into account the principles governing the procurement of goods and services in the management of ex-PON Riau venues, it is obtained the focus of procurement carried out only in the form of human resources services (Security, computer operators, M&E, field supervisors, etc.) and cleanliness (buildings, grass, and regions) by self-managed means. The focus was chosen because the realization of the budget was insufficient for the procurement of goods in the management of the former PON Riau venue.

b. Acceptance and Distribution

The implementation of the management of the venue of ex-PON XVIII Riau there is no activities to receive and distribute goods. This is due to the absence of goods received from any party, either from the Riau Provincial Government or other third parties. The absence of goods acceptance and distribution activities in the management of ex-PON Riau venues in the pavement with the lack of APBD is budgeted to carry out activities to manage ex-PON XVIII Riau venues. Because of the absence of goods received by the DISPORA section of infrastructure facilities, the distribution activity automatically also does not exist.

The activities of receiving and distributing goods are accompanied by inventory activities or recording storage of goods. However, the inventory and storage activities of this item are also not carried out considering the absence of goods received channeled by the DISPORA section of infrastructure facilities.

c. Use

The use of goods in the management of ex-PON Riau venues has been running effectively. Following the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 concerning the Technical Guidelines for The Management of Regional Property chapter VI on use. In this provision, use is an activity carried out by the user power in managing and organizing regional property by the main duties of the Regional Device Work Unit (SKPD) concerned. In the management of the former PON Riau venue, the process of using goods is carried out by the infrastructure field as a user power in managing and organizing the business

of goods has been implemented by applicable laws and regulations.

d. Security and maintenance

1) Security

Security in the management of venues ks PON Riau covers three aspects, namely physical security, administrative security, and legal security. For physical security activities at the ex-PON Riau venue is precisely the priority because the activities of managing the ex-PON Riau venue are only focused on security, cleanliness, and electrical mechanics. Although security is included in priority activities in the ex-PON Riau venue management program, there are still shortages in the number of security personnel. This is evidenced by the still existence of theft at the venue of ex-PON Riau.

Following the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 concerning technical guidelines for the Management of Regional Property chapter IX on security and maintenance. The security and maintenance chapter of the first part, namely security, states that the manager or power of users conducts the security of embers belonging to areas that are in their control. The safeguards in question include administrative security (bookkeeping, inventory, reporting, and document storage), physical security (decrease in the number of goods, storage of goods, preventing the loss of goods, etc.), legal security (proof of ownership status).

The management of the former PON Riau venue in the implementation of security is by the provisions with the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 concerning technical guidelines for the Management of Regional Property chapter IX on security and maintenance. Dispora Prasarana Facility Has conducted physical security activities at the venue of ex-PON Riau. The Riau Dispora Party's infrastructure facilities section has a security staff of 108 people spread across 14 ex-PON Riau venues in the control of DISPORA Riau. In administrative and legal security activities, the manager conducts filings such as proof of ownership of goods, letters of cooperation agreements, and documents that are considered important.

2) Maintenance

Maintenance of ex-PON Riau venues carried out by the infrastructure facilities is limited to cleanliness and electrical mechanical maintenance only. While the physical maintenance of the building was not done at all due to the lack of APBD submitted by the Riau Provincial Government to manage the former PON Riau venue. Following the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 concerning technical guidelines for the Management of Regional Property chapter IX on security and maintenance. The security and maintenance chapter of the second part, namely maintenance, states that the manager performs maintenance measures with the aim that all regional property is always in good condition and ready to be used in a useful and successful manner.

The DISPORA Infrastructure Facilities Section in the framework of maintenance implementation has not been by the provisions of The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 17 of 2007 concerning technical guidelines for the Management of Regional Property chapter IX on security and maintenance.

This discrepancy is due to the DISPORA Infrastructure Facility Section being only limited to carrying out maintenance of cleanliness and electrical mechanics only. While the physical maintenance of the building has not been done due to the lack of realization budget from the APBD (Regional Revenue and Spending Budget) received.

e. Construction, control, and supervision

Coaching, Control, and supervision activities carried out in the management of ex-PON Riau venues are by appointing field supervisory staff who act to conduct all field activities such as supervision of monitoring activities, regulation of use, utilization, transfer, management, and security of goods or venues of ex-PON Riau. This is done to create order in the management of ex-PON Riau venues.

Human Resources (SDM) coaching activities such as appointed field supervisory staff, are given coaching on the standards and technical implementation of control and supervision. Officials of the facilities department itself have never been coached by the authorities who provide coaching in the form of training on the governance of infrastructure facilities or sports venues. SDM's development activities are only provided by internal parties or the infrastructure itself.

Adjusting the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 concerning technical guidelines for the Management of Regional Property chapter XIII on coaching, control, and supervision with the provisions of the Minister of Home Affairs conducting regional property development. This chapter also states that the manager conducts monitoring and regulation of the use, utilization, hand transfer, management, maintenance, and security of the regional property by requesting functional officer officers.

The activities of coaching, controlling, and supervision of the venue of ex-PON Riau can be said not by the rules and regulations that apply. The inappropriateness of being in the construction activities. The existing human resource development is only carried out by the Field of Infrastructure Facilities Itself (internal parties), not from the competent ministry.

4. Results Component (Product)

a. Removal

Elimination in the management of the venue ex-PON Riau has never held a proposed elimination. This is because the existing ex-PON Riau venue has a function period of 50 years (multi-years), although in reality, the venue is overall in a less

maintained state. The existing ex-PON Riau venue is also strived for cultivation to be used optimally by the infrastructure facilities of DISPORA Riau. Adjusting the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 on Technical Guidelines for The Management of Regional Property chapter XI on elimination. This chapter discusses the criteria of elimination. The removal criteria that are removed is an item that cannot be used, cannot be utilized, and cannot be moved. Elimination in the management of the former PON Riau venue is not carried out by the Infrastructure Facility Field. The non-implementation of the removal activities in the management of the former PON Riau venue does not violate the applicable rules because the existing venue has not met the elimination criteria.

b. Hand-mover

The activities of the Hand transfer in the form of the sale of assets or venues owned by the Riau Provincial Government are not carried out in another sense that venues under the power of DISPORA Riau are not carried out. Likewise, with exchange activities, there are no exchange activities in hand transfer on the management of the ex-PON Riau venue. Hand-making activities in the management of ex-PON Riau venues are in the form of grants and capital participation of local governments. The form of grants is carried out at two venues whose initial ownership status is owned by the Riau Provincial Government and its management is under the auspices of DISPORA Riau has been granted to the city district government. The two venues are Nopi Garden Rowing Arena to Kuantan Singingi Regency, Kalinjuhang Jalan Sultan Syarif Qasim Pekanbaru Swimming Pool to the Managing Board of Agung An-Nur Mosque.

Adjusting the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 on Technical Guidelines for The Management of Regional Property chapter XII on hand transfer. This chapter discusses the transfer of ownership of regional property as a follow-up to the act of elimination using sale, exchange, be given or included as local government capital. Hand-transfer activities in the management of ex-PON Riau venues are not violated or not contrary to the applicable rules. It's just that hand-snuffing activities are carried out in the form of grants and government capital participation.

c. Assesment

Assessment in the management of ex-PON Riau venues is done through third parties or consultants. The reason for using consultants as assessors of the former PON Riau venue is because the assessment of sports buildings requires experts. In addition to the reasons for the expertise, the infrastructure facilities themselves admitted the inability of their parties to conduct an assessment of the existing ex-PON Riau venue. The consultant or expert in question has his functional position. Adjusting the Regulation of the Minister of

Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 concerning technical guidelines for the management of regional property chapter XII regarding assessment. This assessment chapter discusses the assessment activities carried out selectively based on objective and relevant facts to obtain the value of the regional property. Determination of the value of the regional property is done to compile the balance sheet of local government, utilization, and transfer. Assessment of regional property is carried out by a team set by the Regional Head and can involve an independent penile who is certified in the field of asset assessment.

Assessment efforts in the management of ex-PON Riau venues by the infrastructure facilities Section of DISPORA Riau can be said by applicable laws and regulations. The conformity is due to the assessment of the venue of ex-PON Riau conducted through a third party or competent consultant in their field. The reason for using consultants as assessors of the former PON Riau venue is because the assessment of sports buildings requires experts. The consultant or expert in question has his functional position.

d. Utilization

Utilization is the utilization of goods or service the venue of ex-PON Riau. The form of self-utilization is classified into four types including rent, borrowing, work utilization, wake up for handover/build handover.

1) Rent

Utilization at the venue of ex-PON Riau in the form of rent is carried out based on the provisions of Riau Provincial Regulation No. 19 of 2018 theabout usage of Regional Wealth derived in Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and technical instructions (JUKNIS) of the Youth and Sports Office of Riau Province. In the SOP and JUKNIS, regulate the procedure for the use of facilities and infrastructure (venue), standards of use, terms of use of buildings or areas, schedule of use, and cost of retribution (rent).

2) Borrow Use

Utilization in the form of government borrowing in carrying out the interests of government organizing. Borrowing that is done is not charged fees or levies or in other words no charge. Activities that are usually carried out by the government in the utilization of ex-PON Riau venues are the holding of annual tiered sports events such as PPLP (Student Education and Training Center) and other events.

3) Utilization cooperation

Utilization cooperation is carried out by sharing the proceeds of ticket sales with the user. While the provision has not been regulated in the utilization rules by the DISPORA of Riau Province. The division of these results is based on mutual agreement or in another sense is flexible. Utilization cooperation is carried out by sharing the proceeds of ticket sales with the user.

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4) Submitted-used building

Utilization in the form of submitted-used buildings in the management of ex-PON Riau venues is not done. This activity was carried out by the infrastructure facilities of DISPORA Riau during the preparation of the implementation of PON Riau in 2012. Utilization in the form of handover buildings is to receive four buildings or venues built and one form of building renovation given by other parties to the Riau Provincial Government in the framework of the implementation of PON Riau in 2012.

5) Buildings are used-handed

Utilization in this used-submitted form with consideration of development budget savings because the Riau Provincial Government does not have land to build venues in the framework of the implementation of PON Riau in 2012 and sports equalization. Utilization of venues in the form of used-submitted buildings is done by building venues in the University or campus area. After the construction and implementation of PON XVIII Riau in 2012, all venues are built or venues located in the university area unless Riau Main Stadium is returned or handed back to the University in the form of grants.

Riau Utama Stadium itself was not returned due to consideration of maintenance or maintenance costs that require considerable maintenance and the University was unable to meet the management costs. The use of venues in the form of buildings used-handed include Rock Climbing Arena to Riau University, Hall Volley Indoor, and PKM UIR Building (Wrestling venue) to Riau Islamic University, Putra-Putri Softball Arena, and UNILAK PKM Building (Fencing venue) to Lancang Kuning University, etc.

Adjusting the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 concerning the Technical Guidelines for The Management of Regional Property Chapter VIII regarding utilization.

This chapter states that utilization is the utilization of regional property that is not used by the main duties and functions of the Regional Device Work Schedule (SKPD) in the form of leases, loans using utilization cooperation, handover buildings, and used-submitted buildings without changing the status of ownership. Utilization of ex-PON Riau venues carried out by DISPORA Riau Province in the form of rent, borrowing using utilization cooperation, handover buildings and used-submitted buildings does not violate applicable laws and regulations or can be said to be appropriate because all forms of utilization activities carried out does not change the status of ownership and based on the permission of the Regional Head.

d. Management

The infrastructure of DISPORA Riau as an act of managing ex-PON Riau venue is to conduct a census of existing goods in each building or venue ex-PON Riau. The results of the census of goods conducted by the DISPORA infrastructure-facilities were recapitulated and contained in the inventory card and contained in the book of goods of the facilities DISPORA Riau. In addition to archives in inventory cards and lists of goods, the results of census recapitulation or data collection of these items are also archived on the official website of DISPORA Riau Province.

After the recapitulation, the dispora infrastructure facilities conducted the activities of reporting the census results. Adjusting the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 17 of 2007 on Technical Guidelines for The Management of Regional Property Chapter VII on Management. This chapter states that management is a series that includes bookkeeping, inventory, and reporting of goods. The implementation of management activities carried out by the infrastructure facilities of DISPORA Riau can be said to be following applicable laws and regulations. The conformity is achieved because the procedures and actions carried out in the management have been done well such as conducting a census of goods, recapitulation of census results, pouring the results of the inventory card, pouring the results of the list of goods of the infrastructure facilities of DISPORA Riau and carrying out activities to report census results and inventory.

Conclusion

Based on research conducted on the evaluation of the management of ex-PON Riau venues, conclusions can be drawn based on the formulation of the problems that have been determined as follows. The results of the evaluation of the ex-PON Riau venue management program using the evaluation of the CIPP model program obtained the following results: (1) on aspects (context) that discussed the background of the ex-PON Riau venue management program. The ex-PON Riau venue management program is motivated by the Vision and Mission of the Riau Provincial Youth and Sports Office. The vision of the Youth and Sports Office of Riau Province is the existence of Healthy, Religious Youth and Sports Society, Agamis, Malay Culture, National Insight, Independent and Highly Competitive Towards the Vision of Riau Province 2020 Excelling in academic achievement. The mission of the Youth and Sports Office of Riau Province is (a) Improving Youth Services; (b) Improving Sports Services. (2) input aspects consisting of three indicators obtained one positive value indicator, namely: Needs planning and budgeting; One indicator of a negative value is financing. (3) aspects of the process consisting of nine indicators, there are three positive value indicators, namely: Use, control, and supervision; six relatively low indicators or indicators of negative value, namely security, procurement, acceptance,

distribution, maintenance, and construction, so that aspects of the process are negative values; (4) aspects of the results (product) consisting of five indicators as a whole positive value indicator, namely: removal, hand-transfer, assessment, utilization, and management. From this, then the four aspects, namely context, input, process, and results there is one aspect that is negatively valuable, namely in the process aspect, so that it is less effective.

The obstacles faced in the implementation of the ex-PON Riau venue management program are as follows: (1) on aspects of context, among others: the low support of the Riau Provincial Government in realizing the vision and mission of the Riau Provincial Youth and Sports Office; (2) in the input aspect is the lack of budget realization in the ex-PON Riau venue management program (financing). (3) in aspects of the process, among others, the process of security, procurement, acceptance, distribution, maintenance, and construction. (4) In the aspect of the overall results there are no significant obstacles encountered.

Efforts that can be made to overcome these obstacles are as follows: (1) on the background aspects need to be extracted support by the Riau Provincial Government through a funding application program in the framework of the management of ex-PON Riau venues to improve the achievements of potential athletes at the National and International levels. With the improvement of the support of the Riau Provincial Government, the interest in the management of ex-PON Riau venues also improved, it is necessary to improve the way the Riau Provincial Government towards the management of ex-PON Riau venues; (2) In the input aspect to increase budget realization to meet the needs of the ex-PON Riau venue management program, it is necessary to find other sources of funding so that management can be fully implemented. Other sources of funding in question can be partners or third parties (private parties). (3) In the aspect of the process there needs to be an increase in the number of security personnel, increased budget realization in the management of ex-PON Riau venues to meet the needs of procurement activities, the receipt of goods, the existence of goods distribution activities, as well as the maintenance of goods and the construction of ex-PON Riau venues. In the construction activities, DISPORA Riau Province in the Infrastructure Facilities section needs to make submissions to the coaching activities of the managing staff to the Riau Provincial Government and authorized officials; (4) In the aspect of results (Product) there is no need to make efforts in solving the obstacles faced because there are no significant obstacles in the aspect of results (products).

Implications can be formulated based on the results of research findings that are real conditions at the venue of ex-PON Riau. From the results of the evaluation with the CIPP evaluation model, it was found that the management of the former PON Riau

venue can run well if, the vision, mission, and objectives of the Youth and Sports Office received support from the Riau Provincial Government or by the vision, the mission of Riau Province (Governor of Riau). In meeting the needs of management, financing or realization of the budget of the management of the former PON Riau venue can be known as a whole from the minimum management standard budget. The implementation of procurement, receipt, distribution, maintenance is determined by the fulfillment of the realization required.

The construction process is called human resources development activities held by the Riau government or the Minister of Home Affairs, Indonesia.

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Conflict of Interests

There is no conflict of interest or anything else arising from this study.

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