Analysis of the implementation of the 11th ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia

Margareta Suryani[1]*, Sapta Kunta Purnama[1], Fadilah Umar[1], Slamet Riyadi[1]

[1] Faculty of Sports, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia.

* Correspondence: Margareta Suryani; margaretasuryani2020@student.uns.ac.ir

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the evaluation of the implementation of the 11th ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia, where there was a transfer of hosts, and Indonesia agreed to organize the event following a 2-year hiatus. The research employed an evaluation method within the qualitative research category. Specifically, the study used the CIPP model for evaluation, with data collected through a questionnaire and observation. The CIPP assessment was conducted both during and at the end of the ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia in 2022. The population of this study comprised all Indonesian athletes who participated in the 2022 ASEAN Para Games in Bengawan, Indonesia. The research subjects included the NPC, KEMENPORA, PELATNAS, and the government, totaling 115 people. Based on the analysis, the 11th ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia in 2022, evaluated using the CIPP method, was successful. Content, input, process, and product evaluations all rated in the moderate category, with scores ranging from 66.7% to 93.3% across competition managers, managers and officials, coaches, athletes, and support personnel, indicating satisfactory performance. Overall, the evaluation results reveal that the implementation of the 11th ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia in 2022 was conducted quite well, adhering to the rules and standards for international sports events.

KEYWORDS

Implementation; 11th ASEAN Para Games; Indonesia; CIPP Model

1. INTRODUCTION

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Para Games is one of the largest disabled sports events in the Southeast Asian region. Abdullah et al. (2021) revealed that the ASEAN Para Games is a Southeast Asian competition with recreational and rehabilitative objectives, aligning

with the main goal of the Paralympic Movement. This focus has led to the development of several competitive sports, paving the way for the emergence of the Paralympics (Brooke & Khoo, 2021). Moch (2021) explained that the ASEAN Para Games, which is the largest four-year event in the Southeast Asia region, is a benchmark for Para Games events with a wider reach. Kudla et al. (2015) revealed that the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Indonesia is an organization that is responsible for collecting, fostering, training, and forming quality and internationally qualified and professional sports athletes and coordinating every sports activity disability at both regional, national, and international levels.

In Indonesia, related to sports with disabilities, there is a responsible institution, namely National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Indonesia. The NPC itself is an institution responsible for gathering, promoting, training, and forming qualified athletes in sports specifically for persons with disabilities and is responsible for coordinating all disability activities at the regional, national, and international levels. NPC Indonesia is a disability sports organization, which is the only forum for training and organizing disability sports in Indonesia, and has a mission to develop people with disabilities (Kasih et al., 2021).

The implementation of the ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia is a new challenge due to the transfer of hosts, as the event was originally supposed to be held in Vietnam. This effort by Indonesia was made to save the ASEAN Para Games, which had failed twice, and to defend the overall championship title it had won in Malaysia in 2017. This sporting event for people with disabilities serves as an opportunity to promote and inform the public that athletes with disabilities also have major sporting events, similar to other sports (Hidayati et al., 2019). According to Basaran et al. (2021), the major challenge in transferring the responsibility of hosting lies with the Indonesian National Paralympic Committee (NPC), which is supported by government funding to ensure the successful implementation of the 11th ASEAN Para Games in 2022. Hosting the event was not easy for Indonesia, as the preparation time was both very limited and short. In addition, Indonesia had to consider the available resources. These limitations impacted the human resources involved in forming the Indonesian NPC team. A strategy had to be developed that aligned with the abilities and conditions of the entire team to achieve maximum results, including the goal of becoming the overall champion. The ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia were held from July 30 to August 7, 2022.

Based on this issue, it is necessary to evaluate the ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia. The evaluation model is a framework designed by experts, often named after its creator or stage of development. Although many evaluation models are available, the model chosen for this study is the

Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) model. Created by Stufflebeam (2002), the CIPP model proposes an expert-oriented approach to decision-making, aiding administrators in making informed decisions. The evaluation process gathers, analyzes, and provides useful information for assessing alternative decisions. This study aims to analyze the evaluation of the implementation of the 11th ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia, where there was a transfer of hosts, and Indonesia agreed to organize the event following a 2-year hiatus.

2. METHODS

2.1. Study Design and Participants

The design of this study was evaluation research using the CIPP program evaluation model, which included context evaluation, input evaluation, process evaluation, and product evaluation. The CIPP assessment was carried out during and at the end of the ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia in 2022. The population of this study comprised all Indonesian athletes who participated in the 2022 ASEAN Para Games in Bengawan, Indonesia. The research subjects included the NPC, KEMENPORA, PELATNAS, and the government, totaling 115 people.

2.2. Instrument and Procedure

This study was conducted in the city of Surakarta during and after the 2022 ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia. The data collection instrument, originally a questionnaire, was adjusted to use a 3-point scale. Calculations were then performed using an assessment scale for each response, which was filled out by the participants when completing the CIPP questionnaire regarding the implementation of the 2022 ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia. The research procedure involved administering the questionnaire, which consisted of sections on content evaluation, input evaluation, process evaluation, and product evaluation. All subjects involved in the research were given instructions on how to complete the questionnaire. The questionnaire used was a Likert scale with ratings from 1 to 3. Afterward, the questionnaires were distributed, and the research subjects filled them out conscientiously to support the research results.

2.3. Statistical Analysis

Data analysis conducted in the evaluation research using the CIPP model included data collection, data reduction, and presentation of research data. Data collection instruments, in the form

of checklists, were prepared based on theoretical studies and addressed several aspects relevant to evaluating the implementation of the ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia, particularly interactive communication points. Data reduction occurred continuously throughout the research, aiming to refine, classify, direct, and calculate the results from the subjects' responses to the questionnaire. Data presentation involved structuring information to facilitate drawing conclusions and making decisions. By carefully presenting the data, researchers were able to better understand the findings and determine appropriate actions. The data was presented in the form of tables showing the calculation results from the completed questionnaires for each item, which were then calculated and classified according to the established criteria.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Context Evaluation

The results of the context evaluation of the implementation of the ASEAN Para Games 2022 in Indonesia, based on questionnaires with four statement items, are presented in the following table (Table 1).

Table 1. Descriptive results of context evaluation for the 2022 ASEAN Para Games implementation in Indonesia

Subjects	SUM	N	Mean	SD	Range	Frequency	Percentage	Category
Competition Manager	44	3	14,7	2,30	$X \geq 17$	0	0%	Good
					$12,4 < 17$	2	66,7%	Moderate
					$X \leq 12,4$	1	33,3%	Low
Managers and Officials	279	18	15,5	1,15	$X \geq 16,65$	0	0%	Good
					$14,35 < 16,65$	16	88,9%	Moderate
					$X \leq 14,35$	2	11,1%	Low
Coach	225	15	15	1,51	$X \geq 16,51$	0	0%	Good
					$13,49 < 16,51$	12	80%	Moderate
					$X \leq 13,49$	3	20%	Low
Athlete	992	69	14,37	1,88	$X \geq 16,25$	0	0%	Good
					$12,49 < 16,25$	52	75,4%	Moderate
					$X \leq 12,49$	17	24,6%	Low

Support Personnel	149	10	14,9	1,59	X ≥ 16,49	0	0%	Good
					13,31 < 16,49	8	80%	Moderate
					X ≤ 13,31	2	20%	Low

Based on the context evaluation data from three competition managers, the total score was 44 (M = 14.7, SD = 2.30). The results indicate that the context evaluation for the 2022 ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia falls into the moderate category (66.7%) and the less category (33.3%). Data from 18 managers and officials showed a total value of 279 (M = 15.5, SD = 1.15), with the context evaluation in the moderate category (88.9%) and the less category (11.1%).

For 15 trainers, the total score was 225 (M = 15, SD = 1.51), placing the context evaluation in the moderate category (80%) and the less category (20%). Data from 69 athletes had a total value of 992 (M = 14.37, SD = 1.88), with the context evaluation in the moderate category (75.4%) and the less category (24.6%). The evaluation from 10 support staff showed a total value of 149 (M = 14.9, SD = 1.59), indicating a moderate category (80%) and a less category (20%).

3.2. Input Evaluation

The results of the input evaluation research on the implementation of the 2022 ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia, based on questionnaires with 21 statement items, are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Descriptive results of input evaluation for the 2022 ASEAN Para Games implementation in Indonesia

Subjects	SUM	N	Mean	SD	Range	Frequency	Percentage	Category
Competition Manager	233	3	77,6	7,76	X ≥ 85,36	0	0%	Good
					69,84 < 85,36	2	66,7%	Moderate
					X ≤ 69,84	1	33,3%	Low
Managers and Officials	1451	18	80,6	4,42	X ≥ 85,02	0	0%	Good
					76,18 < 85,02	16	88,9%	Moderate
					X ≤ 76,18	2	11,1%	Low
Coach	1209	15	80,6	3,41	X ≥ 84	5	33,3%	Good
					77,19 < 84	8	53,3%	Moderate
					X ≤ 77,19	2	13,3%	Low

Athlete	5360	69	77,68	7,84	X ≥ 85,44	0	0%	Good
					69,76 < 85,44	55	79,7%	Moderate
					X ≤ 69,76	14	20,3%	Low
Support Personnel	784	10	78,4	7,36	X ≥ 85,76	0	0%	Good
					71 < 85,76	8	80%	Moderate
					X ≤ 71	2	20%	Low

Based on the input evaluation data from 3 Competition Managers, the total score was 233, with an average of 77.6 and a standard deviation of 7.76. The results show that the input evaluation for the 2022 ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia is in the moderate category (66.7%) and the less category (33.3%). Data from 18 managers and officials yielded a total score of 1451, an average of 80.6, and a standard deviation of 4.42, indicating a moderate category (88.9%) and a less category (11.1%).

For 15 trainers, the total score was 1209, with an average of 80.6 and a standard deviation of 3.41, placing the input evaluation in the moderate category (88.9%) and the less category (11.1%). Input evaluation from 69 athletes resulted in a total score of 5360, an average of 77.68, and a standard deviation of 7.84, with 79.7% in the moderate category and 20.3% in the less category. Data from 10 support staff showed a total score of 784, an average of 78.4, and a standard deviation of 7.36, indicating a moderate category (80%) and a less category (20%).

3.3. Process Evaluation

The findings from the process evaluation of the 2022 ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia, based on questionnaires containing 12 statement items, are displayed in the following descriptive table (Table 3).

Table 3. Descriptive results of process evaluation for the 2022 ASEAN Para Games implementation in Indonesia

Subjects	SUM	N	Mean	SD	Range	Frequency	Percentage	Category
Competition Manager	129	3	43	6,08	$X \geq$ 49,08 36,92 < 49,08 $X \leq$ 36,92	0 2 1	0% 66,7% 33,3%	Good Moderate Low
Managers and Officials	833	18	46,2	3,28	$X \geq$ 49,48 42,92 < 49,48 $X \leq$ 42,92	0 16 2	0% 88,9% 11,1%	Good Moderate Low
Coach	702	15	46,8	2,83	$X \geq$ 49,63 43,97 < 49,63 $X \leq$ 43,97	0 12 3	0% 80% 20%	Good Moderate Low
Athlete	3120	69	45,21	4,43	$X \geq$ 49,63 40,77 < 49,63 $X \leq$ 40,77	0 56 13	0% 81,2% 18,8%	Good Moderate Low
Support Personnel	451	10	45,1	4,25	$X \geq$ 49,35 40,85 < 49,35 $X \leq$ 40,85	0 9 1	0% 90% 10%	Good Moderate Low

Based on process evaluation data from 3 Competition Managers, the total score was 129, with an average of 43 and a standard deviation of 6.08. The results indicate that the evaluation process for the 2022 ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia was in the moderate category (66.7%) and the less category (33.3%). Data from 18 managers and officials showed a total score of 833, an average of 46.2, and a standard deviation of 3.28, with the process evaluation in the moderate category (88.9%) and the less category (11.1%).

For 15 trainers, the total score was 702, with an average of 46.8 and a standard deviation of 2.83, indicating a moderate category (80%) and a less category (20%). Data from 69 athletes revealed a total score of 3120, an average of 45.21, and a standard deviation of 4.43, with the process evaluation in the moderate category (81.2%) and the less category (18.8%). The evaluation from 10

support staff showed a total score of 451, an average of 45.1, and a standard deviation of 4.25, with the process evaluation in the moderate category (90%) and the less category (10%).

3.4. Product Evaluation

The findings from the product evaluation of the 2022 ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia, based on questionnaires with 4 statement items, are shown in the following descriptive table (Table 4).

Table 4. Descriptive results of product evaluation for the 2022 ASEAN Para Games implementation in Indonesia

Subjects	SUM	N	Mean	SD	Range	Frequency	Percentage	Category
Competition Manager	45	3	15	1,73	X ≥ 16,73 13,27 < 16,73 X ≤ 13,27	0 2 1	0% 66,7% 33,3%	Good Moderate Low
Managers and Officials	277	18	15,3	1,33	X ≥ 16,63 13,97 < 16,63 X ≤ 13,97	0 16 2	0% 88,9% 11,1%	Good Moderate Low
Coach	233	15	15,5	1,06	X ≥ 16,56 14,44 < 16,56 X ≤ 14,44	0 14 1	0% 93,3% 6,7%	Good Moderate Low
Athlete	1038	69	15,04	1,45	X ≥ 16,49 13,59 < 16,49 X ≤ 13,59	0 53 16	0% 76,8% 23,1%	Good Moderate Low
Support Personnel	148	10	14,8	1,75	X ≥ 16,55 13,05 < 16,55 X ≤ 13,05	0 8 2	0% 80% 20%	Good Moderate Low

Based on the descriptive product evaluation data from 3 Competition Managers, the total score was 45, with an average of 15 and a standard deviation of 1.73. The results indicate that the product evaluation for the 2022 ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia was in the moderate category (66.7%) and the less category (33.3%). Data from 18 managers and officials showed a total score of

277, an average of 15.3, and a standard deviation of 1.33, with the product evaluation in the moderate category (88.9%) and the less category (11.1%).

For 15 trainers, the total score was 233, with an average of 15.5 and a standard deviation of 1.06, indicating a moderate category (93.3%) and a less category (6.7%). Data from 69 athletes resulted in a total score of 1038, an average of 15.04, and a standard deviation of 1.45, with the product evaluation in the moderate category (76.8%) and the less category (23.1%). The evaluation from 10 support staff showed a total score of 148, an average of 14.8, and a standard deviation of 1.75, with the product evaluation in the moderate category (80%) and the less category (20%).

4. DISCUSSION

Overall, the evaluation results reveal that the implementation of the 11th ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia in 2022 was conducted quite well. This is based on existing standards for the implementation of international sports events. The NPC or commonly known as the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) was able to handle the implementation and become the largest disabled sports event in the Southeast Asia region very well. Evaluation research is an important component that must be carried out especially in the implementation of major events because the results of the evaluation can make references for handling other events, especially international sporting events.

Sporting events should undergo an evaluation of implementation due to the unique nature of the sporting event heritage phenomenon. The various stakeholders and dynamics involved in delivering an event and securing its legacy, as well as the implications for the host community, present several opportunities for sport. The multi-disciplinary nature of sporting events presents opportunities to draw upon various theoretical frameworks depending on the problem at hand, as well as to borrow, adapt, extend, and/or generate new theories. Adi (2020) revealed that evaluation is a method to determine the success of an activity.

Based on the evaluation of activities, it was found that most respondents provided positive feedback and rated the implementation of multi-event sports activities as good or very good. Evaluation is crucial as it helps determine whether a field of work is performing well or poorly. By evaluating the sports tourism development program, we can uncover facts about the implementation in the field, which can have either a positive or negative impact depending on the specific aspects of the activity. The tourism and sports industry significantly contributes to the international economy

and enhances Indonesia's reputation in hosting other international sports events. Effective management of sporting event implementation is essential due to the challenges that arise, such as dysfunctional behavior and the negative association of some supporting components with emotional values. However, epistemic values positively influence word-of-mouth. Overall, this research contributes to creating value by highlighting the need for strategic management to facilitate desirable behavior and provide recommendations for the implementation of engaging sports events for customers, while also protecting against the adverse effects of dysfunctional behavior (Anh, 2018).

Danermark et al. (2010) revealed that evaluation is crucial in sports management as it encompasses planning, organizing, directing, and controlling functions within an organizational context, with the primary goal of providing sports activities, products, and services, including physical fitness. Evaluations conducted at sporting events impact the quality of the event and the implementation of other events for athletes. In the City of Priaman, evaluation results indicate that the supervision of athlete safety and comfort during training and competition has not been maximized. It is hoped that adequate government funding will support roller skating sports activities, as this can positively contribute to the progress of sporting events and their economic impact.

Denzin et al. (2017) revealed that if the implementation of evaluations at sporting events is well managed and promoted, it will have a positive impact on society, especially in the economic and cultural sectors of society. Purnomo et al., 2019) revealed that evaluating major events including the Solo Exhibition and Convention Center could have a positive impact on the economy of the people of Solo and its surroundings. The events held will certainly bring in many visitors from various regions, so that indirectly the community can get jobs, such as selling various regional souvenirs. Khairoh et al. (2020) explain that if the evaluation determines the value of an object as a process of identifying, clarifying, and applying defended criteria, evaluation is usually carried out to assess the feasibility of a plan, implementation, and results of a program or policy. Sports event management involves handling various aspects related to both technical and non-technical implementations. This includes race management, race logistics management, race supporting infrastructure, and coordination management (Gatua & Box, 2015). Sulistianta et al. (2021) explain that effective management is crucial for understanding how sports organizations are managed and how this management relates to sports success.

Lee et al. (2019) state that the development aspect cannot be separated from the implementation of the training program. To assess and draw conclusions about the implementation of the exercises that have been carried out—whether they can be continued, need to be repaired, or can

be disseminated—evaluation is necessary. Purnomo et al. (2019) revealed the evaluation of the implementation of the 2018 Asian Games in Indonesia. In general, the steps taken by INASGOC were correct, utilizing the rules and facilities provided by the state to manage expenses and income properly, which can serve as a reference for other international sports events. Evaluation of the implementation of city branding policies begins with an assessment of the policy establishment process, policy implementation, and policy results. Evaluation of major strategic policies/programs involves a thorough, systematic, and objective assessment of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, demonstrating a causal relationship to the success or failure of implementing policies/programs (Lisna et al., 2022).

Trail & McCullough (2020) explain that conducting evaluations in the implementation of sporting events, especially those on an international scale, has important implications for sports managers in advancing their organizational sustainability campaigns. Understanding the needs and values of sports participants can help marketers and managers determine how these needs and values influence positive attitudes. Ziakas (2023) explains that management evaluations in the implementation of international sporting events are expected to produce output with suggestions for development and improvement in the implementation of future international events. Evaluation is a crucial component in the implementation of sporting events, particularly large-scale international ones. Evaluating the social impact of mega-events provides evidence-based guidance to stakeholders in determining the merits of hosting bids, event planning, and related legacy evaluations. Our review culminates in a research agenda, offering practical guidance for the future of major event scoring (Mair et al., 2023).

Evaluation of price management in an event is a crucial component that must be considered to maintain order, comfort, and the sustainability of sporting events (Ouyang et al., 2019). Product evaluation highlights achievements at both national and international levels, which can be further enhanced and sustained if supported by the right context and improved inputs to already successful processes (Aldapit & Suharjana, 2019). Miles & Shipway (2020) reveal that evaluation is a key factor in sports management, as every sporting event requires proper management to ensure smooth execution. Kasih et al. (2021) emphasize that evaluation is critical to determining the success of sporting events. Events that undergo evaluation provide insights into what occurred during the event, which can serve as a reference for improving the implementation of future events. Lisna et al. (2022) noted that while the Tour de Singkarak 2019 had reached its eleventh year, many challenges remained unresolved by the government and event organizers.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis results, the implementation of the 11th ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia in 2022, evaluated using the CIPP method, was successful. The content evaluation showed that competition managers, managers, coaches, athletes, and support personnel scored 66.7%, 88.9%, 93.3%, 76.8%, and 80%, respectively, all in the moderate category, indicating satisfactory performance. Input evaluation results were similar, with all groups falling into the moderate category. The process evaluation also reflected a moderate rating across all groups, with scores of 66.7%, 88.9%, 80%, 81.2%, and 90%. Finally, the product evaluation confirmed that all groups, with scores of 66.7%, 88.9%, 93.3%, 76.8%, and 80%, remained in the moderate category. Overall, the evaluation results reveal that the implementation of the 11th ASEAN Para Games in Indonesia in 2022 was conducted quite well, adhering to the rules and standards for international sports events.

6. REFERENCES

1. Adi, S. (2020). Kepuasan Stakeholder Dalam Olahraga Multi Event Sebagai Modal Sport Marketing [Stakeholder satisfaction in multi-event sports as a basis for sports marketing]. *Jurnal Sport Science, 10*(1), 42-52. https://doi.org/10.17977/um057v10i1p42-52

2. Aldapit, E., & Suharjana, S. (2019). CIPP evaluation model for the coaching program of running athletes. *Psychology, Evaluation, and Technology in Educational Research, 1*(2), 1-10. https://doi.org/10.33292/petier.v1i2.10

3. Anh, V. T. K. (2018). Evaluation Models in Educational Program: Strengths and Weaknesses. *VNU Journal of Foreign Studies, 34*(2), 141-150. https://doi.org/10.25073/2525-2445/vnufs.4252

4. Basaran, M., Dursun, B., Gur Dortok, H. D., & Yilmaz, G. (2021). Evaluation of Preschool Education Program According to CIPP Model. *Pedagogical Research, 6*(2), 1-13. https://doi.org/10.29333/pr/9701

5. Bin Abdullah, N. M., Govindasamy, M., Zaharudin, M. S., & Nair, S. R. (2021). Paralympic Movement in Malaysia: The Achievement of High-Performance Para Sports. *Journal Sport Area, 6*(1), 86–96. https://doi.org/10.25299/sportarea.2021.vol6(1).5504

6. Brooke, M., & Khoo, S. (2021). Insider perspectives on the sustainability of the malaysian and singaporean paralympic movements. *Sustainability, 13*(10), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13105557

7. Danermark, B., Cieza, A., Gangé, J. P., Gimigliano, F., Granberg, S., Hickson, L., Kramer, S. E., McPherson, B., Möller, C., Russo, I., Strömgren, J. P., Stucki, G., & Swanepoel, D. (2010). International classification of functioning, disability, and health core sets for hearing loss: A discussion paper and invitation. *International Journal of Audiology, 49*(4), 256–262. https://doi.org/10.3109/14992020903410110

8. Denzin, N. K., Lincoln, Y. S., MacLure, M., Otterstad, A. M., Torrance, H., Cannella, G. S., & McTier, T. (2017). Critical qualitative methodologies: Reconceptualizations and emergent construction. *International Review of Qualitative Research, 10*(4), 482–498. https://doi.org/10.1525/irqr.2017.10.4.482

9. Gatua, J. W., & Box, P. O. (2015). A Study on Involvement of Stakeholders in the Implementation of Safety Guidelines in Public Secondary Schools in Nairobi West. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences, 5*(4), 37–43.

10. Hidayati, A. N., Hadiprawiro, Y., & Dawami, A. K. (2019). Representasi City Branding Jakarta melalui Identitas Merek Asian Para Games 2018. *Jurnal Desain, 6*(3), 186-194. https://doi.org/10.30998/jd.v6i3.3652

11. Kasih, A. M., Hidayatullah, M. F., & Doewes, M. (2021). Evaluation of Boccia Sports Achievement Coaching Program using Cipp Model at the Boccia NPC Indonesia National Training Center. *Journal of Humanities and Education Development, 3*(3), 144–147. https://doi.org/10.22161/jhed.3.3.15

12. Khairoh, J., Argantos, Arsi, A., & Nasir, G. (2020). Evaluasi Program Pembinaan Prestasi Olahraga Renang Di PRSI Kabupaten Sarolangun. *Jurnal Menssana, 5*(2), 182–190.

13. Kudla, D., Kujur, J., Tigga, S., Tirkey, P., Rai, P., & Fegg, M. J. (2015). Meaning in life experience at the end of life: Validation of the hindi version of the schedule for meaning in life evaluation and a cross-cultural comparison between Indian and German palliative care patients. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management, 49*(1), 79–88. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpainsymman.2014.05.013

14. Lee, S. Y., Shin, J. S., & Lee, S. H. (2019). How to execute Context, Input, Process, and Product evaluation model in medical health education. *Journal of Educational Evaluation for Health Professions, 16,* 1–8. https://doi.org/10.3352/JEEHP.2019.16.40

15. Lisna, Y. P., Muhardiansyah, D., & Prabowo, E. (2022). Analysis of Organizing Sport Event Tour De Singkarak in West Sumatera. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Keluarga, 13*(2), 50–55. https://doi.org/10.24036/jpk/

16. Mair, J., Chien, P. M., Kelly, S. J., & Derrington, S. (2023). Social impacts of mega-events: a systematic narrative review and research agenda. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 31*(2), 538–560. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1870989

17. Miles, L., & Shipway, R. (2020). Exploring the COVID-19 pandemic as a catalyst for stimulating future research agendas for managing crises and disasters at international sport events. *Event Management, 24*(4), 537–552. https://doi.org/10.3727/152599519X15506259856688

18. Moch, A. (2021). Evaluation Program: Seven-A-Side Football Coaching National Paralympic Committee (NPC) of Indonesian at ASEAN Para Games 2015 in Singapore. *Journal of New Studies in Sport Management, 2*(4), 265–273. https://doi.org/10.22103/JNSSM.2021.18516.1040

19. Ouyang, Z., Gursoy, D., & Chen, K. C. (2019). It's all about life: Exploring the role of residents' quality of life perceptions on attitudes toward a recurring hallmark event over time. *Tourism Management, 75,* 99–111. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2019.04.032

20. Purnomo, A. B., Sulistyanto, I., & Rully. (2019). Perencanaan Dan Perancangan Solo Exhibition and Convention Center Di Surakarta (Berpendekatan High Technology Architecture) [Planning and Design of the Solo Exhibition and Convention Center in Surakarta (With a High Technology Architecture Approach)]. *Jurnal Teknik Sipil Dan Arsitektur, 24*(2), 1–9. https://doi.org/10.36728/jtsa.v24i2.975

21. Stufflebeam, D. L. (2002). Cipp Evaluation Model Checklist. Evaluation. Retrieved from https://www.betterevaluation.org/sites/default/files/Stufflebeam_CIPP.pdf

22. Sulistianta, H., Siswoyo, J., & Kurniawan, C. (2021). Management Analysis of the Basketball Association Throughout Indonesia Lampung Province. *Journal of Sport Education, 3*(2), 63–74.

23. Trail, G. T., & McCullough, B. P. (2020). Marketing sustainability through sport: testing the sport sustainability campaign evaluation model. *European Sport Management Quarterly, 20*(2), 109–129. https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2019.1580301

24. Ziakas, V. (2023). Leveraging Sport Events for Tourism Development: The Event Portfolio Perspective. *Journal of Global Sport Management, 8*(1), 43–72. https://doi.org/10.1080/24704067.2020.1731700

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors listed have made a substantial, direct and intellectual contribution to the work, and approved it for publication.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

FUNDING

This research received no external funding.

COPYRIGHT