

Evaluation of the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas Kapanewon Seyegan Sleman Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT: In general, this study aims to determine the results of the evaluation of the Context, Input, Process, Product Program of the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas. This type of research is evaluation research. The research instruments are observation and questionnaires. The research location is Kampung Emas Krapyak Seyegan. The subjects of the study were Kampung Emas managers, stakeholders, and visitors. The qualitative data analysis technique used was the Miles and Huberman model with the initial stages of data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results of the context evaluation analysis on the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman, Yogyakarta, it is known that Kampung Emas has created a Berkah Sports Program as a Community Sports facility, and this program is intended as a source of income generating for Kampung Emas. The results of the input evaluation study indicate that the condition of the sports facilities and facilities for the community is very good, the conditions can be used and are also safe for the community. The results of the process evaluation study are shown by the management of the Berkah Sports Program for the Kampung Emas community. The product evaluation results are good, indicated by the existence of adequate facilities at the Kampung Emas Community Sports Center. Overall, the Kampung Emas Community Sports Blessing Program has been successful in creating sources of income, good and safe facilities, and supporting community recreation and sports. Effective management processes and intensive monitoring ensure success, with adequate facilities.

KEYWORDS: Evaluation, Management, Sports Program, Kampung Emas, Sleman

I. INTRODUCTION

Exercise offers tremendous benefits for physical and mental health, and numerous studies have been conducted to support this claim. According to the journal "Physical Activity and Health: A Report of the Surgeon General," published by the United States Department of Health and Human Services in 1996, regular exercise can help prevent various chronic diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. Furthermore, research shows that physical activity can also control weight, strengthen bones, and increase muscle strength.

From a psychological perspective, exercise has been shown to help reduce stress and improve mental health. The 2005 study "The Influence of Physical Activity on Mental Well-Being," published by Clinical Psychology Review, noted that physical activity can improve mood and reduce symptoms of depression and anxiety. This research also suggests that exercise benefits brain health and can improve cognition (Penedo and Dahn, 2005).

In a social context, sports play a crucial role in strengthening interpersonal relationships and improving interpersonal skills. A study published in the International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity's "Social Benefits of Participation in Sport for Adults: Informing the Development of a Conceptual Model of Health Through Sport" highlighted that playing team sports can develop social and emotional skills and enhance leadership skills. This study also showed that participation in team sports can reduce levels of violence and aggressive behavior among adolescents (Eime et al., 2013).

Sport is an inseparable part of human life. Sport essentially plays a crucial role in the formation and improvement of human resources for quality development. In cities, districts, and provinces that desire progress, slogans that consider sport essential are common. Public awareness of sport must be incorporated into development planning for comprehensive, comprehensive sports advancement. This must be comprehensive because sport has the potential to instill enthusiasm and strength for development,

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as it is, in essence, an integral part of the development process itself. Sport should be firmly viewed as both a goal and an asset for development (Kristiyanto, 2012: 2-3).

Development in sports is an integral part of the national development process, specifically aimed at improving the quality of human resources (HR), leading to: (1) improving the physical fitness of the community, (2) fostering mental and spiritual quality Issue (Month)

in the community, (3) developing the character and personality of the nation and state, (4) fostering discipline in sportsmanship, and (5) improving the achievements of athletes, thereby fostering a sense of national pride (Kristiyanto, 2012: 3).

According to Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, contained in Chapter X, the responsibility for planning, organizing, utilizing, maintaining, and supervising sports infrastructure is assigned to the central government, regional governments, and the community. The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that sports facilities remain accessible, affordable, and adequately meet the needs of the community, in the availability of sports facilities and infrastructure which is one of the obligations of regional and central governments in terms of aspects of improving the quality and potential of Human Resources (HR). Therefore, strategy is a policy that must be fulfilled by the local government. In the development of sports education is an aspect of the grand plan that is able to accommodate the progress of the nation and state in a programmed structure. As mandated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2022 Chapter X Article 73 paragraphs 1 and 2 which reads: "1. The Central Government, Regional Governments, and the Community are responsible for the planning, procurement, utilization, maintenance, and supervision of Sports Infrastructure. 2. The Central Government and Regional Governments guarantee the availability, management, and maintenance of Sports Infrastructure and Sports Facilities, as well as open spaces, in accordance with their respective authorities and the provisions of laws and regulations".

Sports facilities and infrastructure are basic needs. To carry out sports activities, humans need things or aspects to support the sport. Without adequate equipment, it will be difficult to expect community or public participation in sports activities. "The more aspects of sports facilities and infrastructure available, the easier it will be for the community to use and utilize these facilities for sports purposes". However, the facts on the ground show something different. The increasingly limited sports facilities and infrastructure available will hamper the development of Human Resources (HR). This situation becomes even more difficult when the community does not have access to use and utilize these facilities.

In existing sports facilities, the availability of sports facilities and infrastructure can influence the level and patterns of community participation in sports. As explained in Government Regulation No. 2 of 2022 concerning National Standardization in Sports, which aims to ensure the quality of the implementation of the national sports system, the scope of sports standards includes the following: 1. Competence of sports personnel, 2. Training programs for sports personnel, 3. Sports facilities and infrastructure, 4. Management and organization of sports, 5. Sports implementation, and 6. Minimum and maximum services in sports.

Weiss (in Sugiyono 2013: 741) states that "evaluation is a systematic method for collecting and analyzing data, and using the information obtained from this research to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of a project, policy, or program". Meanwhile, according to Suharsimi (2010: 36-37), evaluation is "an activity of collecting data or information, to be compared with criteria, then conclusions are drawn".

This conclusion is called the result of the evaluation and its purpose is not only to conclude whether it has been implemented or not but also to find out if the implementation is not good, what causes it, where the weaknesses lie, and if weak, what are the reasons. In other words, it aims to find weak points in the implementation which may also be the weaknesses of the policy. This can then help improve the weaknesses found so as to improve the quality of policy implementation. With evaluation, of course, an institution can improve the quality of its performance in other words, quality development or quality improvement. Therefore, considering the important role of sports organizations for sports blessings, the author wants to dig up information related to the sports blessing program in Kampung Emas. This is the reason why the researcher wants to delve into the research entitled "Evaluation of the Sports Blessing Program in Kampung Emas Kapanewon Seyegan Sleman".

II. METHOD

A. Type of Research (Program Evaluation)

Evaluation is the process by which information about a system's operation is collected and used to select the best course of action. More specifically, evaluation is the process of collecting data on the benefits or value of policy outcomes. When strategy outcomes are truly valuable, it is because they contribute to the goals or targets. In this case, the approach or program has achieved a significant level of implementation.

This study used a mixed methods research design. A mixed methods research design is a procedure for collecting, analyzing, and combining quantitative and qualitative methods in a study or series of studies to understand the research problem (Creswell &

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Poth, 2016, p. 59). Sugiyono (2017, p. 404) states that mixed methods research is a research method that combines quantitative and qualitative methods in research activities to obtain more comprehensive, reliable, objective, and valid data. The mixed method used in this study is the simultaneous mixed method, a research that combines quantitative and qualitative data simultaneously. This study employed both qualitative and quantitative descriptive methodologies. The objective was to generate descriptive data, observations, and an understanding of the actual situation through an evaluation of the CIPP (context, input, process, and product) model in Kampung Emas. Players, coaches, and administrators participated in the study and were asked to participate in interviews to support the research findings.

B. Research Model

This research model uses the CIPP model, which is a complex evaluation model that includes context, input, process, and product. The CIPP model is considered one of the most comprehensive evaluation models and is used to evaluate whether a program is running as planned or intended and whether the product is produced as planned. In the CIPP model, evaluators usually do not have a direct relationship with the program being evaluated, but they can collaborate with people directly involved in the program's implementation. Thus, evaluators can identify and collect all information and interpret it for use in decision-making. The CIPP model can be described as a comprehensive evaluation format at every stage, thus achieving comprehensive results. The assessment of each element has its own focus and purpose.

1. Context Evaluation

Evaluating the context involves examining the program's climate or the conditions under which the objectives will be implemented. Examining the strengths and weaknesses of specific items constitutes the assessment's content. This section can also be considered the program's conceptual framework, as the context evaluation understands the relevant circumstances, identifying overlooked needs and uncovering opportunities. The context evaluation can also be interpreted as a premise that impacts the types of targets and strategies implemented in the program. Similarly, a meaningful evaluation also seeks to describe and detail the background, overlooked needs, the population and targets to be served, and the objectives of the task or program to be completed.

2. Input Evaluation

Input assessment also involves gathering information to calculate the resources and strategies needed to achieve program goals and objectives and identify obstacles. This input assessment also includes the availability of data and information to determine how resources can be used to achieve program goals and objectives.

3. Process Evaluation

Process assessment is often used to identify or predict various process plans or implementation plans during the implementation phase, to provide data for program decisions, and to record or archive actions taken. Process assessment can also identify obstacles encountered during program implementation.

4. Product Evaluation

Product assessment is an assessment conducted to evaluate the presentation or results of a program in achieving specific objectives. Item assessment also measures and describes program execution during and near the end of the program. Furthermore, this review addresses the program's major side effects, costs, and benefits.

C. Place and Time of Research

This research was conducted in Kampung Emas, Krapyak Hamlet, Margoagung, Seyegan, specifically in the Blessing Sports program. The research period was May 2-15, 2025.

D. Research Population and Sample

1. Population

A population is a group of individuals with similar characteristics. A population can also be a group of elements or cases, whether individuals, objects, or events related to specific criteria. A population is the entire research object, consisting of people, objects, phenomena, or events, used as data sources with specific characteristics in a study (Subakti et al., 2021:56). The subjects of this evaluation were three managers of the Berkah Sports program (staff and employees), two stakeholders, and 10 visitors.

2. Sample

A sample is a subset of a population taken using specific methods (Subakti et al., 2021b). A research sample is a small subset of the population, so it can be used to represent the population itself. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. The sample criteria were the managers of the Berkah Sports program (staff and employees), stakeholders, and visitors who were willing to participate and complete the researcher's questionnaire. The sample size for this study was 15 people.

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E. Data Collection Techniques and Instruments 1. Data Collection Techniques

Researchers use data collection methods to obtain reliable materials, information, facts, and data collection. Therefore, data collection methods are crucial in research. In this study, observation, interviews, and documentation were used to collect data.

a. Observation

Observation is an essential part of professional practice and is an effective and useful research method that can be used in conjunction with other research methods, giving researchers the opportunity to observe people's actual actions and their contradictions. This leads them to believe that someone has their own opinion or wants to do so. Observation, in the form of observation guidelines, is commonly used in systematic observation, where the observer works according to pre-established guidelines. These guidelines contain a list of types of activities that are likely to occur or activities to be observed (Siyoto & Sodik, 2015: 82). Observations were conducted by researchers by observing and recording the management of the Berkah sports program in Kampung Emas.

b. Questionnaire

According to Siyoto and Sodik (2015, p. 79), a questionnaire is a data collection method whose instrument is named according to the method. A questionnaire typically consists of a series of written questions aimed at obtaining information from respondents regarding their experiences and knowledge. The questionnaire is prepared by researchers by designing questions based on an instrument framework previously developed through literature review, then validated by experts with expertise in this research. The questionnaire used is in the form of a rating scale.

Table 1. Instrumen Grid Table

Component	Indicator	Sub Indicator
Context	Program Implementation Aspects	Implementation of Regulations
		Public Interest
Input	Facilities and Supporting Aspects	Good condition and well maintained
		Adequate and efficient budgeting to support Management
Process	Aspects of Program Benefits	Conformity to the objectives to be achieved Sustainability Development
		Suitability of the needs of the surrounding community
Product	Participant Satisfaction Aspects	Improvement in the quality of life of the community
	Social Impact Aspects	Development and improvement plans to maintain sustainability

c. Documentation

Documents contain various items that can be used as research data. Personal writings in journals, letters, and other official documents may contain such data. Secondary data was obtained from notes provided by the Berkah Sports administrators and from data archives held by Kampung Emas. In this case, sports activities need to be documented, as well as research materials including interviews with coaches and administrators, as well as training equipment.

2. Research Instrument

These instruments serve as research measuring tools. Exploratory instruments are used to measure observed normal and social anomalies. Research variables specifically refer to each of these events. Observation guidelines, questionnaires, and documentation are the instruments used in this study.

F. Data Validity and Reliability

A test instrument is said to have validity if it can measure what it is supposed to measure. Validity, or the validity of an instrument, relates to the accuracy with which it measures what it is supposed to measure. This implies that the accuracy of a measuring instrument depends on its ability to accurately achieve the desired measurement objectives. Furthermore, validity indicates the level of validity of an instrument. A valid measuring instrument means it accurately measures what it is supposed to measure (Budiwanto, 2017, p. 186).

The validity used is construct validity. Sugiyono (2019, p. 128) states that construct validity refers to the extent to which an instrument is able to measure the concepts contained in the material being measured. Therefore, the purpose of construct validity testing is to obtain evidence of the extent to which the measurement results describe the construct of the variable being measured. After the instrument is constructed regarding the aspects to be measured based on a certain theory, it is then consulted with competent parties or through expert judgment. To test the validity of the construct, opinions from management experts (Expert Judgment) can be used. The validators in this study were two academics, namely Dr. Rifky Riyandi Prastyawan, M.Or and Dr. Heri Yogo Prayadi, M.Or..

G. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is the process of searching for and comparing information from documentation and questionnaires, organizing information into categories, describing information into units, synthesizing information, combining information into models, and drawing conclusions that are easily understood by researchers and others. Quantitative analysis serves to describe or provide an overview of the object being studied through sample or population data as it is, without conducting analysis and making general conclusions (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 29).

After all the data is collected, the next step is to analyze the data, so that conclusions can be drawn from the data by calculating categories. The data obtained is then processed using Microsoft Excel. Qualitative data analysis is carried out interactively and continuously until the end of the process. Activities involved in data analysis include data reduction, data display, and drawing/verifying results.

1. Reduction Data

Summarizing data means focusing on the essentials, looking for themes and patterns, and eliminating the unnecessary. Reduced data provides a clearer picture and makes it easier to collect and retrieve data when needed. By assigning codes to specific elements, minicomputing devices can support data reduction.

2. Display Data

At this stage, field results will be presented in narrative text within the "Blessings in the Golden Village" sports program. This will make it easier to understand what happened and plan further actions based on what has been learned.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The final step in this analysis is drawing conclusions from the information obtained or collected. However, if the initial conclusions are supported by valid and consistent evidence, and if the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions drawn at that time are reasonable, then the conclusions are credible.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research result

The description of the research results will provide a general explanation of the findings obtained from the Evaluation of the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency, followed by data from all research subjects. The data obtained in this study were obtained using qualitative and quantitative descriptive methods. In this study, a questionnaire containing statements regarding the Evaluation of the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas was addressed to three managers, two stakeholders, and ten visitors. The data obtained from the questionnaire will assist in data collection regarding the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency.

The questionnaire data obtained will be supported by documentary evidence from the researcher and the research subjects: managers, stakeholders, and visitors of Kampung Emas Seyegan. The total number of research subjects in this study was 15, consisting of three managers, two stakeholders, and ten visitors. This research is based on the Evaluation of the Berkah Sports Program implemented in Kampung Emas, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency. The findings from the evaluation of the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas are as follows:

1. Quantitative Results

Quantitative analysis serves to describe or provide an overview of the object being studied through sample or population data as it exists, without conducting analysis or drawing general conclusions (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 29). After all data has been collected, the next step is to analyze the data so that conclusions can be drawn from it by calculating categories. The data obtained is then processed using Microsoft Excel.

The approach used in this mixed-method study aims to determine the results of the evaluation of the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency, based on the evaluation components of context, input, process, and product, both quantitatively and qualitatively as supporting data. This means that the research results provide accurate and objective information and compare what has been achieved in the Evaluation of the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency with what should have been achieved based on established standards. The results of the Evaluation of the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency are presented in the following table.

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Table 2. Total Evaluation Results

No	Aspects	Criteria				Average	Categories
		Context	Input	Proccess	Product		
1	Manager	4.46	4.4	4.3	4.23	4.3	Very Good
2	Stakeholder	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.26	Very Good
3	Visitors	4.3	4.25	4.28	4.26	4.3	Very Good
Total Result						4.3	Very Good

Figure 2 above shows that the evaluation results of the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency, based on the average scores of managers for the context component were 4.46 (Very Good), input 4.4 (Very Good), process 4.3 (Very Good), and product 4.23 (Good).

The average scores of stakeholders for the context component were 4.6 (Very Good), input 4.1 (Good), process 4.2 (Good), and product 4.2 (Good). The average scores of visitors for the context component were 4.3 (Very Good), input 4.25 (Very Good), process 4.28 (Very Good), and product 4.26 (Very Good).

Based on the average score of the evaluation results, the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency, was 4.3 (Very Good). These results can be stated that the Blessing Sports Program in Kampung Emas Kapanewon Seyegan, Sleman Regency has been running very well.

2. Qualitative Results

a. Context Evaluation

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with respondents, it was found that 3 managers stated Strongly Agree on the aspects of program implementation, 2 stakeholders stated Agree and 10 visitors stated Strongly Agree. Therefore, it is said that the Blessing Sports Program in Kampung Emas Seyegan already has a good program implementation plan. The existing managers have implemented the strategy of the implementation program well with short-term and long-term programs, the Blessing Sports Program in Kampung Emas was prepared by the Manager together with stakeholders through coordination meetings held once a month. The objectives of this blessing sports program have not been fully achieved as previously targeted due to the need for ongoing mentoring. b. Input Evaluation

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with respondents, it was found that 3 managers stated they agreed with the aspect of facilities and supporting facilities, 2 stakeholders stated they strongly agreed, and 10 visitors stated they agreed. The results of the interviews indicate that in terms of input, the managers are fully responsible for the aspects of facilities and supporting facilities for the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas Seyegan. There are external parties who always support, one of which is donors from the community around the Seyegan area. Sleman Regency also facilitates Kampung Emas as a sports and recreation center. The facilities and equipment required for this Blessed Sports Program are of excellent quality and quite complete. Kampung Emas Seyegan is an option for visitors as a sports and recreation center. c. Process Evaluation

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with respondents, it was found that 3 managers stated Strongly Agree on the aspect of the benefits of the program, 2 stakeholders stated Strongly Agree and 10 visitors stated Agree. The results of the interviews stated that the benefits of the Sports Blessing Program in Kampung Emas Seyegan are already good but still need better development. So far, the program has been running well by conducting regular supervision by directly observing the location of the Sports Blessing Program in Kampung Emas Seyegan and through this program, it is hoped that in the future if more visitors participate in the implementation of this program it will be better and more efficient.

d. Product Evaluation

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with respondents, it was found that 3 managers stated Agree on the aspect of participant satisfaction and Strongly Agree on the aspect of social impact, 2 stakeholders stated Agree on the aspect of participant satisfaction, Strongly Agree on the aspect of social impact and 10 visitors stated Agree on the aspect of participant satisfaction, Strongly Agree on the aspect of social impact. With the results of the interview it can be said that participants who participated in the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas Seyegan felt satisfied and had an impact on the social environment. The existence of this program, participants and the community were very enthusiastic and felt this program was fun and very useful. This was also appreciated by visitors and the surrounding community with this program. Therefore, it is hoped that in the future this program can develop well and be implemented in a sustainable period.

B. Discussion

The Sports Blessing Program in Seyegan Golden Village went quite well. The activity schedule was structured routinely and consistently, ensuring participants could complete the program on time. The instructors and program managers were also quite active in providing guidance and motivation to visitors and participants. However, there were several challenges, such as the limited number of participants, which resulted in an uneven distribution of participants, and several training sessions that were hampered by weather or lack of coordination. Overall, the program's implementation showed positive progress, with a relatively high level of participant attendance.

The facilities and supporting infrastructure available at Kampung Emas Seyegan are relatively adequate for sports activities. The sports fields are in good condition and adequate for the types of sports being conducted. However, some facilities, such as sports equipment (balls, timers, and fitness equipment), are still limited, so not all participants can utilize them optimally. Furthermore, supporting facilities such as changing rooms and cleaning facilities need to be improved to make them more comfortable and hygienic. The availability of these facilities is crucial for the smooth and comfortable implementation of the program.

The Berkah Sports Program provides significant benefits for participants and the surrounding community. Physically, participants experience improved fitness and health. Mentally and socially, the program has successfully fostered a sense of togetherness and solidarity among Kampung Emas residents. Furthermore, the program serves as a platform for educating participants about healthy lifestyles and preventing non-communicable diseases. These benefits serve as a strong motivation for participants to continue participating in the program. However, long-term benefits need to be monitored through ongoing evaluation.

Participant satisfaction with the Berkah Sports Program was quite high. Participants found it enjoyable and beneficial, providing a space for them to socialize and exercise regularly. Many participants appreciated the attention and guidance from the coaches, as well as the variety of activities. However, some participants complained about the lack of facilities and the perceived inflexibility of the schedule. Participants also suggested the need for improved facilities and the provision of additional sports equipment to make the program more optimal and enjoyable.

This program has had a significant positive social impact in Kampung Emas Seyegan. Social interaction among residents has increased, fostering a strong community through collaborative sports activities. The program has also helped reduce stress levels and social problems such as juvenile delinquency, as participants engage in more positive activities. Furthermore, the program has enhanced Kampung Emas's image as a community that cares about the health and well-being of its residents. However, this social impact still needs to be supported by mentoring programs and follow-up activities to ensure sustainability.

V. CLOSING

A. Conclusions

The CIPP evaluation method showed that the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas Seyegan was running quite well, with various aspects contributing to its success, particularly in implementation and direct benefits for participants. However, there is still room for improvement in facilities, increasing participant satisfaction through scheduling adjustments, and expanding the program's social impact to make it more inclusive and sustainable.

1. Context Evaluation

The results of the context evaluation analysis on the Evaluation of the Berkah Sports Program in the golden village of Kapanewon Seyegan, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta, it is known that the Berkah Sports program has created a good program as a Community Sports Facilities facility, and this program is intended as a source of Income Generating for the golden village.

2. Input Evaluation

The results of the input evaluation of the Berkah Sports Program Evaluation in the Golden Village, Seyegan District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta, indicate that the condition of the facilities and infrastructure of the Berkah Sports Program are good, usable, and safe for the community. The Golden Village is not only used as a venue for sports activities.

3. Process Evaluation

The research results show that the process evaluation of the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta, as a sports space is good. This result is demonstrated by the good management of the Sports Program as a sports venue. Kampung Emas is designed as a public space not only for recreation but also for sports. The process evaluation focuses on observations during the management process, with intensive monitoring so that shortcomings in the Berkah Sports Program in Kampung Emas can be corrected.

4. Product Evaluation

The product evaluation results for the Berkah Sports program at Kampung Emas, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman, were positive. This is demonstrated by the adequate facilities at the Kampung Emas Berkah Sports Center.

B. Conclusions

Based on the results of this study, several suggestions can be made as follows:

1. For the managers of Kampung Emas, it can be used as evaluation material for a better blessed sports program.
2. For the community, it serves as information material regarding the description of the blessed sports program, and as a recreation and sports facility for the community.
3. For further researchers, the results of this research can be used as a reference for literature reviews in further research.

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