

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Evaluating the Program of Indonesian Elite Athlete towards Vietnam SEA Games 2022

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Abstract

This study aimed to evaluate the 2022 Vietnam SEA Games National Program. This research used a qualitative design with an evaluation approach using the Context model, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP). The data of this study were obtained through the triangulation of questionnaires, interviews, document studies, and observations. The 37 provincial sports branches and a sample of 300 athlete respondents represented each sport by random sampling. Data were analyzed using description frequency analysis, particularly SPSS. This study investigated four evaluation types (Context, Input, Process, and Product). Concerning the Context Evaluation, the research results show that the program has a solid legal and policy foundation, government goals, and objectives, but it has yet to be on target. Regarding the Input Evaluation, the results show that participants, organizing, financing, and committees need to be carried out correctly and improved following the development of the National Potential Young Athlete Training Center every year. The results of the Process Evaluation indicate that sports match rules should constantly be updated following the development of the Vietnam SEA Games National Plate 2022. The implementation of the match still needs to be maximized well. Apart from that, the Product Evaluation results show an increase in community participation and interest in organizing training camps for young athletes with national potential every year. The potential of athletes from the community must be optimized. The evaluation of the 2022 Vietnam SEA Games National Training Center refers to achievements and can be implemented for further national training implementation.

Keywords

Evaluation, Sport, SEA Games, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

In sports, coaching is one of the efforts to improve human resources. Sports coaching efforts are mainly directed at improving the physical and spiritual health of the community and are aimed at forming a solid personality disposition, discipline, and sportsmanship, as well as improving achievements that can evoke a sense of national nationality (Hadjarati, Haryani, & Nurkhoiroh, 2013; Saputra, Wafi, & Sugiarto, 2022; Wells et

al., 2005). There are 3 (three) scopes in Indonesia sports, i.e., 1) educational sports, 2) recreational sports, and 3) achievement sports sports performance_Sports competitive or other terms that can be interpreted. All three are a whole unit and are interrelated, so it is impossible to focus only on one of the achievements in sports to raise the dignity and dignity of the nation and omit educational sports and recreational sports (Presiden, 2021). Coaching and development of achievement sports are carried out by empowering

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sports associations, developing sports coaching centers in national and regional, and organizing competitions in a tiered and sustainable manner.

The achievement coaching should meet three conditions: (a) the presence of passion, which with character addresses pleasure and suffering, underlies the psyche and other actions as the driving force that drives the athlete forward, despite all the controversies he may face at the moment; (b) highly emotional, which is possible only if accompanied by the knowledge and experience of the natural environment gained during this time; and (c) the conciliation between the emotional and the rules of each branch trait (Girard, 2013; Peachey et al., 2020; Varela, 2020). Since 2008, the government has taken over the coaching of athletes through the Mainstay Athlete Program. The issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 22 of 2010 concerning the Golden Indonesia Program as coaching of national elite athletes is implemented by the Golden Indonesia Program Implementation Unit (national training) consisting of the Government elements, the Indonesian National Sports Committee, National Olympic Committee (NOC), academics, and sports practitioners.

Applying the program evaluation is very important because the aim is to determine the facts regarding public implementation in the field, whose results can be positive or negative (Aquino, 2023). Implementing the program evaluation is a process of forming activities, collecting, illustrating, obtaining, and presenting crucial information continuously to be constantly used. It will be a suitable alternative for deciding and revising if something is wrong. An evaluation carried out professionally can produce objective findings, namely finding out whether the data is good, analysis or the conclusion is that there is no manipulation in the end. It will provide benefits to everyone who is involved in the coaching program itself.

The government, the highest institution regulating the prosperity of the Indonesian nation, has a vital role in shaping the nation's character through sports (Parker, 2019). The Ministry of Youth and Sports, as part of the Indonesian government dealing with youth and sports, seeks to develop and improve overall sports achievements by referring to government programs, i.e., educational sports, recreational sports, and achievement sports (Luo et al., 2020). The development of sports and youth sports in

industrialized countries has changed over the past few decades. For instance, in some European countries, developed states have designed health programs to build quality opportunities for children to engage in sports activities after school (Kjær, 2019).

This study applied the evaluation model to maximize its implementation if there was good cooperation between the evaluation actors and program implementers. The evaluation of this study aimed to provide an overview of the progress of young athletes for their achievements. For SEA Games, Cambodia next ranked in the top 3 according to government programs and supported the success of National Sports Grand Design. Based on several theories and data obtained in the field, researchers examined deeply the evaluation of the 2022 Vietnam SEA Games National Plate Program to find out the extent of the evaluation of the Vietnam SEAGAMES 2022 National Plate Program.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Participants

This research was conducted using a program evaluation approach with a descriptive method. The descriptive method explains research findings gained from problem-solving procedures, Non Probability sampling. The 37 provincial sports branches and a sample of 300 athlete respondents represented each sport by random sampling. (i.e., a person, institution, society, etc.) (Girard, 2013; Jones, 2020; Lundgren et al., 2015). For this reason, this method was formed to illustrate the detailed research result of evaluating the Vietnam 2022 SEA Games National Plate program. The Ethics Committee of Suryakencana University was applied for, and the Ethics Committee's permission (B/023/PJKR23/EC/2022) was obtained, and the research commenced. The entire investigation was carried out with a rigorous attention to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki. The investigator(s) took additional efforts to protect the study's volunteers.

Instrumentation and measured parameters

The further information concerning the multi-event program, researchers used a design as a concept in starting the program evaluation. The research design of the National Evaluation Program of Vietnam SEA Games 2022 is described in the Figure 1.

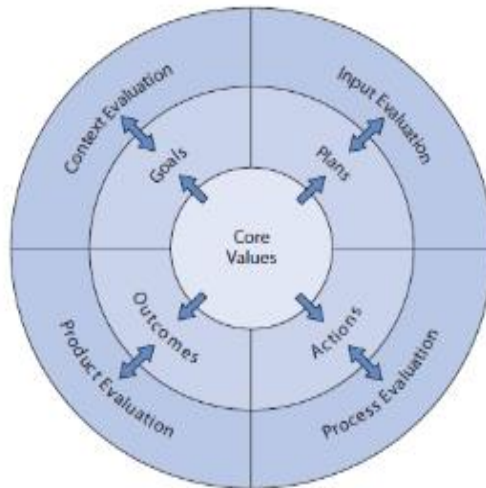


Figure 1. CIPP evaluation design (Stufflebeam & Chris, 2014)

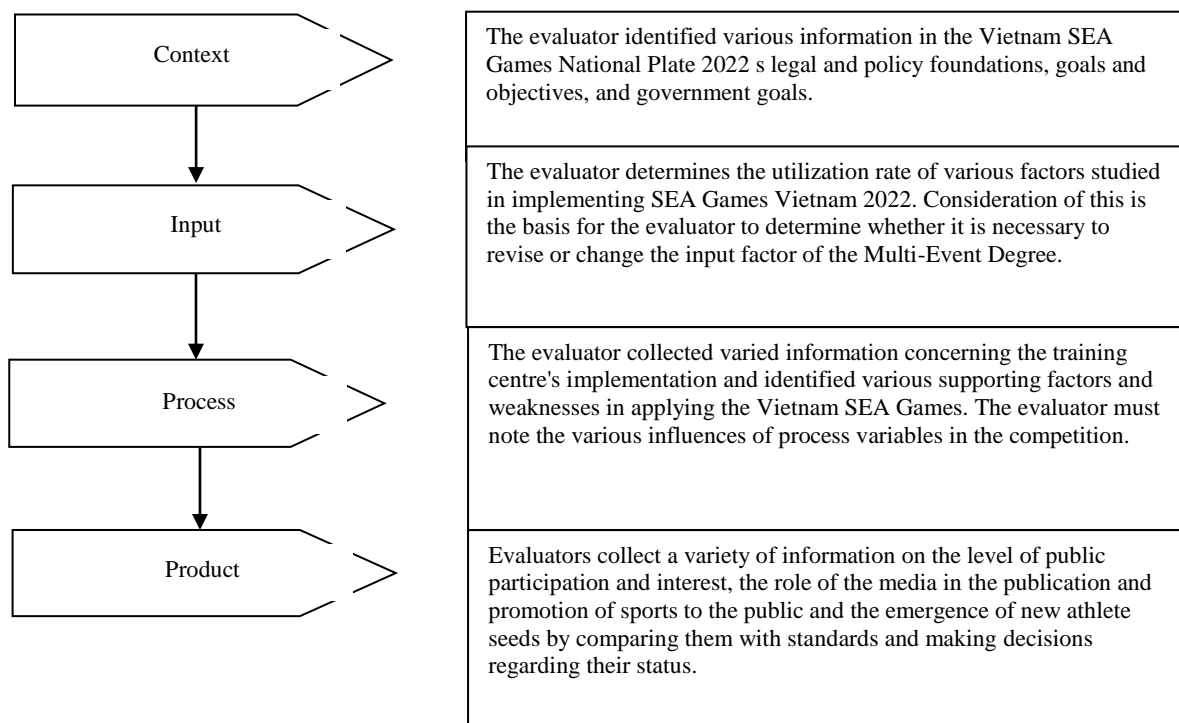


Figure 2. Design of program evaluation of Indonesian elite athlete towards Vietnam Sea Games 2022

Data Collection Tools

The instruments utilized in this study include (1) questionnaires developed by researchers based on indicators of each component and aspect to be examined and (2) observation guidelines prepared by researchers to guide observations. The focus of observation is on symptoms that cannot be quantified with a questionnaire but must be observed directly; (3) Researchers developed guidelines as instructions for conducting

interviews. The interview aims to uncover deeper insights that a questionnaire cannot measure. Additionally, researchers may use documents to support their research, such as attendance records and learning outcomes.

Statistical Analysis

The data analysis techniques used are (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation, and (4) data validation/conclusion, as explained by Hanief and Himawanto (2017).

RESULTS

Context Evaluation

The context evaluation explains the program implementation needs, namely clarity on the policies of the SEA Games 2021 National Program, including the intentions, goals, and

objectives. Based on the research results, the sub-focus of context evaluation includes four aspects, i.e., 1) the legal basis and government policy, 2) goals and objectives, and 3) goals. The results are presented in the following Table 1. The Context Evaluation illustrated in a diagram is presented below (Figure 3).

Table 1. Context evaluation results

Value	Frequency	Percent	Category
5	59	19,81 %	Excellent
4	140	46,76 %	Good
3	68	22,52 %	Good Enough
2	33	10,90 %	Not Good Enough
1	0	0,00 %	Bad
Sum	300	100 %	-

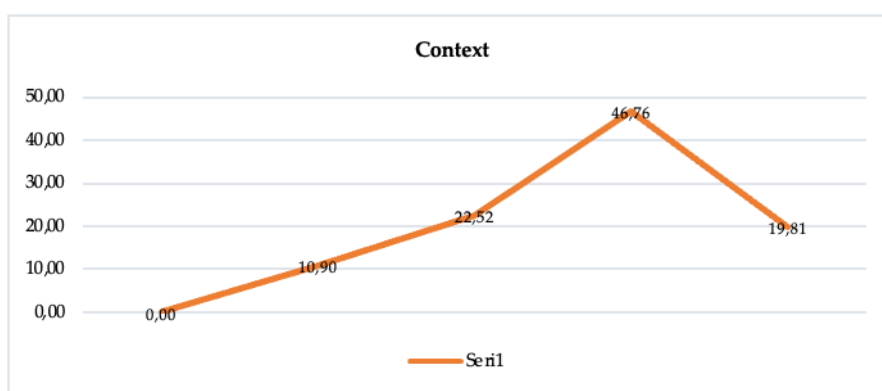


Figure 3. Context evaluation result

Table 1 and Figure 3 above illustrate the research results on sub-focus data from the context evaluation covering three aspects, i.e., 1) the legal basis and government policy, 2) the purpose and objectives, and 3) the objectives. The research results of context evaluation of 300 participants show that 59 participants (19.81%) responded excellent, 140 participants (46.76%) stated good, 68 participants (22.52%) argued good enough, 33 participants (10.90%) said not good enough, and no participant responded bad. It is concluded that overall, the evaluation of the *sub-context* program includes three things, i.e., 1) the legal basis and government policy, 2) the goals and objectives, and 3) the targets, is categorized as not good so that improvements are needed in government policies so that they can improve for the future process.

Having analyzed the data calculation applying a quantitative approach, the next step was

to examine the data based on document studies and interview results. The results of quantitative calculations were examined for the validity of the data and whether they were in accordance with the results of document studies and interview results. The study results of documents and interviews were illustrated in detail based on the indicators to obtain valid data.

Input Evaluation

The input valuation was the second type of evaluation of the Vietnam SEA Games National Program implementation in 2022. *Input* evaluation is conducted to identify the objective conditions of resource support encouraging the Vietnam SEA Games National Program implementation in 2022. Referring to the research results, the sub-focus of input evaluation consists of four aspects, i.e., 1) participants, 2) implementation, 3) financing, and 4) committee. The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. *Input* evaluation results

Value	Frequency	Percent	Category
5	127	42,39 %	Excellent
4	45	15,06 %	Good
3	41	13,74 %	Good Enough
2	69	22,98 %	Not Good Enough
1	17	5,83 %	Bad
Sum	300	100 %	-

Table 3. *Process* evaluation results

Value	Frequency	Percent	Category
5	88	29,25 %	Excellent
4	66	21,93 %	Good
3	92	30,77 %	Good Enough
2	46	15,33 %	Not Good Enough
1	8	2,71 %	Bad
Sum	300	100 %	-

Based on Table 2 and Figure 4, the research results concerning the input evaluation's sub-focus data include four aspects, i.e., 1) participants, 2) implementation, 3) financing 4) committee. The research results of input evaluation of 300 participants indicate that 127 participants (42.39%) stated excellent, 45 participants (15.06%) said good, 41 participants (13.74%) responded good enough, 69 participants (22.98%) said not good enough, and 17 participants (5.83%) said bad. Thus, the input evaluation result of the sub-input program covering four aspects, i.e., 1) participants, 2) implementation, 3) financing 4) the committee, is categorized as good.

After analyzing the data calculation using a quantitative approach, the next step was to verify the data based on document studies and interview

results. The results of quantitative calculations were examined for the validity of the data gained from document studies and interview results. The study results of documents and interviews are illustrated in detail according to the indicators to gain valid data.

Process Evaluation

The process evaluation results explain the stage of match regulations, implementation, level of participation and public interest, the role of the media in the publication and promotion of sports to the community, and the emergence of potential athletes seeds from the community. Based on the research results, the sub-focus of the process evaluation includes four aspects, i.e., 1) match rules and 2) implementation. The results are presented in Table 3.

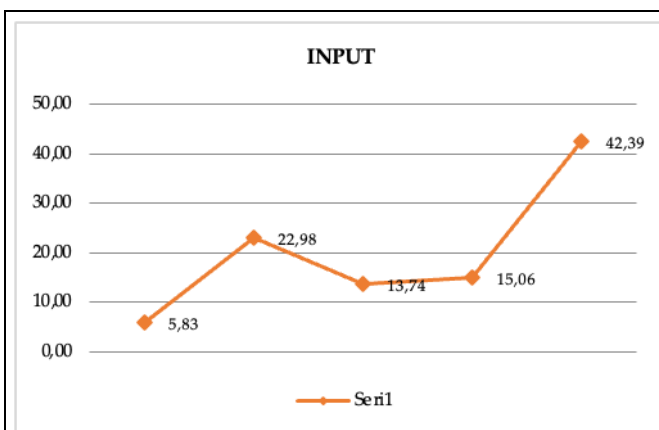


Figure 4. Input evaluation results

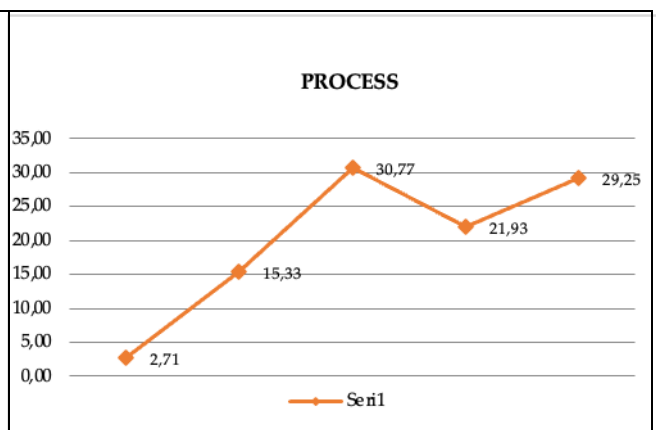


Figure 5. Process evaluation results

Referring to Table 3 and Figure 5, the research results on the process evaluation's sub-focus data include four aspects, i.e., 1) match rules, 2) implementation, 3) level of participation and public interest, and 4) emergence of potential athletes from the community. The results of the *process* evaluation of 300 participants indicate that 88 participants (29.25%) stated excellent, 66 participants (21.93%) argued good, 92 participants (30.77%) responded good enough, 46 participants (15.33%) said not good enough, and 8 participants (2.71%) said bad.

Therefore, it is concluded that the result of the evaluation of the sub-process program covering five aspects, namely: 1) match rules, 2) implementation, 3) level of participation and public interest, and 4) the emergence of potential

athletes seeds from the community, is categorized as good. The study results of documents and interviews are described based on the indicators to obtain valid data. Sub-indicators in the *process evaluation* include 1) match rules and 2) implementation categorized as good in the national athlete elite towards Vietnam SEA Games 2022

Product Evaluation

Product evaluation describes and details environmental needs, i.e., clarity about the level of community participation and interest, the role of the media in the publication and promotion of sports to the community, and the emergence of potential athletes from the community. The results are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Product Evaluation Results

Value	Frequency	Percent	Category
5	161	53,63 %	Excellent
4	82	27,49 %	Good
3	47	15,76 %	Good Enough
2	9	3,12 %	Not Good Enough
1	0	0,00 %	Bad
Sum	300	100 %	-

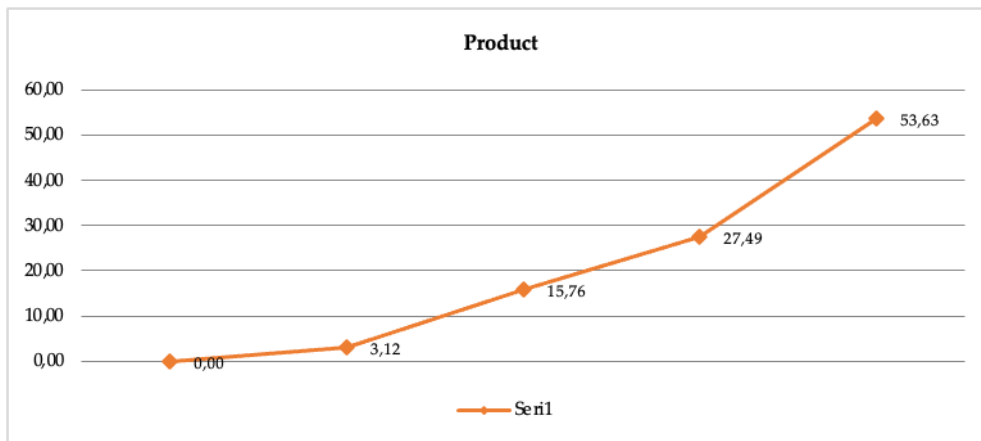


Figure 6. Product evaluation results

Based on Table 4 and Figure 6 above, the results of the research concerning the sub-focus data of product evaluation cover three aspects, i.e., 1) clarity about the level of community participation and interest, 2) the role of the media in the publication and promotion of sports to the community, and 3) the emergence of potential athletes seeds from the community. The results of the product evaluation of 300 participants turned out that 161 participants (53.63%) responded excellent, 82 participants (27.49%) said good, 47

participants (15.76%) stated good enough, 9 participants (3.12%) said not good enough, and none of the participants said bad. Thus, the result of the sub-focus data research of product evaluation including three aspects, i.e., 1) clarity about the level of community participation and interest, 2) the role of the media in the publication and promotion of sports to the community, and 3) the emergence of potential athletes' seeds from the community, is categorized as good.

DISCUSSION

This research investigated the evaluation of the implementation of the Vietnam SEA Games National Program in 2022 using the CIPP evaluation model approach consisting of Context, Input, Process, and Product components. The research results indicate that in the Context component, the sub-focus, includes three aspects, i.e., 1) the legal basis and government policy, 2) goals and objectives, and 3) goals. The Input Component, the sub-focus, covers four aspects, i.e., 1) participants, 2) implementation, 3) financing, and 4) committee. The process component of the sub-focus consists of two aspects, i.e., 1) rules of sports matches or competitions and 2) implementation. Meanwhile, the product component for the sub-focus includes three aspects, i.e., 1) the level of community participation and interest, 2) the role of the media in the publication and promotion of sports to the community, and 3) the emergence of potential athlete's seeds from the community.

In this case, the evaluations consist of 1) Measuring the effect of the program on society, 2) Assessing whether the program has been implemented according to the plan, 3) Measuring the suitability of the program in accordance with the standards, 4) Identifying and finding the dimensions of running and non-running programs, 5) Program staff development, 6) Comply with the provisions of the Act, 7) Program accreditation, 8) Measuring cost-effectiveness and cost-efficiency, 9) Make decisions about the program, 10) Accountability, and 11) Provide feedback to program leaders and staff so that recommendations are made for a program through careful and tested considerations and decisions. In this case, a program can be tangible, like a curriculum, or an abstract (intangible) form, like a procedure. A program is an activity plan formulated operationally by considering all factors related to the implementation and achievement of the program. A program is an activity that is planned and measurable in its success. Meanwhile, according to the evaluation, it is a process that is deliberately planned to obtain information or data, and based on the information or data, a decision is made (Kjær, 2019; Livingston et al., 2020; Newman, 2020; Nikander et al., 2020; Russel, 2013; Wang, 2022). With a total of 300 athletes, according to research from other countries

regarding the athlete recruitment process and its legal basis, Indonesia has become part of a good country and complies with procedures.

Then the process, the process for elite athletes in other countries is the same as Indonesia and there are several Southeast Asian countries following the Indonesian style. Products, can be seen from the results obtained from medals and how the training center process here. Program evaluation is a process of discovering the extent to which the goals and objectives of a program or project have been realized, providing information for decision-making, comparing performance with standards or benchmarks to find out the existence of gaps, price and quality assessments and systematic investigations into the value or quality of an object. Program evaluation is the process of assessing whether goals can already be realized based on program evaluation. It is an activity intended to find out how high the success rate of the planned activity is. Program evaluation measures the success rate of achieving a predetermined goal (Collins & MacNamara, 2011; Phillips, 2011; Reuter, 2012; Yang, Xu, & Yang 2020).

Program evaluation is present to provide input, studies, and considerations in determining whether the program is worth continuing or discontinuing. With this condition, the term program evaluation becomes commonplace in educational institutions. This study provided a review and introduction to the importance of a program evaluation in educational institutions. The primary study of this research is the meaning, purpose, and benefits of evaluation. The purpose of program evaluation is to provide consideration before the policy owner decides. The benefit is that there is an appropriate decision on the program that is being or has been implemented (Pedersen, 2022).

The data collection of this study was carried out through questionnaires, interviews, and documentation studies through observation. The findings of each data obtained then data analysis is carried out by comparing the analysis results with the criteria in each evaluation component, followed by making assessments and decisions. Quantitative data are obtained through questionnaires. Meanwhile, qualitative data gained through interviews and document studies were used to reinforce and support quantitative data. Vietnam's 2022 SEA Games National Plate

program is part of an integral sports achievement coaching system through a combination of achievement coaching with formal education pathways in schools. This system has a strategic position in laying the foundation for developing sports achievements in Indonesia at the *golden age* to develop students' talents in football. One link in the chain of early sports coaching is sports breeding. Considering the pyramid theory of sports coaching, a sport breeding through sports centres such as Sports Clubs is the main foundation of sports coaching that must be carried out carefully and accurately. It requires a joint commitment to achieve maximum results in producing future football athletes expected to be able to become ambassadors of the country in the international sports arena.

Vietnam's 2022 SEA Games National Plate program was evaluated using context, input, process, and product evaluation. (1) *Context Evaluation*: The research findings of the *context* evaluation discuss the findings on planning indicators with sub-focuses, i.e., (1) the legal and policy basis of the Government, (2) goals and objectives, and (3) targets. (2) *Input Evaluation*: The findings of the *input* evaluation explain the findings in the sub-focus, i.e., (1) participants, (2) organizers, (3) financing, and (4) committees. Input evaluation is applied to record or identify the objective conditions of resource support for the Vietnam SEA Games National Program in 2022. (3) *Process Evaluation*: The findings of the *evaluation process* illustrate the findings on implementation and supervision indicators with sub-focuses, i.e., (1) rules for sports matches/ competitions, and (2) implementation of competitions. (4) *Product Evaluation*: The *product* evaluation is to record or identify objective conditions in the evaluation indicators of the SEA Games National Program in 2022. The sub-focuses are (1) the level of community participation and interest, (2) the role of the media in the publication and promotion of sports to the community, and (3) The emergence of potential athletes seeds from the community.

Conclusion

This study investigated the evaluation of the 2022 Vietnam SEA Games National Program. A qualitative design using the Context model, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP), was applied as an evaluation approach. The data of this study gained from questionnaires, interviews, document studies

and observations were triangulated involving 300 athlete respondents representing each sport by random sampling. The selection mechanism process for participants of the Vietnam SEA Games National Plate Program in 2022 refers to the achievements obtained by athletes at the regional and national levels. The description frequency analysis, particularly SPSS, was applied to analyse the data. This study focused on exploring four types of evaluation (i.e., Context, Input, Process, and Product Evaluation) and implementing Vietnam SEA Games National Plate Program in 2022 runs regularly and continuously.

The results of the Vietnam SEA Games National Plate Program competition in 2022 focused on the expectations and efforts to coach young football athletes whose exemplary achievements are conducted through professional selection by referring to some qualifications. Referring to the program evaluation results of the 2022 Vietnam SEA Games National Plate, the aspects of implementing the achievement program are good, particularly the existence of continuous competition. The 2022 Vietnam SEA Games National Program implements a positive and competitive system boiling down to achieving maximum achievement. Referring to the results of the evaluation of the football coaching program through the Vietnam SEA Games National Plate Program in 2022, the aspects of the competition regulations have been good, namely implementing a reasonable and accountable competition system.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest. No financial support was received.

Ethics Committee

The Ethics Committee of Suryakencana University was applied for, and the Ethics Committee's permission (B/023/PJKR23/EC/2022) was obtained, and the research commenced.

Author Contributions

Study Design, SW, MA and FD; Data Collection, SW, S, MST, and K; Statistical Analysis, MST, K; Data Interpretation, JL, MST, K; Manuscript Preparation, SW and YNH; Literature Search, SW, MST, and YNH. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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