

# Evaluation of Gateball National Championship in 2022

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**Abstracts:** Gateball is a sport developed after World War II. It is a combination of golf and cricket. In Indonesia, the national gateball championship is one of the annual programs that aims to build and improve gateball performance among sportsmen. As the number of gateball fans in Indonesia increases, it is necessary to evaluate to increase public trust and provide information to gateball organizations in Indonesia. The main purpose of this study was to evaluate the national gateball championship. This research uses qualitative and evaluation techniques using Context, Input, Process and Product (CIPP) methods with a descriptive approach. Data collection method used triangulation (questionnaire, interview, and observation). We used a random sampling method. Study population covered 32 provinces, involving 515 respondents representing all provinces in Indonesia. In this study we found (1) context evaluation: national championships need to be expanded in order to create young athlete seeds, (2) input evaluation: participants, organization, financing, and committee have not been carried out properly and need to be improved in accordance with the development of gateball competitions, (3) process evaluation: sports competition regulations must always be updated in accordance with the development of gateball in Indonesia, and (4) Product evaluation: there is an increase in the number of participants and high public interest in organizing national competitions every year. Athletes competing in national gateball championships focus on the achievements obtained by athletes at both the regional and national levels. In addition, media support as a means of publication and promotion of sports to the public needs to be expanded.

**Keywords:** Evaluation, National Championship, Indonesia, Gateball.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian national sports system is a whole aspect of sports that is interrelated in a planned, systematic, integrated, and sustainable manner as a whole. The national sports system includes regulation, education, training, management, coaching, development, and supervision to achieve national sports goals (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2005, Chapter I Article 1 paragraph 3)[1]. Sports competitions can improve community development of economics, health, and achievements [2][3]. Sports competitions start at regional, national, and international levels [4][5]. Sports competitions have a positive social impact, attracting global attention, both regional, national, and international sports matches [6][7][8]. Sports petition is one of the benchmarks for the success of sports coaching [9]. Through a good match system and organization will support the development of sports achievements [10][11].

Talent development in sports is holistic with a Long-Term Athlete Development (LTAD) system. This pattern will help athletes achieve the best performance contained in training planning according to anatomical, musculoskeletal, hormonal, and neurological development [9][12][13][14]. In sports, one of the goals of championships is to see the results of the coaching that has been done and provide competitive experience. Evaluation is activity of collecting information to assess tools, methods, and results that can be used as parameters and references in a better direction [15][16]. Evaluation is carried out to determine the extent to which an activity achieves a goal and target that has been set, provides information, recommendations for decision making that is carried out systematically [17][18]. It aims to see the success rate of an activity [19]. The information can improve performance, find current problems, and increase productivity [20][21][22]. The evaluation results are independent, scientific evidence that can be used as a reference in better policy making [23][24].

Gateball is developed after World War II. Gateball, which was first coined by Eiji Suzuki in Hokkaido Japan in 1947, is a modification of the Croquet game originating from the European continent, some information says it comes from France, but some say it comes from England.

It is a combination of golf and cricket [25]. The gateball is played by two teams and each team consists of five people [26]. The equipment used is gateball a wooden hammer, a ball with a field width of 15 meters and a length of 20 meters. Gateball games aim to score points and prevent opponents from scoring points [27]. Gateball has been played in more than 49 countries and every 4 (four) years a world championship is held organized by WGU or World Gateball Union [28].

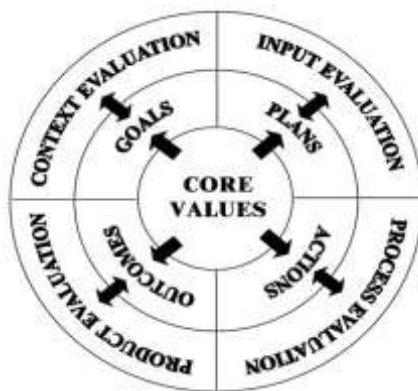
The management of gateball in Indonesia is organized through the Executive Board or PB Gateball Indonesia which is incorporated into the Indonesian National Sports Committee (KONI) which is tasked with helping the government to develop sports both in the city center and in the regions. In Indonesia, the national gateball championship is one of the annual programs that aims to build and improve gateball performance. This championship was attended by 32 provinces with 300 athletes ranging in age from 16 years to 19 years.

## 2. Purpose of the study

As the number of gateball fans in Indonesia increases, it is necessary to evaluate to increase public trust and provide information to gateball organizations in Indonesia. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to evaluate the national gateball championship using qualitative and evaluation techniques using the Context, Input, Process and Product (CIPP) method with a descriptive approach to describe the conditions in the field.

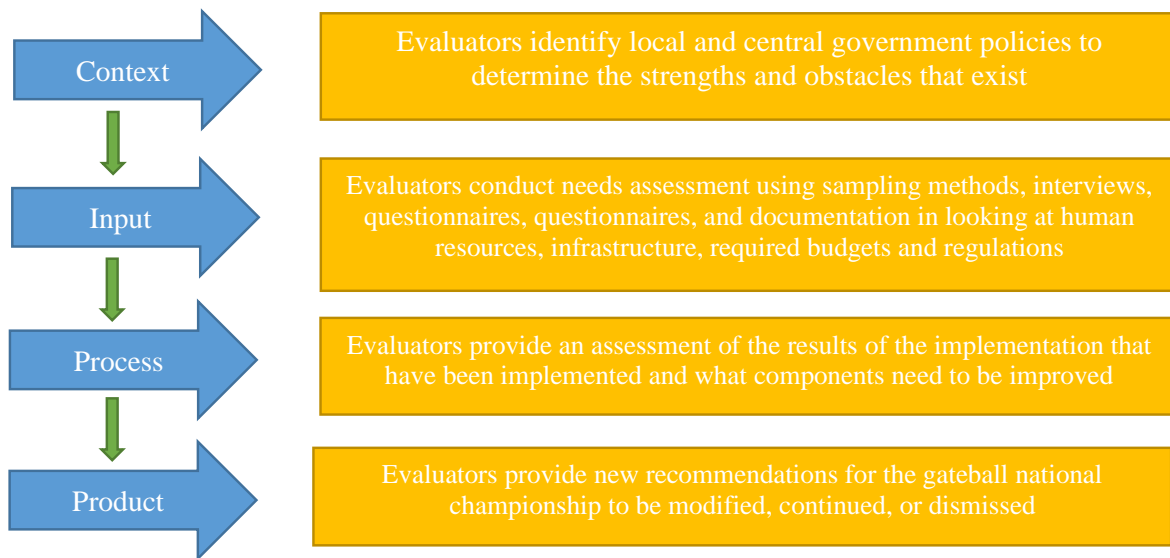
## 3. Material & methods

This research is evaluation research with a descriptive approach method to describe problems that occur through the investigation of athletes, coaches, organizations. The evaluation in this study used the CIPP method.



CIPP Evaluation Design [29]

The following is an explanation of the design and grouping used in this study:



#### 4. RESULT

##### 4.1. CONTEXT EVALUATION

Context evaluation is an overview of the needs of the national championship, clarity about the policy of the Gateball National Championship, including its purpose, goals, and objectives. Context evaluation includes: 1) legal basis and government policy, 2) objectives and 3) objectives. The results are presented below in Table 1.

Value	Frequency	Percentage	Category
5	204	39,61%	Very Good
4	125	24,27%	Good
3	90	17,48%	Fair
2	53	10,29%	Poor
1	43	8,35%	Bad
Total	515	100,00	

Meanwhile, a diagram showing the results of sub focus data from context evaluation is shown in figure 3 below:



Based on table 1 and figure 3 above, the results of the context evaluation sub-focus include three things: 1) legal basis and government policy, 2) goals and objectives, and 3) objectives. Of the 515 respondents, 204 respondents (39.61%) stated very good, 125 respondents (24.27%) stated good, 90 respondents (17.48%) stated quite good, 53 respondents (10.29%) stated not good, and 43 respondents (8.35%) stated not good. Thus, overall, the program's evaluation sub context, which includes three factors, is categorized as excellent.

After determining the results of data calculations using a quantitative approach, the next step is to check data based on the results of documents and interviews. The results of quantitative calculations are checked for the validity of the data in accordance with the results of the study documents and the results of interviews or not. The results of the document study and the results of the interview are presented in detail according to the indicators to obtain the correct data.

#### 4.2. Input Evaluation

The next evaluation of the gateball national championship implementation is the evaluation of input by identifying objective conditions of resource support that support the implementation of the national championship program. The sub-focus of input evaluation includes four factors: 1) participants, 2) implementation, 3) financing, and 4) committee. The results are presented in the following table.

Value	Frequency	Percentage	Category
5	171	33,20%	Very Good
4	88	17,09%	Good
3	84	16,31%	Fair
2	112	21,75%	Poor
1	60	11,65%	Bad
Total	515	100,00%	

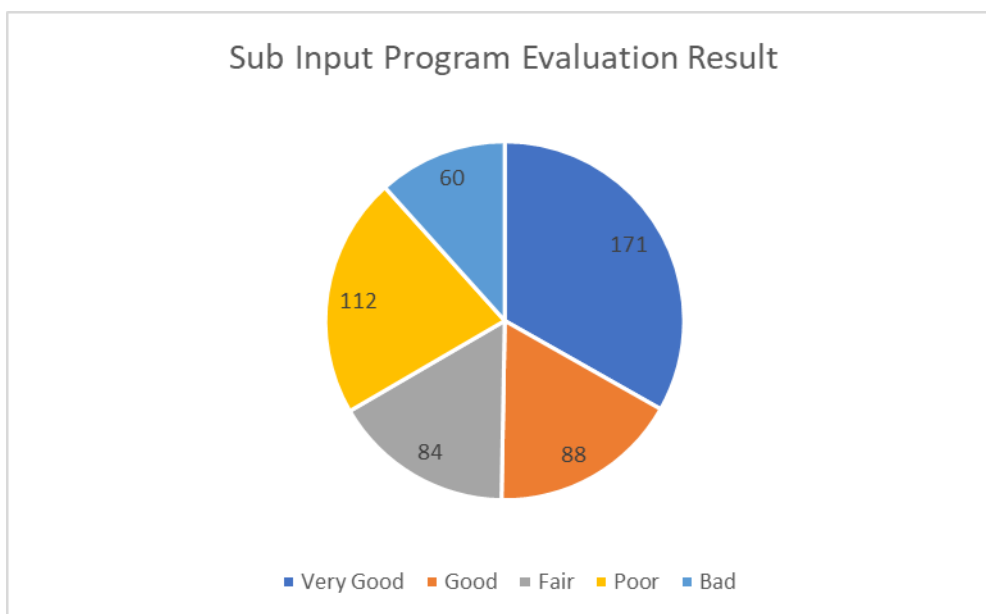


Table 2 and the diagram results in figure 4 showed, sub-input evaluation includes four factors: 1) participants, 2) implementation, 3) financing, and 4) committee. Of the 515 respondents, 171 respondents (33.20%) stated very good, 88 respondents (17.09%) stated good, 84 respondents (16.31%) stated quite good, 112 respondents (21.75%) stated not good, and 60 respondents (11.65%) stated not good. Thus, it can be concluded that the sub input program can be categorized as good.

### 4.3. Process Evaluation

The evaluation process includes the stages of competition rules, implementation, participation rate and public interest, the role of the media in publications as an effort to promote sports to the public and the emergence of potential athletes from the public. The sub-focus of process evaluation includes four factors: 1) competition rules and 2) implementation. 3) the level of community participation and interest, and 4) the level of emergence of potential athletes from the community. The results are presented in Table 3 below.

Value	Frequency	Percentage	Category
5	131	25,44%	Very Good
4	109	21,17%	Good
3	135	26,21%	Fair
2	89	17,28%	Poor
1	51	9,90%	Bad
Total	515	100,00	

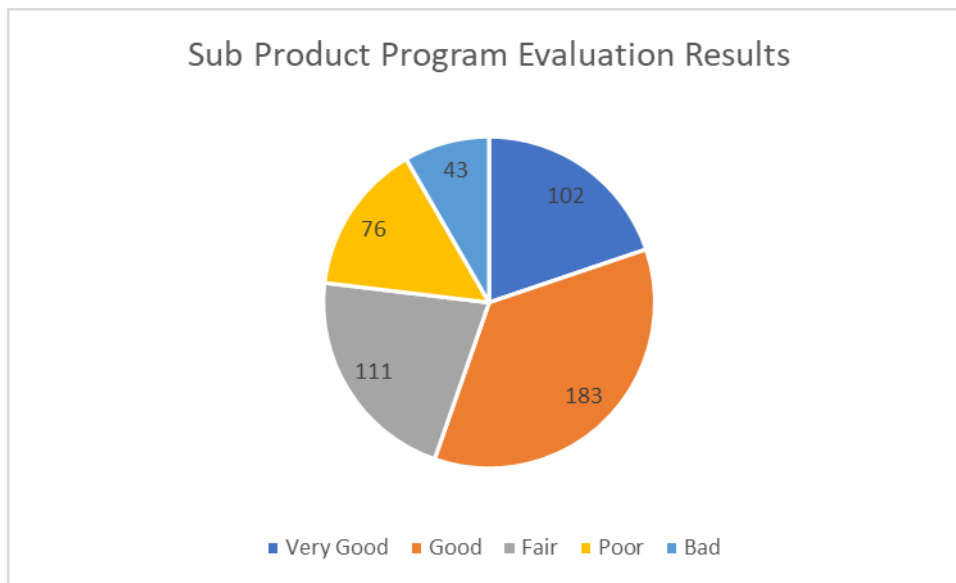


Based on Table 3 and Figure 5 the pie chart shows the results of the sub-focus of process evaluation covering four factors: 1) competition rules, 2) implementation, 3) level of participation and public interest, and 4) emergence of potential athletes from the community. The results of the evaluation process of 515 respondents stated that 131 respondents (25.44%) stated very good, 109 respondents (21.17%) stated very good, 135 respondents (26.21%) stated quite good, 89 respondents (17.28%) stated not good, and 51 respondents (9.90%) stated not good. Thus, the results of the subprocess program evaluation are categorized as good. The results of the study of documents and interviews are presented in detail in accordance with the indicators of obtaining the correct data. Sub-indicators in the evaluation process are categorized as good.

### 4.4. Product Evaluation

Product evaluations describe and detail environmental needs, namely the level of participation and public interest, the role of the media in the publication and promotion of sports to the public, and the emergence of potential athletes from society. The results are presented in Table 4 below:

Value	Frequency	Percentage	Category
5	102	19,81%	Very Good
4	183	35,53%	Good
3	111	21,55%	Fair
2	76	14,76%	Poor
1	43	8,35%	Bad
Total	515	100,00	



As shown in Table 4 and Figure 6, the sub focus data of product evaluation include three factors: 1) clarification on the level of participation and public interest, 2) the role of the media in the publication and promotion of sports to the public, and 3) the emergence of potential athletes from the public. The evaluation results of 515 respondents showed that 102 respondents (19.81%) stated very good, 183 respondents (35.53%) stated good, 111 respondents (21.55%) stated sufficient, 76 respondents (14.76%) stated good. bad, and 43 respondents (8.35%) indicated not good. Therefore, the results of sub-focus product evaluation data include three factors that are categorized as good.

## 5. DISCUSSION

This study focused on the evaluation of the implementation of the gateball national championship 2022 using the CIPP evaluation model approach (consisting of Context, Input, Process, and Product) components. In the context component, the sub-focus includes three factors: 1) legal foundations and government policies, 2) goals and objectives, and 3) objectives. The input component includes four factors: 1) participants, 2) implementation, 3) financing, and 4) committee. Process components for sub-focus include: 1) the rules of the sports match/competition and 2) its implementation. While the product components for the sub-focus include three factors: 1) the level of participation and public interest, 2) the role of the media in the publication and promotion of sports to the public, and 3) the emergence of potential athletes from the community.

Context evaluation includes three factors: 1) the legal basis and government policy, 2) goals and objectives, and 3) targets. Respondents who rated the program as good and very good as many as 515 respondents (81.12%); Thus, overall program evaluation of sub contexts can be categorized as good. The purpose of the national championship evaluation is to provide subsequent policy recommendations. In addition, in the evaluation of inputs which include four factors, namely 1) participants, 2) implementation, 3) financing, and 4) committee, although there are 172 respondents (33.40%) who think negatively, more than half of respondents still think positively. In total, 343 respondents (66.60%) thought this national championship was good or very good; Thus, the results of the evaluation of program sub inputs can be categorized as good.

In the evaluation process which includes four factors, namely 1) match rules, 2) implementation, 3) level of public participation and interest, and 4) the emergence of potential sportsmen from the community, respondents who rated the national championship in the category of poor 140 respondents (27.18%). However, there were positive opinions from 375 respondents (72.82%) thus, the results of the evaluation of the gateball national championship subprocess can be categorized as good.

The evaluation product includes three factors, namely 1) clarity about the level of participation and public interest, 2) the role of the media in the publication and promotion of sports to the public, and 3) the emergence of potential athletes from the public. 119 respondents (23.11%) think that it is not good or not good. As many as 396 respondents (76.89) said the national championship is good. Thus, the results of product evaluation can be categorized as good.

## CONCLUSIONS

From the evaluation results of the gateball national championship from the aspect of competition regulations, the achievements are quite good and accountable. The selection of the National Gateball Championship is based on the achievements obtained by athletes at both the regional and national levels. The national gateball championship is expected to continue on a regular basis.

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## AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS

All data is retained by the lead author and available on request

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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