

EVALUATION OF THE ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF THE NORTH SUMATRA NATIONAL PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE (NPC) ATHLETES AT THE XVII NATIONAL PARALYMPIC GAMES (PEPARNAS) 2024

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ARTICLE HISTORY

Received : 19-06-2026

Revised : 28-07-2026

Accepted : 30-07-2026

KEYWORDS

CIPP, Evaluation, North Sumatra National Paralympic Committee (NPC), Para Athletics, Athlete Performance Development Program

ABSTRACT

This study was motivated by the decline in medal achievements at the XVII National Paralympic Games (PEPARNAS) in 2024 compared to the previous PEPARNAS. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the athletic performance development program of the North Sumatra National Paralympic Committee (NPC) athletes at the XVII PEPARNAS 2024 using the CIPP evaluation model. This evaluation study employed a quantitative approach using a questionnaire as the research instrument. The data were analyzed using percentage calculations based on the Likert scale assessment criteria. The findings revealed that the context aspect achieved 77.98% according to the administrators, 74.40% according to the coaches, and 78.38% according to the athletes. The input aspect obtained 66.67% according to the administrators, 66.67% according to the coaches, and 66.85% according to the athletes. The process aspect achieved 75.52% according to the administrators, 70.83% according to the coaches, and 72.83% according to the athletes. Meanwhile, the product aspect obtained 62.50% according to the administrators, 68.75% according to the coaches, and 68.00% according to the athletes. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the athletic performance development program of the North Sumatra National Paralympic Committee (NPC) is categorized as good and feasible to be continued. However, special attention should be given to the input aspect to optimize the implementation of the performance development program for future PEPARNAS events.

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INTRODUCTION

The development of sport in Indonesia has progressed rapidly and has increasingly occupied an important position in society. Along with the growing awareness of healthy living, sport is no longer understood merely as an activity aimed at maintaining physical fitness but has become an integral part of modern society (Saputra Adi Surya, 2020). The implementation of sport in Indonesia is guided by Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2022 on Sport, which serves as the legal foundation for the national sports system. The regulation classifies sport into three primary domains: educational sport, community sport, and elite sport. Among these three domains, elite sport is directed toward achieving athletes' highest level of performance through development programs implemented in a planned, systematic, gradual, and sustainable manner.

According to Mutohir (2007), developed countries generally adopt two primary approaches in their sports development systems: an approach oriented toward elite sport achievement and an approach focused on fostering sport and movement culture within society. This development process is supported by the organization of structured competitions and the application of sport science as a scientific foundation for improving athletic performance. One of the national implementations of elite sport programs is the National Paralympic Games (PEPARNAS). Pursuant to Article 60 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2022 on Sport, PEPARNAS is the official sporting event for athletes with disabilities to compete, develop their potential, and achieve excellence at the national level. Compared with other national sporting events, PEPARNAS occupies a unique position as Indonesia's largest multi-sport event specifically organized for athletes with disabilities (Waluyo, 2019). This national event is held every four years following the completion of the National Sports Week (PON) and serves as the primary stage for athletes with disabilities to demonstrate their competence at the national level (Rahmawati, 2020).

According to data obtained from the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) of North Sumatra, at the XV National Paralympic Games (PEPARNAS) in 2016 held in West Java, North Sumatra secured third place with a total of 38 gold, 38 silver, and 20 bronze medals. However, at the subsequent XVI PEPARNAS in 2021 held in Papua, the province dropped to fifth place, earning 27 gold, 32 silver, and 15 bronze medals. This fifth-place ranking remained unchanged at the XVII PEPARNAS in 2024 held in Central Java, where the contingent collected 28 gold, 26 silver, and 19 bronze medals. These medal achievements across the three editions of PEPARNAS indicate an overall decline in medal acquisition from 2016 to 2021 and 2024, including a decrease in the number of gold medals won (North Sumatra NPC Reports, 2016; 2021; 2024). Based on these achievement records, it is evident that the decline in performance largely originated from the para athletics discipline. This condition is particularly noteworthy because para athletics has consistently been the largest contributor of medals to the North Sumatra NPC contingent.

The para athletics discipline has made a significant contribution to the medal tally of the North Sumatra NPC. At the XVII PEPARNAS in 2024, this discipline won 11 gold, 9 silver, and 6 bronze medals. At the XVI PEPARNAS in 2021, the medal tally increased to 19 gold, 23 silver, and 7 bronze medals. Meanwhile, at the XV PEPARNAS in 2016, para athletics secured 19 gold, 15 silver, and 10 bronze medals. These achievements brought considerable pride to North Sumatra, as its athletes successfully competed at the national level. Nevertheless, the trend indicates a decline in medal acquisition, particularly in gold medals as well as the overall medal count (North Sumatra NPC Reports, 2016; 2021; 2024). As one of the province's flagship sports, para athletics is supported by highly competitive athletes who have demonstrated outstanding performances in both national and international competitions. Therefore, the decline in achievements within this discipline requires further investigation to identify the factors affecting the effectiveness of the athlete development program.

According to Nugraha (2019), transforming athletes with disabilities into elite athletes while enhancing North Sumatra's reputation at the national level requires specialized management and maximum effort by the North Sumatra NPC, particularly in designing appropriate training programs for its athletes. Pratama (2019) emphasized that effective

management of training programs is one of the key factors in improving the performance and achievements of para athletics athletes. Jamalong (2016) further argued that achieving optimal sporting performance requires athlete development programs that are designed from an early age and implemented continuously. Training programs constitute a fundamental component in enhancing athletes' overall performance; systematic and well-planned training programs help improve training volume, intensity, and effectiveness, thereby supporting the achievement of optimal sporting performance (Bompa & Buzzichelli, 2019). In addition, comprehensive evaluation of the athlete development program implemented by the North Sumatra NPC should be conducted continuously. This is consistent with Article 1, Paragraph 2 of Law No. 11 of 2022, which stipulates that all aspects related to elite sport include regulation, education, training, development, enhancement, supervision, and evaluation. Consequently, evaluation constitutes an essential component of the elite sport management system (Kheryadi, Suseno, & Setiadi, 2022).

Previous studies have demonstrated that program evaluation may be conducted using various approaches or models depending on the objectives and characteristics of the program being analyzed. Among the numerous evaluation models, the CIPP model developed by Daniel Stufflebeam has become one of the most widely applied because it provides a comprehensive overview of program implementation. According to Stufflebeam and Zhang (2017), the CIPP model is used to evaluate programs with the objective of supporting program improvement and accountability. The CIPP evaluation model is regarded as a comprehensive approach because it provides formative information for program improvement during implementation while simultaneously generating summative evaluations to assess overall program effectiveness. Formatively, the model offers recommendations for program improvement and development throughout implementation. Summatively, the evaluation results serve as a basis for management and policymakers to make strategic decisions (Arikunto, 2014; Arifin, A. Hadi; Nugraha, 2019).

Based on the foregoing discussion, evaluating the athlete performance development program of the North Sumatra NPC para athletics team at the XVII PEPARNAS 2024 is considered essential. This study employs the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model as the framework for assessing the effectiveness of the athlete development program. The evaluation focuses on the context, input, process, and product components to provide a comprehensive understanding of the quality of available resources, the implementation of the training program, and the performance outcomes achieved by para athletics athletes. To the best of the researcher's knowledge, no previous study has specifically examined the evaluation of the para athletics athlete development program of the North Sumatra NPC using the CIPP evaluation approach. Therefore, the findings of this study are expected to provide objective and comprehensive information as a basis for program evaluation while serving as a reference for improving policies and enhancing athlete performance development programs in subsequent periods.

METHOD

Research Design

This study employed an evaluation research design using the CIPP evaluation model. The study aimed to evaluate the athlete performance development program of the North Sumatra National Paralympic Committee (NPC) para athletics team at the XVII National Paralympic Games (PEPARNAS) 2024. Through this approach, the researcher was able to assess the extent to which the program outcomes aligned with the predetermined objectives and standards, thereby providing a more comprehensive understanding of the program's effectiveness (Sulistiyono, 2017).

Time and Research Setting

This study was conducted from May 4, 2026, to June 8, 2026, at the para athletics training venue of the North Sumatra NPC located at Medan State University Stadium, Jalan Willem Iskandar Pasar V, Medan Estate, North Sumatra. In addition, the study was also carried out at the North Sumatra NPC Office, located at Jalan Stadion Teladan No. 22, Teladan Barat Village, Medan Kota District, Medan City, North Sumatra.

Population and Sample

The population refers to the entire group of subjects that constitute the target of a study (Anshori & Muslich, 2019). In this study, the population consisted of all individuals directly involved in the athlete performance development program of the North Sumatra NPC para athletics team, including 27 members of the North Sumatra NPC executive board for the 2022–2027 term, 2 para athletics coaches, and 25 para athletics athletes, resulting in a total population of 54 participants.

A sample is a subset of the population selected because it is considered capable of representing the characteristics of the entire population (Campbell et al., 2020). The sample was determined using a purposive sampling technique, which is a method of selecting respondents based on specific criteria aligned with the objectives and requirements of the study. According to Creswell (2021), purposive sampling enables researchers to obtain information that is more relevant, in-depth, and consistent with the research focus. Based on this technique, the research sample consisted of 29 participants, including 2 administrators, 2 coaches, and 25 athletes. The criteria for sample selection were as follows:

Two administrators directly involved in the athlete performance development program of the North Sumatra NPC, namely the General Secretary and the Head of the Performance Development Division.

Two para athletics coaches involved in designing and implementing the para athletics training program of the North Sumatra NPC.

Twenty-five North Sumatra NPC para athletics athletes who participated in the XVII National Paralympic Games (PEPARNAS) 2024 in Central Java.

Data Collection Techniques

According to Sugiyono (2021), data collection may be conducted through various techniques, including observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentation, all of which should be systematically designed based on relevant theories and supported by visual sources or communication records to obtain valid findings. In this study, data were collected through observation, questionnaires, and documentation, with the questionnaire serving as the primary data collection instrument.

The primary quantitative data consisted of responses obtained from questionnaires distributed to administrators, coaches, and para athletics athletes of the North Sumatra NPC. According to Nugroho (2018, p. 19), a questionnaire is a structured set of statements or questions designed to enable respondents to provide answers that best reflect their perceptions, attitudes, conditions, and opinions. In this study, each questionnaire item was developed to measure and evaluate aspects related to the athlete performance development system within the North Sumatra NPC. The collected data were subsequently used as the basis for data analysis to address the research questions and achieve the objectives of the study.

Data Analysis

The data were analyzed using a quantitative descriptive approach, which aimed to provide an overview of the management of the athlete performance development program within the North Sumatra NPC para athletics team. After all field data had been collected, the next step involved systematically analyzing the data to draw conclusions consistent with the research findings. The quantitative descriptive analysis in this study was conducted using percentage analysis.

In accordance with Sugiyono (2019), descriptive analysis is a method used to describe the collected data as they actually exist without intending to draw generalized conclusions or make broader generalizations. The field data were analyzed to produce conclusions through a categorization process. The scoring system employed in this study was based on the Likert scale, which was adapted to the objectives and characteristics of the research. The scoring procedure followed the principles of the Likert scale, and the resulting scores were categorized to determine the

percentage values of the research data. The score classification adopted in this study referred to the categories proposed by Sugiyono (2019). The stages of data processing were as follows:

1. Assigning scores to each evaluated aspect.
2. Calculating the total score obtained from all assessment aspects.
3. Determining the maximum possible score using the following formula: Maximum Score = Number of Questionnaire Items × Highest Score × Number of Respondents.
4. Analyzing the data by calculating the percentage using the relative frequency formula as follows:

$$P = \frac{\text{Skor Rill}}{\text{Skor Maksimal}} \times 100$$

RESULT & DISCUSSION

This study evaluated the athlete performance development program of the North Sumatra National Paralympic Committee (NPC) para athletics team in preparation for the XVII National Paralympic Games (PEPARNAS) 2024 using the CIPP evaluation model, which comprises the context, input, process, and product components. The evaluation results indicated that all CIPP components were categorized as good, although variations in the level of achievement were observed across the individual components

1. Tables

Table 1, Summary of the Evaluation Results of the Athlete Performance Development Program of the North Sumatra National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Para Athletics Team

Aspect	Administrators	Coaches	Athletes	Category
Context	77.98%	74.40%	78.38%	Good
Input	66.67%	66.67%	66.85%	Good
Process	75.52%	70.83%	72.83%	Good
Product	62.50%	68.75%	68.00%	Good

2. Context Evaluation

The context component obtained the highest score among all evaluation components. Based on the administrators' assessment, the percentage reached 77.98%, while the coaches and athletes reported 74.40% and 78.38%, respectively, all of which fall within the good category. These findings indicate that the objectives of the athlete development program, the program targets, and organizational support have been well understood and implemented in accordance with the established direction of athlete performance development. The alignment between the program objectives and the athletes' needs has become one of the key factors supporting the implementation of the athlete development program.

3. Input Evaluation

The evaluation results for the input component showed percentages of 66.67% according to the administrators, 66.67% according to the coaches, and 66.85% according to the athletes, all of which were categorized as good. Nevertheless, this component received a relatively lower score than the context and process components. These findings indicate that several supporting elements of the athlete development program, particularly those related to funding, training facilities and infrastructure, and resource support, still require improvement to ensure a more effective implementation of the program.

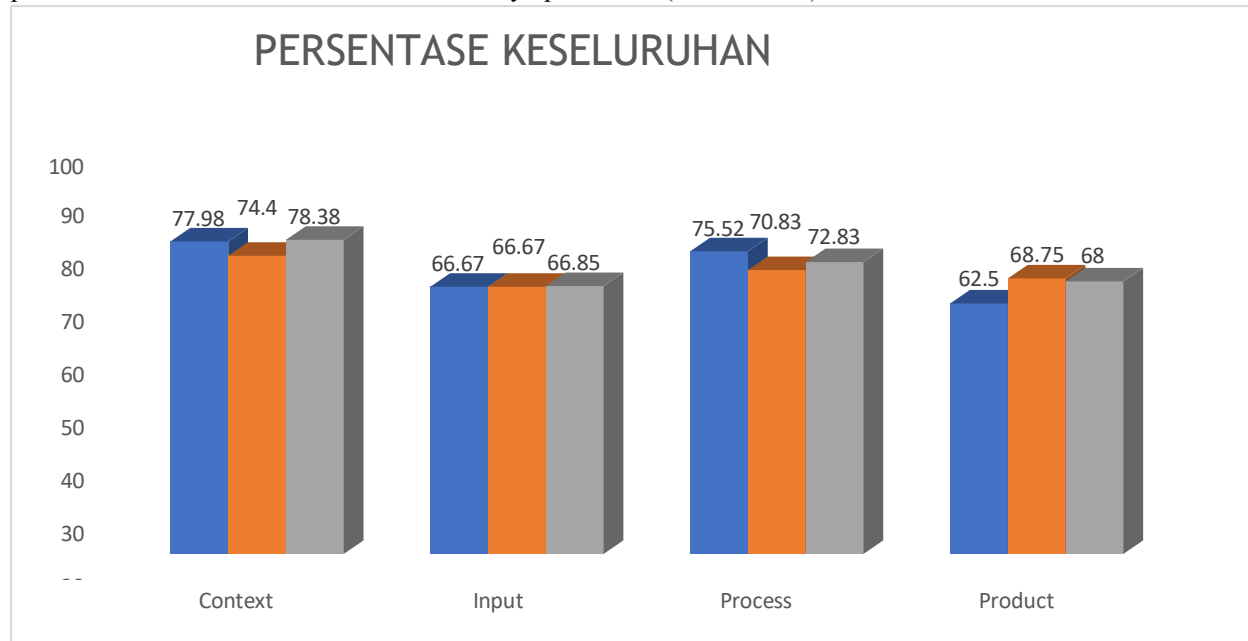
4. Process Evaluation

For the process component, the evaluation results showed percentages of 75.52% according to the administrators, 70.83% according to the coaches, and 72.83% according to the athletes. All respondent groups assessed

that the implementation of the training program, coordination, athlete development activities, and monitoring had been carried out effectively. These results indicate that, in general, the implementation of the program has been consistent with the plans established by the North Sumatra National Paralympic Committee (NPC).

5. Product Evaluation

The product component obtained percentages of 62.50% according to the administrators, 68.75% according to the coaches, and 68.00% according to the athletes. Although this component was still categorized as good, it received the lowest score among all evaluation components. These findings indicate that the outcomes of the athlete development program have not yet fully achieved the expected performance targets. Therefore, further efforts are required to improve the effectiveness of the athlete development program in order to achieve more optimal performance outcomes at future National Paralympic Games (PEPARNAS).



Overall, the evaluation results indicate that the athlete performance development program of the North Sumatra National Paralympic Committee (NPC) para athletics team has been implemented effectively across all dimensions of the CIPP evaluation model. Nevertheless, the input and product components require particular attention, especially regarding the improvement of training facilities and infrastructure, financial support, and the optimization of athlete development outcomes to enhance athletic performance in future competitions.

Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that the athlete performance development program of the North Sumatra National Paralympic Committee (NPC) para athletics team for the XVII National Paralympic Games (PEPARNAS) 2024 has generally been implemented effectively based on the CIPP evaluation model. These findings demonstrate that the program objectives, implementation of athlete development, and achieved outcomes are consistent with most of the evaluation indicators, although several aspects still require improvement. The results are consistent with Stufflebeam's CIPP evaluation theory, which states that the success of a program is determined by the integration of the context, input, process, and product components. The findings also support the previous study by

Yusuf et al. (2024), which concluded that sports development programs supported by clear planning, structured implementation, and continuous evaluation are more likely to achieve effective outcomes.

Although all evaluation components were categorized as good, the input and product components still indicate the need for improvement. This suggests that the availability of resources, financial support, and training facilities and infrastructure has not yet fully supported the optimal achievement of athletic performance. Therefore, the successful implementation of the athlete development process does not necessarily result in optimal outcomes when the supporting components of the program have not been adequately fulfilled.

This study contributes to the evaluation of para athletics athlete performance development by comprehensively applying the CIPP evaluation model. The findings may serve as a reference for the North Sumatra National Paralympic Committee (NPC) in formulating more effective policies and athlete development strategies for future periods. However, this study has several limitations. It was conducted only within the para athletics discipline of the North Sumatra NPC, and the number of administrator and coach respondents was relatively limited. Consequently, the findings cannot yet be generalized to other sports disciplines or regions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this evaluation of the athlete performance development program of the North Sumatra National Paralympic Committee (NPC) para athletics team using the CIPP evaluation model, the program has generally been implemented within the good category. The program demonstrates a clear direction for athlete development, is supported by a well-structured implementation process, and has made a meaningful contribution to the development of athletes' capabilities. Nevertheless, several aspects still require attention and improvement to ensure that future athlete development programs achieve more optimal outcomes.

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