



ISSN: 2456-0057
IJPNPE 2018; 3(1): 1673-1678
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www.journalofsports.com
Received: 07-11-2017
Accepted: 08-12-2017

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Achievement of context dimension program evaluation of local student sport education and training center (PPLPD) North Sumatra province

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Abstract

Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province is an athlete training program with a training center model, established by local government of North Sumatra Province and is in conformity with the mandate of Act Number 3 2005 on National Sport System. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province, using CIPP model developed by Daniel L. Stufflebeam, in this paper the discussion will only be focused on the Context dimension. The research method used in this study was evaluation research through quantitative and qualitative approach. Respondents used to obtain data in this study were athletes, trainers and managers of PPLPD North Sumatra Province. Data collection techniques and procedures in this study were through interviews, document studies and questionnaires. Data analysis is done after doing data collection and data reduction steps to obtain conclusion. The result obtained from this study, the evaluation of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province in Context dimension is in sufficient category.

Keywords: Context, PPLPD program of north Sumatra

1. Introduction

The Law of Republic of Indonesia Act No. 3 2005 on the National Sport System is listed in Chapter VI Article 17 The scope of sport activities includes (1) Sport education; (2) Sport recreation; and (3) Sport achievement. Referring to the above Act means that the government and local government shall conduct training and development of sport in accordance with their authority and responsibility. This has been regulated in Chapter V Article 12 through Article 15 of the Law of Republic of Indonesia Act No. 3 2005 on the National Sport System, on "Duties, authorities, and responsibilities of the government and local government. Of the above are further strengthened in Chapter VI Article 18 of the Law of Republic of Indonesia Act No. 3 2005 on National Sport System, namely; (1) Sport education is organized as part of the educational process (2) Sport education is carried out both on formal and non-formal education channels through intracurricular and/or extracurricular activities (3) Sport education begins at an early age (4) (6) Educational sport as referred to in paragraph 4 and paragraph 5 are guided by sport teachers/lecturers and may be assisted by sports personnel prepared by each educational unit (7) Each educational unit as referred to in paragraph 6 shall be obliged to prepare educational sport infrastructure and facilities in accordance with the level of need (8) Each educational unit may perform sport championships in accordance with the level of growth and development of learners on a regular basis among educational units of the same level (9) Sport championships among the educational units referred to in paragraph 8 may be continued at the local, regional, national and international levels.

Indeed we realize the government's efforts in improving the achievement of national sports until now continues to be developed, by creating and applying various programs and models of sports coaching from early age/early school age to higher educational age. Talent Development of National Primary Athlete Candidate is conducted at the Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLP), College Student Development and Training Center (PPLM), Special School Athletes, School/Youth Sports Clubs or Early Age Athletes who have been nurtured by parent organization of sport has been incorporated in the parent sport

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organizations, sport clubs, and through beginner or junior athletic competition at home and abroad, Presidential Regulation No. 22/2010.

In the process of coaching and development of sport achievement is certainly requires athletes who have high potential. To obtain these potential athletes, there is a need for long-term coaching process and achievement development in productive age, ie at the level of school age students. Promotion of sport achievement in Indonesia, states that students have great potential if developed its ability to the higher direction, especially in sport achievements, Tangkudung (2006:27) ^[1]. Monitoring of potential students in sport is closely related to the search for talented athletes' seeds so monitoring is necessary regularly and continually, Tangkudung (2006:27) ^[1].

The above statement is reinforced by experts that sport coaching in Indonesia according to Harsuki *et al.* have been directed and carried out in various directions through: (1) Schools or students (from basic education to higher education); (2) Parent of sport branch; (3) Sport organizations and associations; and (4) Organization in society, Harsuki (1996:30) ^[2]. From the expert's opinion above, it is useful to identify target audiences so as to facilitate the mobilization of resources for coaching in the long term. Based on the opinion of experts mentioned above, it will be obtained appropriate coaching model applied in Indonesia in order to achieve maximum national sports coaching system.

Student age is a young age, it is proper that coaching achievements in Indonesia is starting from a young age. This is expressed exclusively by Prof. James Tangkudung that: Breeding and sport coaching should have started from a young age, because at a young age a child has a high degree of flexibility, his physical and mental condition is in a stable state and have high motivation to exercise so is able to improve skills to higher direction, and in making decisions can be done quickly and precisely. But keep in mind also that at a young age exercise should depends on the sport branch, Tangkudung (2006:34) ^[1].

The above opinion becomes rationale, to see how much potential Indonesia has in the process of guidance of achievement in the age of learners. Based on the quantity of number of students in Indonesia today, is a large enough potential to be carried out sports coaching process at the age of students ranging from kindergarten, elementary, junior high school, senior high school equivalent and up to the level of Higher Education. So that this raises a huge opportunity, so that students who have sport achievements will emerge that are coveted by local and national of Indonesia, if properly nurtured, regularly and continuously.

PPLPD begins with a sport branch that is tailored to each of the leading sport branches in each area of Indonesia. However, according to data of 2012 PPLP has spread in 33 Provinces with the number of 142 PPLP and 111 PPLPD which funding through APBD in the area of organizer, Kemenpora (2013:3) ^[3].

As time goes on reviewing the development of Indonesian sports in establishing sport coaching order as the basis for long term coaching, North Sumatra Province is one of provinces that participate in implementing program athletes with training camp. Based on information from Department of Youth and Sport of North Sumatra Province, the current active program is Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLP) and Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD).

The establishment of Local Student Sport Education and

Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province is in accordance with the mandate of the National Sport System Act of 2005, which must be implemented by the North Sumatra Provincial Government. For more details can be seen in Article 13 CHAPTER V About the Duties, Authorities, and Responsibilities of the Government and Local Government which reads "Local governments have the authority to regulate, foster, develop, implement, and supervise the organization of sports in the region". Article 21 CHAPTER VII Fostering and Development of Sport (1) National government and local government shall conduct guidance and development of sport in accordance with their authority and responsibility, (2) Guidance and development as referred to in paragraph (1) covering sports, manpower, organizing, funding, methods, infrastructure and facilities, and sport awards. Further reinforced by article 69 CHAPTER XII Sport Funding (1) Sport funding is a shared responsibility between the Government, local government and community. (2) national government and local government shall allocate sport budget through State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

The result of observation and sources from Department of Youth and Sport of North Sumatra Province, Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province starting in 2012 with targeted sports were Boxing and Judo. In 2013 the targeted sports were Judo and Weight lifting, boxing sport was replaced with weight lifting, boxing sport was moved to PPLP program due to degradation of sport which showed no significant progress. Furthermore, in 2014 sport branch was increased to 4 sports and priority areas of North Sumatra Province. The sport branches are: Judo, Weight Lifting, Volleyball and Swimming. Until 2015 Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province was still developing 4 priority flagship sports namely Judo, Weight Lifting, Volleyball and Swimming.

The development of student athletes achievement of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province, based on observation result conducted by researcher in a quite long time and source from North Sulawesi Youth and Sport Office, not yet exciting. Although the athlete coaching program with a model of training camp is still relatively young, since it was established until now has been running for 4 years. In general, development of sport achievement in North Sumatra Province has been ups and downs, and this condition has been going on for a long time. Though very hopeful and a solution to the problem of the ups and downs of sport achievement in North Sumatra province, to the program of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province to boost sport achievement, especially in this region's priority sports.

Various problems arose from the lack of training infrastructure facilities, and other factors were low competence of trainers, the athlete recruitment model which was not in accordance with the standard of sports, the training program which was not based on well documented sports science, limited budget, weak supervision process, inappropriate program planning. Indeed, in the implementation of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) North Sumatra Province also faces various challenges given the rapid development of science and technology and dynamic situation in North Sumatra Province, so many things need to be improved in order to support the process of sport coaching at Local Student Sport

Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province.

This research is based on SWOT analysis at Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province as follows: 1) Support from local government including program funding through APBD, 2) Existence of Youth and Sport Office in North Sumatra Province, 3) Availability of PPLP facilities and infrastructure that can be utilized, 4) Supportable regional characteristics with available beaches, lakes, mountains, lowland areas, including diverse ethnic groups 5) FIK-Unimed which can encourage the availability of reliable human resources. While the weakness faced is 1) Utilization of local government support and the use of financing that has not been optimal, 2) Quality management of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province that needs to be improved. 3) Utilization of facilities and infrastructures is not yet optimized, 4) Geographical location of the area of the Province which is wide so that it requires mapping of the leading sports branch of each district and its utilization 5) Unused FIK-Unimed existence that can encourage the availability of reliable human resources 6) athlete novices that have not been maximized. While the opportunity is that in the future the Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province is actually able to foster student athletes by utilizing all the potential of the region owned by local government support, good and correct organizational management, facilities and infrastructure, geographical location of North Sumatra Province's population and sport mapping optimization, HR through the existence of FIK-Unimed. While the threat faced is in the era of globalization with the increasing use of information technology will reduce the interest of students to develop themselves in the field of sports.

In general, this study aims to evaluate "Local Student Sport Education and Training Center" (PPLPD) Program of North Sumatra Province", then specifically on the Context dimensions are: a) To determine the conformity of the objectives of the Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) Program of North Sumatra Province, b) To obtain information, legal basis of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province, c) To find out the result of requirement analysis of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province. Evaluation is a process for determining the outcomes that have been achieved by several activities planned to support the achievement of such goals, Suchman in Arikunto and Cepi (2009:1) ^[4]. Stufflebeam in Daryanto, "Evaluation is the process of delineating, obtaining, and providing useful information for judging decision alternatives, Daryanto (2014:1) ^[5]. Evaluation is a process of describing, obtaining and presenting useful information for assessing decision alternatives. Program of evaluations that are assessed in the Widoyoko (2016:9) ^[6], Join Committee on Standards for Educational Evaluation in Widoyoko (2016:9) ^[6].

The benefit of this research is to give scientific contribution to the program and discussion about sport education especially Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) program. For North Sumatra Provincial Government this research can be used as the source of evaluation program of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD).

2. Materials and Methods

The method used in this research is evaluation research through quantitative and qualitative approach. The evaluation study is not intended to prove hypotheses but is intended to improve the program or policy undertaken, Stufflebeam & Shinkfield (1984:325) ^[7]. Evaluation of the program is conducted to determine the achievement of targets that have been set and then provide a decision on the program. In the evaluation study the program using CIPP evaluation model that is Context, Input, Process, Product developed by Daniel L. Stufflebeam in 1967. The four aspects of the evaluation are used to find out the implementation of the Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) Program of North Sumatra Province. The context in the evaluation research of the Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province is the objective, legal basis and requirement analysis. Context Evaluation is conducted to know the suitability between the purpose of program implementation with vision of mission, to know follow up legal basis of Center for Education and Training Program of Pelajar Daerah (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province and requirement analysis.

Context Evaluation is an attempt to describe and detail the environmental requirement. As Stufflebeam points out that: "Context evaluations assess needs, problems, assets, and opportunities for help decision makers define goals and priorities and help the broader group of users judge goals, priorities, and outcomes", Stufflebeam (2003) ^[7]. Evaluating the context of assessing needs, problems, assets, and opportunities to assist decision-makers in defining goals and priorities and helping broader groups for goals, priorities, and outcomes.

Approach used in evaluative research with quantitative and qualitative approach. Quantitative approach is used to provide an overview of respondents' statements obtained through questionnaires with Likert scale. While the orientation of a qualitative approach is exploring, using facts, giving meaning and generally using inductive patterns. Through an inductive pattern the researcher attempts to deepen all the facts, building the general patterns of deepening data, objectively describing, Patton (2012:35) ^[8]. Through inductive approach the researcher deepens the data according to which has been designed in research obtained from data source (informant and documentation). The data obtained confirmed to some parties to ensure the validity of the data. The data were then collected and reduced to a general pattern, classified and described to provide a complete picture of the Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) program of North Sumatra Province.

The data needed in this research is in the form of factual information from the people/institutions involved in the implementation of the Regional Student Sports Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of Utarayang Sumatra Province obtained through several methods and tools. In order to facilitate the collection, processing and analysis of research data, it should be understood that the data sources, data types, and methods and techniques of data collection is a unity that mutually support and influence the process and research results. Research instruments in the study consist of; Questionnaires, document studies or observations of implementation evaluations and interviews or prepared lists of questions. Questionnaires are used to collect Context dimension data.

Data analysis is done after performing data collection and data reduction steps. Analysis of data obtained through

questionnaires conducted with descriptive analysis of respondents' answers and interpret the respondent's explanation. The conclusions of each item that is findings are things that are considered not in accordance with the criteria deepened through interviews and continued with qualitative analysis.

Qualitative analysis is performed based on the CIPP evaluation component. Evaluation analysis is done through the following steps: 1) data collection in accordance with the evaluation components; 2) create data display and analyze data by comparing data obtained with predetermined criteria; 3) provide assessment and 4) make decisions and make recommendations.

In this research, the researcher used triangulation technique to check the data validity. Moleong (1998:178) ^[9] explains, Triangulation is a data validity technique that utilizes something else beyond that data for checking purposes or as a comparison of that data.

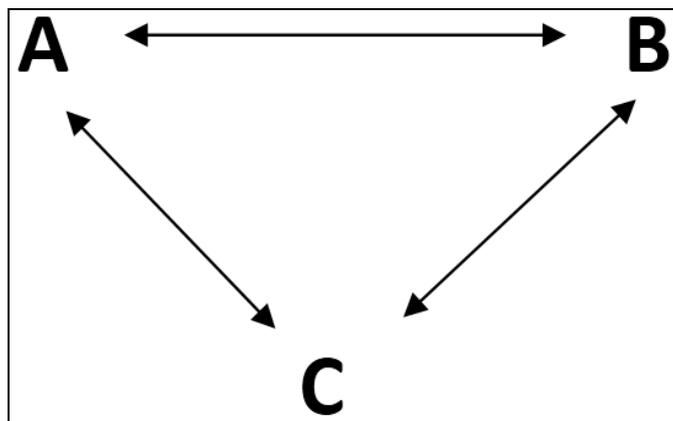


Fig 1: Triangulation of Data Sources

In this research the researcher used triangulation of data source through various data sources that are interview, questioner and document study.

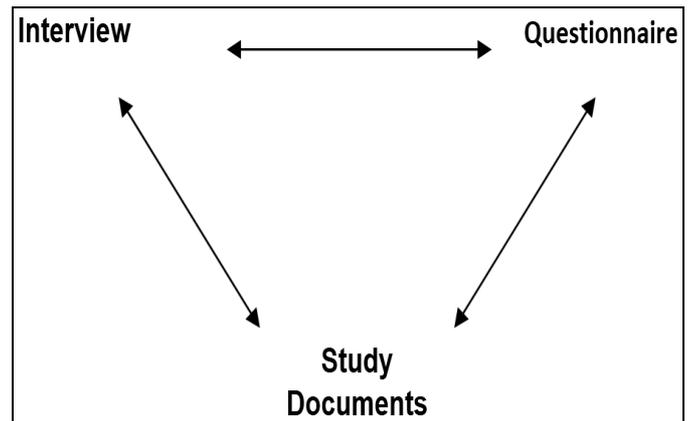


Fig 2: Triangulation of Research Data Sources

Triangulation of data collection techniques as shown in Figure 2 is used to test the credibility of data by checking the data to the same source with different techniques. Data based on interview results were checked back through questionnaires and document studies, as well as data from questionnaires were checked back through interviews and document studies. Then Triangulation is interpreted as checking data from various sources, various ways, and various times, so there is triangulation of data sources, triangulation of data collection techniques, and triangulation time data collection, Sugiyono (2005:121) ^[10]. In this research, triangulation is done on various data sources and data collection techniques. It can be seen in table 1 below:

Table 1: Data Collection Techniques and Procedures

Data Collection Technique	Instrument	Component/ Aspect	Data Sources
Interview	Interview guidelines	Context	Athlete, Coaches, Managers PPLPD (Disporasu)
Questionnaire	List of questions	Context	Athlete, Coaches, Managers PPLPD (Disporasu)
Document Study	List of documents	Context	Coaches, Managers PPLPD (Disporasu)

Table 2: Objects, Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques

Object of research	Indicator	Sub Indicator	Data Sources	Data Collection Technique	Target
Context	Purpose Legal Foundation Analisis Kebutuhan	Vision, Mission Legal Foundation Description of requirement	Athlete, Coaches, Managers PPLPD (Dispora North Sumatra Prov)	Interview, Questionnaire, Document study	Completed data

3. Result and Discussion

Quantitative data were obtained through questionnaires while qualitative data were used to strengthen or support quantitative data. The results of the evaluation of each evaluation component are as follows:

Context Evaluation covers issues related to the program environment that has been implemented. Context Evaluation covers three aspects: 1) Objectives of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province, 2) Legal Basis of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) Program of North Sumatera Province, and 3) Requirement analysis. The result of Context analysis evaluation can be seen in table 3 and figure 3 below.

From 35 respondents, there are 3 respondents or 8,57% which are included in very good category, this data if interpreted is in sub indicator with the item of question that is: 1) There is a relation between mission vision with the objective of Local

Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) North Sumatera Province, 2) The program is in accordance with the objectives of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province, 3) Legal basis for implementation of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province is strong and 4) sport achievement requires a systematic, planned, sustainable and science-based coaching and training program. Then there are 7 respondents or 20% in good category, this data if interpreted they are on sub indicator with the item of question that is: 1) There is correlation between mission vision with the purpose of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) North Sumatera Province 2) Preparation of the program is in accordance with the objectives of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) North Sumatera Province, 3) Legal basis of the implementation of Local Student Sport Education and

Training Center (PPLPD) North Sumatra Province is strong and 4) Improvement of sport achievement requires a coaching program and systematic, planned, sustainable and science-based training.

Furthermore there are 19 respondents or 54.29% in sufficient category, this data if interpreted they are on sub indicators with the items of questions are: 1) There is a link between vision and mission with the purpose of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province, 2) The program is in accordance with the objectives of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province, 3) The legal basis for the implementation of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province is strong and 4) Increased sport achievement requires a systematic, planned, sustainable and technology-based program training. Then there are 6 respondents or 17,14% in the deficient

category, this data if interpreted they are on sub indicator with the item of questions are: 1) There is a relation between mission and vision with the purpose of program of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) North Sumatra Province, 2) The program is in accordance with the objectives of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province, 3) The legal basis for the implementation of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province is strong and 4) Increased sport achievement requires a systematic, planned, sustainable and technology-based program training.

The results showed that through indicator 1) Objectives, 2) Legal basis and 3) requirement analysis at Local Student Sport Education Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province is still in sufficient category. The results more clearly can be seen in table 3 below:

Table 3: Context Evaluation Results

No	Interval	Frequency of		
		Absolute	Percentage	Category
1	16-20	3	8,57%	Very Good
2	12-15	7	20%	Good
3	8-11	19	54,29%	Sufficient
4	4-7	6	17,14%	Deficient
Total		35	100%	

While the bar chart can be seen in Figure 3 below:

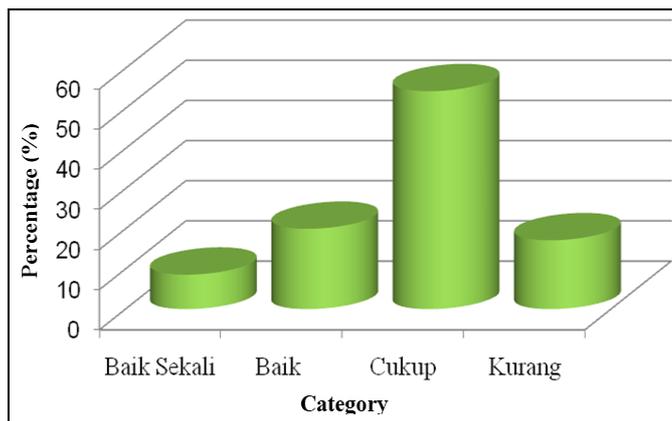


Fig 3: Diagram of Context Evaluation Results

After discovering the results of data calculations using quantitative approach, the next step is to check data or do triangulation of data, based on the results of document studies and interview results. The results of quantitative calculation validity will be checked whether it is in accordance with results of document study and interview. The results of document study and interview will be elaborated in detail according to indicators, this is done to obtain the correct data. Indicators in Context evaluation include: 1) Objectives of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province, 2) Legal Basis of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province, and 3) Requirement analysis.

Success criteria of Context evaluation on indicator of requirement analysis is that there is a suitability of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province as needed. Based on data checking between interviews, document studies and questionnaires, it can be concluded that the indicators of requirement analysis of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province is in accordance with

requirement of North Sumatera Province. It's just that this program has not been socialized to all local governments in North Sumatera Province. In addition the limited number of athletes received due to limited APBD in the implementation of this program.

Success criteria of Context evaluation on indicator of objectives, legal basis and requirement analysis is that there is conformity between Context evaluation with the provision in Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD). Based on data triangulation analysis, checking data between questionnaires, documentation studies and interviews. It can be concluded that the evaluation of Context on the indicator of the objectives, legal basis and requirement analysis carried out by the managers of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province is in good category. In the future, there needs to be improvements so that Context evaluation on the indicators of objectives, legal basis and requirement analysis undertaken by the managers of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province can be met well in maintaining quality and achieve the highest achievement.

The result of contex evaluation research show that through: a) Indicator of objectives, b) Indicator of legal basis and c) Indicator of requirement analysis in the program of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province is in sufficient category.

Based on the evaluation result, context dimension is reflected from finding in the vision and mission sub-indicator, legal foundation sub-indicator and requirement description sub-indicator are: 1) There is a link between the mission vision and the objective of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province, 2) The program is in accordance with the objective of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province, 3) The legal basis for the implementation of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province is strong and 4)

Increased sport performance requires a systematic, planned, sustainable and science-based coaching and training program.

A. Objective Indicator

Through the interpretation of research data on the evaluation of context, it can be explained that the success criteria of context evaluation with the indicator of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) is that there is a match between the objective, mission and vision of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province. Based on data checking between interviews, document studies and questionnaires, it can be concluded that the indicator of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center of North Sumatera Province has not been running optimally, the visibility of the relationship between mission and vision and the purpose of PPLPD program implemented so far is not going well. Then there is the lack of vision and mission and the purpose of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) program of North Sumatra Province in writing and not yet well documented. Until now the vision, mission and objective were adopted from PPLP of North Sumatra Province.

B. Legal Basis Indicator

Through interpretation of research data on context evaluation, it can be explained that the criteria of success of context evaluation with indicator of legal basis of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) Program of North Sumatera Province has a strong legal basis. Based on data checking between questionnaires, interviews and document studies can be concluded that the implementation of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province has a strong legal basis. The weakness is not yet socialized to the Regency / City in North Sumatera Province, not all people know about the legal basis of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province including the trainers and athletes themselves.

C. Requirement Analysis Indicator

Through interpretation of research data on the evaluation of context, it can be explained that the success criterion of context evaluation with indicator of needs analysis there is conformity program of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center(PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province with requirement. Based on data checking between interviews, document studies and questionnaires, it can be concluded that the indicators of needs analysis in the program of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center(PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province is in accordance with the needs of the North Sumatra Province. It's just that this program has not been socialized to all local governments in the Province of North Sumatra. Besides, the limited number of athletes received due to limited APBD in the implementation of this program.

Criteria for success of context evaluation on objective indicator, legal basis indicator and requirement analysis indicator is that there is conformity between context evaluation with provision in Local Education Training and Training Center of Local Student (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province. Based on data triangulation analysis, checking data between questionnaires, documentation studies and interviews. It can be concluded that Context evaluation on indicator of objectives, indicators of legal basis and indicator of needs analysis implemented by the managers of Local

Student Sport Education and Training Center(PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province is quite good. In the future, there needs to be improvements so that Context evaluation on the indicators of objectives, legal basis indicators and indicators of needs analysis undertaken by the managers of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center(PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province can be met well in maintaining the quality and achieving the highest achievement.

4. Conclusion

The Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) Program of North Sumatra Province is a program to attract and train talented sport students to achieve sports, academic achievements and contribute in sports, education to regions, nations and countries. Based on the evaluation and discussion that has been implemented on the Context dimension stage, the conclusions are:

1. Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) program of North Sumatera Province has a suitability between mission vision and goal to be achieved, it just has not run optimally. This conformity is important because the conformity of the mission vision will be the unity of the step toward the expected goal.
2. The implementation of the Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) Program of North Sumatra Province has a strong legal basis. But not yet socialized to the Regency / City in North Sumatera Province, not all people know about the existence of PPLPD and legal foundation of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatra Province including trainer and athlete itself.
3. Background of establishment of Local Student Sport Education and Training Center (PPLPD) of North Sumatera Province is in accordance with requirement analysis. North Sumatra Province requires athlete novices at the level of students by fostering the leading sport of the region through the same coaching pattern with PPLP. However, this program has not been socialized to all District / City of Local Government in North Sumatra Province and the limited number of athletes received due to limited funds in this program.

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