



P-ISSN: 2394-1685  
E-ISSN: 2394-1693  
Impact Factor (ISRA): 5.38  
IJPESH 2022; 9(3): 103-114  
© 2022 IJPESH  
[www.kheljournal.com](http://www.kheljournal.com)  
Received: 18-02-2022  
Accepted: 27-04-2022

**Ayutisa Rizqanada**  
Sport Science, Department,  
Postgraduate Program,  
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.  
Jalan Colombo No. 1,  
Karangmalang, Yogyakarta,  
Indonesia

**Yudik Prasetyo**  
Sport Science Faculty,  
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta  
Jalan Colombo No. 1,  
Karangmalang, Yogyakarta,  
Indonesia

**Dinar Tyas Hutami**  
Universitas Muhamadiyah  
Purwokerto Jalan Raya Dukuh  
Waluh, Purwokerto, 53182,  
Indonesia

**Gusti Putra Darma**  
Universitas Muhamadiyah  
Purwokerto Jalan Raya Dukuh  
Waluh, Purwokerto, 53182,  
Indonesia

**Corresponding Author:**  
**Dinar Tyas Hutami**  
Universitas Muhamadiyah  
Purwokerto Jalan Raya Dukuh  
Waluh, Purwokerto, 53182,  
Indonesia

# International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health

## Evaluation of the coaching program for petanque sports in Kediri District

**Ayutisa Rizqanada, Yudik Prasetyo, Dinar Tyas Hutami and Gusti Putra Darma**

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/kheljournal.2022.v9.i3b.2520>

### Abstract

This study aims to determine the results of the evaluation of the coaching program for petanque sports in Kediri district.

This is an evaluation research. The evaluation model used in this research is CIPP. The subjects of this research were indicators, coaches and petanque athletes throughout the Kediri District. Purposive sampling is used as the sampling technique.

The results showed that the evaluation of the petanque sports coaching program in the Kediri District was 2.74 in the good category. In addition, each evaluation aspect is broken down, namely: 1) the context of the evaluation score is 3.34 in the good category. The score for the background indicators for the coaching program, is 3.44 in the good category, the objective of the coaching program score is 3.50 in the good category, and the coaching program is in the 3.07 good category. 2) The input for the evaluation of the coaching program is 2.47 in poor category. Based on the indicators of human resources, it gets score 2.68 in good category, the trainer program in 2.64 in the good category, funding by 2.36 in the poor category, facilities and infrastructure in the 2.22 category in the poor category, and parental support in 2.45 in the poor category. 3) The process of evaluating the coaching program for petanque sports throughout the Kediri District is 2.71 in the good category. Based on the indicators of program implementation, its score is 2.61 in the good category and 2.80 in the good category for coordination. 4) Product evaluation of the coaching program gets 2.44 is in the poor category. Based on the achievement indicators of 2.44 in poor category.

**Keywords:** Evaluation, achievement development program, petanque throughout Kediri District

### Introduction

Sport is an activity carried out by humans to balance a healthy lifestyle. Exercise does not only improve one's health condition. Sport has also become a necessity for every human being, because people are increasingly aware that exercise is very beneficial for improving fitness, mindfulness, and health (Purnomo & Yendrizal, 2020) <sup>[23]</sup>. Supporting a team and connecting people from different socio-economic, political and ethnic backgrounds to common goals ranging from minor league to professional, builds very strong bonds between these different groups (Douglas & Stearns, 2016) <sup>[13]</sup>.

According to Law No. 11 of the year (2022) for the National Sports System, sport in its function can be divided into 4, namely educational sports, community sports, achievement sports, and disability sports. The coaching program is a sport that is included in the competitive sport that is necessary to be developed. Competitive sport is one of many factors that can increase the nation's value on the international stage. Achievements in competitive sport can be achieved properly and systematically if sports coaching is to be carried out accordingly to a system that is deemed to foster achievement. This sports coaching can be carried out starting from the regional, provincial to national level as a form of progress in sports achievements in Indonesia.

Coaching is an important process to realize the goals and target that has been planned. Coaching that is carried out in a systematic and structured manner will support the development of sport unit in order to reap achievement. Broadly speaking, sports development is divided into three stages, namely the mass stage, the nursery stage, and the achievement development stage (Dinpora, 2014) <sup>[12]</sup>.

Sports achievements at this time cannot be obtained by just simply exercising lightly without any structural and systematic endeavour, it must be done through a complex process.

In the province of East Java, there has been several new sports undergoing development in order to boost the sports achievements in this province. One of the new sports includes is the petanque sport. Petanque is a relatively new sport in the province of East Java introduced in 2015. Petanque is a sport originating from France. Bocce, known as Boules or Petanque in French and Bowls in English, has been a popular sport in Turkey during last 8 years after the establishment of national federation in 2005 (Turkmen, 2013) [38]. Petanque is a form of boules game that aims to throw an iron ball (bosi) as close as possible to the boka or can be called a jack with the body in a circle or circle with a tight foot position. In petanque, there are 11 numbers that can be competed.

Petanque sport in Indonesia begun to raise its popularity with the establishment of the Indonesian Petanque Sports Federation (FOPI) on March 18, 2011. This petanque sport was brought by French expatriates by building petanque sports infrastructure as supporting facilities for a hotel managed by the French, such as the Novotel Hotel in the city of Lombok, the Horizon hotel in Ancol and many other French hotels (Nurhasan, 2019) [22]. One of the benefits of playing petanque is that it contributes to the physical and mental well-being of those who practice it (Hernández & de los Fayos, 2009) [16]. Petanque game is not limited by age, everyone can participate (Souef, 2015) [29].

Based on a source from Unesa news, the team that explored the top 3 of the Petanque National Championship was the first winner from South Sulawesi with 2 gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze medals. The 2nd place winner was Jambi with the acquisition of 2 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze. And the 3rd place winner is DKI Jakarta with 2 gold and 3 bronze achievements. According to Abdian Asgi Sukmana as one of the indicators of the East Java FOPI at the head of the Binpres explained that the East Java petanque team began to show its existence through the U-17 double open national championship organized by the Semarang State University in 2019 with city and district representatives representing Java. East such as Kediri, Lamongan, Tuban, Surabaya, Pasuruan, Probolinggo, and Lumajang. In the U-17 double national championship organized by the State University of Semarang, East Java province won 1st place and 3rd place. The 1st place was occupied by the Lamongan team and the 3rd place was occupied by the Kediri team from Kediri District.

"It doesn't stop there, East Java is also ranked 2nd in the Pre-PON qualification in Jakarta 2019 with 3 gold and 1 silver medals.

Ramadhan, *et al.*, (2020) [25] revealed that the development of national sports can be done as well as possible, the necessary components and components are (1) target-oriented, (2) management, (3) energy, (4) athletes, (5) facilities and infrastructure, (6) program structure and content, (7) learning resources, (8) methodology, (9) evaluation and research, and (10) funding. The same thing was expressed (Lubis, *et al.*, 2017) that the components in the national sports coaching system are: (1) goals, (2) management, (3) manpower factors, (4) athletes, (5) facilities and infrastructure, (6) program structure and content, (7) learning resources, (8) methodology, (9) evaluation and research, and (10) funding.

The success of developing a systemic, integrated, directed and programmed athlete achievement can clearly be seen from several influencing factors, namely: (1) Availability of

sufficient potential athletes. (2) Availability of professional trainers and able to apply science and technology. (3) Availability of adequate sports facilities and equipment. (4) The existence of a tiered and sustainable program, supported by the existence of a program. (5) Sufficient budget and good relations between all parties (athletes, coaches, coaches, indicators, Pengprov, KONI, and the Government). (6) It is necessary to hold periodic tests and measurements of the athlete's condition.

Based on interviews conducted by researchers on the management of FOPI in the District:

- 1) Existing facilities and infrastructure still need further development due to the limited number of petanque fields that meet the requirements to be used as training centers.
- 2) Limited human resources because many indicators are concurrently in other organizations other than FOPI at the Kediri District so that the management is less than optimal in carrying out their duties.
- 3) There is no track record of achievement from athletes who have won so that there is no detailed and clear evaluation.
- 4) The training camp is quite sudden to face the official national championships.

A systematic and structured coaching process needs an evaluation because a field of work can be said to be good or bad if an evaluation has been carried out. Suchman in Arikunto & Jabar (2014) [3] says that evaluation is a process of determining the results that have been achieved in several activities planned to support the achievement of goals. To see and find out the effectiveness of the development of the achievement of the petanque sport in the District of Kediri, whether it has been carried out well or not, research is needed using a program evaluation model. Evaluation research has been designed and developed by many experts, including: (1) goal oriented evaluation model, (2) goal free evaluation model, (3) formative, summative, evaluation model, (4) countenance evaluation model (5) responsive evaluation model (6) CSE – UCLA evaluation model (7) CIPP evaluation model (8) discrepancy model (9) effectiveness model (10) objectives-centered model, and (11) connoisseurship model (Bharvad, 2010) [5].

The evaluation research model that is in accordance with the background of the existing problems is the CIPP evaluation model (context, input, process, product) developed by Daniel Stufflebeam (Derya & Bulent, 2016) [11]. CIPP is a holistic and accountability evaluation approach that focuses on making the right decisions (Stavropoulou & Stroubouki [30], 2014). Some of Stufflebeam's CIPP strengths include (1) program objectives are not the focal point of evaluation, this approach is management-oriented; (2) CIPP has been widely used, and (3) the tools used are very simple.

In context evaluation, evaluators assess goals, needs, problems, assets, and opportunities, plus relevant contextual conditions and dynamics (Stufflebeam & Zhang, 2017) [31]. Another opinion says that context evaluation relates to specifications about the program environment, unmet needs, the character of the evaluation subject and the program objectives to be achieved (Meivawati, *et al.*, 2018) [19]; Areli, *et al.*, 2020).

Sugiyono (2013) [33] explains that input evaluation is used to answer the achievement of goals, the quality of the input itself, and the origin of the input, whatever is involved in carrying out the process, qualifications, and competencies of the program. Cahya, *et al.*, (2021) [9] stated that input

evaluation was carried out to study whether the program design had taken into account the available resources.

Process evaluation is carried out to learn whether the implementation of the program is in accordance with the plan. Process evaluation is to provide feedback regarding the efficiency of program implementation, including the influence of the system and its implementation (Gunung & Darma, 2019)<sup>[14]</sup>; (Puspita, *et al.*, 2019)<sup>[24]</sup>; (Hill, *et al.*, 2019).

Sugiyono (2016)<sup>[34]</sup> explains that product evaluation is used to answer program achievements, program implementation satisfaction, achievement time as expected, positive and negative impacts of the program, and program continuation. In the product evaluation stage, information is collected at the end of the program regarding the output or product, and the product obtained is compared with expectations. At the end of the program, the results of the product evaluation can provide a complete picture of the various achievements of the program (Birgil & Kırkıç, 2021)<sup>[6]</sup>; (Toosi, *et al.* 2021)<sup>[37]</sup>; (Lippe & Carter, 2018)<sup>[18]</sup>.

### Research Methodology

The type of research conducted by the researcher uses evaluation research using a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. The combination research method is a research method that combines or combines quantitative methods and qualitative methods to be used together in a research activity so that more comprehensive, valid, reliable, and objective data are obtained (Sugiyono, 2011)<sup>[32]</sup>. The model used in this study is the CIPP evaluation model (context, input, process, and product). This evaluation model was developed by Stufflebeam which aims to assist evaluators in evaluating programs, projects, and institutions (Sulistiantoro, 2019)<sup>[36]</sup>. Using this CIPP evaluation model provides the benefit of seeing the program implemented has been going well or not and can improve a program when it has been evaluated.

The CIPP model is seen as one of the most comprehensive evaluation models, meaning to obtain more accurate and objective information and compare what has been achieved in coaching the achievements of athletes in petanque sports in the Kediri District with those that should have been achieved based on the standards that have been prepared.

The CIPP evaluation model developed by Stufflebeam consists of four evaluation components, namely: context, input, process, and product. The four components constitute a complete series, although in practice an evaluator may only carry out one type of evaluation, or a combination of two or three types of evaluation. S Arikunto & West Java (2014)<sup>[3]</sup> explained CIPP as follows:

Context evaluation includes analysis of problems related to the program environment or objective conditions to be implemented. The context evaluation provides a basis for the evaluation objectives and the conditions that support the program. In this study, the context evaluation includes organizational structure, job descriptions of the management, and the FOPI coaching program in each district/city government in the District of Kediri. Thus, context evaluation is carried out with the aim of knowing whether the program objectives are appropriate.

Input evaluation is an evaluation that aims to provide information to determine how to use the available resources in achieving program objectives. Thus the input evaluation is carried out with the aim of finding out how the objectives of the program can be achieved. In this study, the input evaluation includes the availability of trainers, the availability

of athletes, the availability of appropriate facilities and infrastructure, and the qualifications of the trainers.

Process evaluation refers to what activities are carried out in the program, who is the person appointed as the person in charge of the program, and when the activities will be completed. The evaluation of the process in this study is in the form of conformity with the details of the implementation of the program carried out at the FOPI of the district / city government in Kediri District.

Product evaluation (outcome or product), is a collection of images & results from the assessment related to the objectives, context, inputs, and processes which are then interpreted, assessed, and interpreted honestly. The purpose of outcome evaluation is to measure, interpret, and assess achievement. The outcome evaluation component in this study is limited to output, especially the results or achievements of athletes.

### Result and Discussion

The results of the evaluation of the achievement development of the petanque sport in the Kediri District are reviewed from the Context, Input, Process, and Product aspects, meaning obtaining accurate and objective information and comparing what has been achieved from the evaluation of the achievement of the petanque sport should be in line based on the standards that have been set. The results of the research on evaluating the performance of the petanque sport in the District of Kediri based on the CIPP aspect are explained as follows:

#### Context Evaluation

Context evaluation is to describe and describe as a whole a system that is used to determine the needs, problems and objectives of the program being achieved. Stufflebeam & Zhang (2017)<sup>[31]</sup> state that context evaluation is the focus of institutions by identifying opportunities that assess needs. One need is formulated as a discrepancy view of real conditions (reality) and expected conditions (ideality). In other words, context evaluation deals with the problem of the strengths and weaknesses of certain objects that will be or are currently running. The context evaluation in this study consisted of the background of the coaching program, the objectives of the coaching program, and the coaching program. The results of the research on each indicator in the context component are explained as follows:

#### Coaching Program Background

Sports coaching is an important stage in sport to gain achievement. Sports coaching and development is a conscious effort that is carried out systematically to achieve sporting goals (Law No. 11 Year (2022)). Coaching is carried out by the main sports branch organization both at the regional level and at the central level. The main sports branch organization as referred to in paragraph (1) Article 36 has the task of managing, fostering, and developing sports (Law No. 11 Year (2022)).

The background of developing petanque sports achievements at the District of Kediri is to channel students' talents to become Petanque players who master advanced Petanque playing skills and techniques, to possess excellent physical and good mentality. On this basis, of course, an individual must follow a tiered and continuous coaching process, so that clear goals will be achieved. The coaching process must also be carried out seriously, in accordance with the correct coaching program and Petanque coaching sciences. Petanque

coaching from an early age is indeed the key to success in producing reliable Petanque players in the future.

Based on the results obtained from research using a questionnaire to indicators and trainers, the results of the program background are shown in Table 1 as follows:

**Table 1:** Average Results of the Background Indicators of the Development Program

Indicator	Pengurus	Coach	Total	Mean	Category
Administration	3,44	-	3,44	3,44	Very good
Athlete Coaching Strategy	3,56	3,31	6,87	3,44	Very good
Indicator Coaching Program Background				3,44	Very good

Based on Table 1 above, it shows that the background of the achievement development of the petanque sport at the District of Kediri in the administration component is 3.44 in the very good category and the athlete development program strategy is 3.44 in the very good category. Based on these results, it shows that the background of developing achievements in the petanque sport at the District of Kediri has been going well.

The management of the Kediri District petanque sport has been running well and has also been determined for the athlete coaching strategy to be achieved. In relation to competitive sports (achievements), there needs to be a tiered, continuous and progressive coaching starting from an early age to a golden age (Bompa & Haff, 2019) [7]. The development of measurable achievement sports is very necessary in an effort to maximize all potential and resources in order to get maximum results. The success of sports coaching will be largely determined by factors such as the quality of the athletes being coached, the qualifications of the coaches, intensive coaches (training programs, training schedules, try-ins, try-outs, and competitions, infrastructure facilities and sports science and technology support).

### The Purpose of Coaching Program

Every organization must have a goal, as well as fostering the achievements of the Kediri District Petanque. The purpose of achievement development is to produce the expected sports achievements, namely through the stages of problems, breeding and achievement. The results of the analysis of the objectives of Kediri District Petanque achievement coaching program are as follows:

**Table 2:** Average Results of the Indicators of the Goals of the Coaching Program

Indicator	Administrator	Total	Mean	Category
Vision and Mision	3,50	3,50	3,50	Very good
Indicators of the Goals of the Coaching Program			3,50	Very good

Based on Table 2 above, it shows that the goal of the Petanque achievement development program in the District of Kediri in the vision and mission components is 3.50 in the very good category. These results were strengthened by the results of interviews with the trainers who stated that Petanque at the Kediri District had a clear vision and mission. Trainers are included in the structure of the coaching program at FOPI Kediri City (ASS; MDH; SWH, BKH; SMU) and FOPI Trenggalek Regency (GWP; KMT; SWK; YDA; FAS). This means that the coach participates in the management of the petanque sport.

Furthermore, it was said that the coaching program certainly has a target, namely every championship, both official and unofficial, can get on the podium (ASS; MDH), the coach has a target for Junior athlete achievement (SWH), has a target

especially for the 2022 PORPROV event (BKA; high school; SWK). Based on these results indicate that the objectives of the Petanque achievement development program in East Java Province have been running well in accordance with the club's vision and mission and have clear targets.

Petanque Clubs throughout the Kediri District have a clear vision and mission. A clear vision and mission will make it easier for an organization to achieve the desired target. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2022 Chapter VI Article 22 concerning Sports Guidance and Development says as follows: (1) Sports coaching and development is carried out as an integral part of national development. (2) The Central Government and Regional Governments are obliged to carry out sports coaching and development in accordance with their authorities and responsibilities. (3) The coaching and development of sports as referred to in paragraph (1) includes sports, personnel, organization, funding, methods, infrastructure and facilities, as well as sports awards. (4) Sports coaching and development is carried out systematically through the stages of introduction, monitoring, scouting, sustainable talent development, and achievement improvement. (5) Sports coaching and development is carried out through family channels, education channels, and community channels based on the development of sports for all people which lasts a lifetime. (6) The coaching and development of sports as referred to in paragraph (5) aims to: a) form a character; b) provide basic knowledge of sports; c) improve the degree of fitness and health; and d) creating healthy and active lifestyle habits throughout life.

### Coaching Program

The development of petanque achievements throughout the Kediri District consists of coaching and scouting talents and fostering achievements. The results of the analysis of the development program for fostering petanque achievements throughout the Kediri District are as follows:

**Table 3:** Average Results of the Development Program Indicators

Indicator	Administrator	Total	Mean	Category
Talent Coaching	3,13	3,13	3,13	Good
Achievement Coaching	3,00	3,00	3,00	Good
Indicator of Coaching Program			3,07	Good

Based on Table 3 above, it shows that the petanque achievement development program in the District of Kediri on the indicator of talent development is 3.13 in category good and achievement development is 3.00 in category good. Based on these results, it shows that the petanque achievement development program throughout the Kediri District has been running well.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, it can be explained that so far the development of petanque sports is by holding outreaches for petanque sports in institutions, especially schools starting from elementary, junior high, and high school which have a vast enough land and are able to build a field. It is going to obviously develop petanque overall achievement.

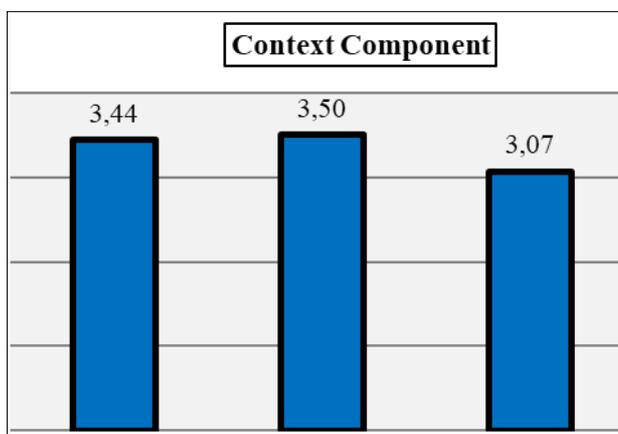
Paying attention to the existing sports coaching system and pathways, the centralization of sports coaching must be carried out in a fundamental, systematic, efficient, and integrated manner starting from an early age, and leading to one goal. Sports coaching is inseparable from a structured system. That is, a system that is interrelated between components with one another. The system is a unit of several

parts or program components that are interrelated and work together with each other to achieve the goals set in the system. Furthermore, it is analyzed as a whole from the context component of the evaluation of achievement coaching for petanque sports throughout Kediri District based on the indicators of the background of the coaching program, the objectives of the coaching program, and the coaching program in Table 4 as follows:

**Table 4:** The Average Result of Context Component

Context Component	Mean	Category
Background of Coaching Program	3,44	Very good
Purpose of Coaching Program	3,50	Very good
Coaching Program	3,07	Good
Context Component	3,34	Very good

If presented in the form of a diagram, the Contexts of evaluating the performance of the petanque sport at the District of Kediri can be seen in Figure 1 as follows:



**Fig 1:** Diagram of Context Components for Evaluation of Achievement Development for Petanque Sports of Kediri District

Based on Figure 9 above, it shows that the Contexts of evaluating the performance of the petanque sport at the Kediri District is 3.34 in the good category.

### Evaluasi Input

The main purpose of input evaluation is to determine how to utilize the inputs in achieving program objectives. For this purpose, it is necessary to evaluate, in order to obtain inputs (humans and facilities) that are capable and useful in the implementation of an achievement development program. By understanding the quality of the inputs, a reasonable and controlled approach can be developed in the implementation of the program. Obstacles that exist can be identified and overcome as best as possible. According to Sari, *et al.* (2018)<sup>[26]</sup> that there are input evaluation components, namely: (a) human resources, (b) supporting facilities and equipment, (c) funds or budget, and (d) various procedures and rules required.

In relation to the development of sports achievements, there are many factors that must be considered, including clear coaching goals, systematic training programs, appropriate training materials and methods, and evaluations that can measure the success of the coaching process. In addition, it is necessary to consider the characteristics of athletes who are nurtured both physically and psychologically, the ability of the coach, facilities/facilities and the conditions of the coaching environment. One of the sports coaching strategies is not to forget the role of sports clubs as a forum for sports

coaching. The club is expected to be able to produce the seeds of talented sportsmen.

In this research, the input evaluation includes human resources, trainer programs, funding, facilities and infrastructure, and parental support. The results of the evaluation of achievement development research at the Kediri District Petanque, each indicator on the input component is explained as follows:

### Human Resource

Human resources are one of the most important factors that cannot even be separated from an organization, in this case human resources at the Kediri District Petanque which include coaches and athletes. A coach is a professional whose job is to help athletes or teams achieve high performance. The sports coaching process must be handled by people who are experts in their fields, because to be able to train properly a coach must be able to determine the dose or training load that suits the needs of individual athletes. To be able to determine the dose of exercise requires adequate knowledge and experience from the trainer. Therefore, the coach must have a certain classification of the sport he is engaged in, for example a coach must have a certain standard of certification of coaching abilities issued by a professional institution or certain agency that manages trainer certification.

A good professional coach is a coach who has dedication, high enthusiasm, mental maturity, good ethics, honesty, discipline and concern for achievement development and understands the concept of good achievement coaching. The concept of good achievement coaching must understand the growth and development of athletes, master the media and training methods with an effective scientific approach (using science and technology), understand how to communicate well, be able to convey training materials clearly and can be understood by all athletes and can become examples and motivators for athletes.

Sukadiyanto (2010)<sup>[35]</sup> states that an athlete is someone who is active and engaged in training to get achievement in the chosen sport. Athletes are the main object of the long-term achievement sports development process. Sports achievements are the pinnacle of pride for an athlete. To achieve high achievement is not easy, it takes hard work and perseverance from the athlete. Things that need to be considered with regard to athletes are physical condition, age, and potential. Therefore, peak performance for an athlete is largely determined by many factors. Athletes' achievements are the result of a combination of several factors, namely physical, technical, and structural and personality factors. In order for athletes to achieve optimal performance, they should pay attention to physical, technical, structural and personality factors for athletes.

Sports achievement is the actualization of the accumulated results of the training process displayed by athletes according to their abilities. Therefore, during the training process, good cooperation is needed between management, coaches, athletes, and parents which develop reciprocal relationship so that the training objectives are achieved. With a good reciprocal relationship, it is hoped that it will be mutually beneficial for all parties.

Petanques throughout the Kediri District own coaches who all have experience as players, and most have training licenses. The management in improving the quality and competence of the trainers is by dispatching each trainer to take a coaching license, if necessary, it will help subsidize the budget, so that these motivations encourage fellow indicators to want to do

licensing training (ASS). if necessary there is budget that must be given, then FOPI as much as possible helps subsidies (SWH), the aim is that athletes and coaches can add insight and can channel their knowledge (KMD). The management revealed that the requirements and stages of recruiting coaches on the basis of the coach's interest in developing petanque sports to the national realm (ASS; ASS).

The coach has a fairly central position in the development of athlete achievement. Therefore, the trainer must have experience or a coaching license. As stated by Harsono (2015)<sup>[15]</sup> that there are three things that support the success of a coach: (1) educational background in the sciences that are closely related to sports. (2) Sports experience, both as an athlete and as a coach. (3) Motivation to always enrich oneself with up-to-date knowledge about sports.

Based on the results of the interviews, the selection process for selecting trainers was carried out in several ways, namely those who were recommended, had a license (FAS), selection of trainers from the Trenggalek STKIP lecture program, physical education students were sent to the petanque and if there was training for petanque trainers, students were included in the training and observed by FOPI of Trenggalek Regency seen from that FOPI of Trenggalek Regency assessed and recruited (GWP; KMD), the trainers themselves came from several people who wanted to develop this sport of petanque then took a license or participated in training of petanque trainers to the national level (SWK).

Furthermore, for the generating of athletes or the criteria for selecting athletes, it is said that the selection of athletes is recruited from registrants who register and are interested in joining the club, then levels are formed according to ability according to the level of speed and mastery (ASS; MDH). owned by the team, so to determine the players we must know the criteria, characters and abilities of the athlete, so that later it is easy for us to determine the pairs or numbers followed by the athlete so that the maximum results achieved or meet the champion target (SWK).

The results of the analysis of the indicators of Petanque Human Resources in the Kediri District are as follows:

**Table 5:** Average Result of Human Resource Indicator

Indicator	Administrator	Coach	Athlete	Total	Mean	Category
Coach	3,00	3,06	2,73	8,79	2,93	Good
Athlete	2,38	2,44	2,48	7,30	2,43	Poor
Indicator of Human Resource					2,68	Good

Based on Table 5 above, it shows that the indicator of Petanque Human Resources in the Kediri District in the coach component is 2.93 in the good category and 2.43 for the athlete in the poor category. Based on these results, it shows that the indicator of Human Resources in the Petanque sport in the District of Kediri is in the good category.

### Coach Program

Exercise is basically a load (motor stimulation) on the body, causing the body to respond in the form of response and adaptation. Response is the body's immediate response during the training process which is temporary. Adaptation is the body's response to training loads that occur in a relatively long period of time and are relatively permanent. Irianto (2018)<sup>[17]</sup> states that training is a process of systematically preparing the athlete's organism to achieve maximum performance quality by being given regular, directed, increased and repeated physical and mental loads. The competition is the culmination of the process of training in

sports, with the hope that athletes can perform optimally. To get optimal performance, an athlete cannot be separated from the training process.

Exercise is a type of physical activity that requires planning, is structured, and carried out repeatedly with the intention of increasing or maintaining one or more components of fitness (Nasrulloh, *et al.*, 2018)<sup>[21]</sup>. The results of the analysis of the indicators for the Petanque trainer program at the Kediri District are as follows:

**Table 6:** Average Result of Coaching Program Indicator

Indicator	Administrator	Coach	Athlete	Total	Mean	Category
Coaching Program	2,79	2,70	2,43	7,92	2,64	Good
Coaching Program Indicator					2,64	Good

Based on Table 6 above, it shows that the indicator of the Petanque coach program at the District of Kediri in the training program component is 2.64 in the good category. Based on these results, it shows that the indicator of the Petanque coach program in the Kediri District is in the good category.

Petanque at the Kediri District also has coaches who have excellent technical and non-technical abilities. This is important considering that the function and role of a coach is not only related to technical matters but also must understand the non-technical side of the athletes as a reference in developing a more mature mentality for athletes. The importance of evaluating coaching, especially coaches, is to find out the weaknesses and successes of the programs that have been carried out. As stated by Irianto (2018)<sup>[17]</sup> "coaches have a fairly heavy task, namely perfecting athletes as multi-dimensional beings which include physical, spiritual, social and religious".

Harsono (2015)<sup>[15]</sup> suggests that there are three things that support the success of a coach: (1) Educational background in the sciences that are closely related to sports. (2) Sports experience, both as an athlete and as a coach. (3) Motivation to always enrich oneself with up-to-date knowledge about sports. Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers, the acceptance of coaches is done by appointing and opening direct registration of coaches who have knowledge in the field of Petanque sports and have a lot of experience in the world of Petanque, especially for former athletes.

### Funding

Funds are a supporting factor in fostering achievement, without financial support, coaching will not be achieved optimally. This support is closely related so that an integrated program can be realized to support all sports activities, so that maximum achievement can be achieved. Sports coaching requires no small amount of funding because this coaching system will cover and involve all systems and ranks in Indonesia. Law No. 11 of 2022 in article 6, the central government provides funding assistance to the parent organization of sports originating from the state budget for revenues and expenditures whose priority is set out in the national sports grand design. As well as article 7 explains that the regional government provides grants to the parent organization of the sport branch which is sourced from the regional revenue and expenditure budget whose priority is set out in the regional sports design. The central government and local governments are required to allocate the sports budget through the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) and the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

The management revealed that the limited funding of Petanque at the Kediri District in terms of funding raises complex problems, so that the indicators are still trying to find donors who are willing to help with funding in the implementation of the coaching program for Petanque athletes throughout the District of Kediri. The main source of funding is the KONI grant for the City of Kediri. The second is from club fees but only a little, because the contributions are only 15 thousand every month from children (ASS; SWH). However, an organization will run well if the availability of funds is sufficient for the operation and implementation of the program. Funding problems are actually a common problem, and almost occur in all sports, maybe even throughout Indonesia.

The results of the analysis of petanque funding indicators in Kediri District are as follows:

**Table 7:** Average result of Funding Indicator

Indicator	Administrator	Coach	Athlete	Σ	Mean	Category
Pengembangan Athlete	2,42	2,44	2,40	7,26	2,42	Poor
Administration	2,25	2,33	-	4,58	2,29	Poor
Funding Indicator					2,36	Poor

Based on Table 7 above, it shows that the petanque funding indicator in the Kediri District in the athlete development component is 2.42 in the poor category and administration is 2.29 in the poor category. Based on these results, it shows that the indicator of petanque funding throughout the Kediri District is in the poor category.

Wani (2018) <sup>[40]</sup> stated that the coaching program cannot be separated from funding problems, because the achievement coaching program requires a lot of funding to support activities so that they can run well. Various needs needed in the coaching and development of sports can be realized such as: procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure; maintenance and repair of sports facilities and infrastructure; funding for coaching and developing athletes from recruitment to training camps and participating in championship events; well-being of athletes, coaches, and organizational indicators.

### Facilities

In addition to human resources, facilities and infrastructure are a catalyst or liaison to realize a desired achievement. Therefore, sports facilities and infrastructure should meet the requirements of both quality and quantity. Sport as a supporting resource consisting of all kinds of forms in the form of buildings and sports equipment that aims to support activities in sports. Good facilities and infrastructure greatly impact the safety and comfort of users, thereby reducing the risk of injury to users.

Sports facilities and infrastructure are very fundamental in the implementation of sports, without adequate facilities, it is impossible for athletes to channel their talents in training to the fullest. Availability of proper and adequate sports infrastructure and facilities, periodic tests and measurements of athletes' physical and psychological health conditions cannot but be carried out and held to support achievement. This, of course, requires a large budget and cannot be imposed on only one or two parties. Therefore, in the development of sports achievements, it is necessary to have good and synergistic collaboration and cooperation between related parties, both athletes, coaches, coaches, sports branch indicators, KONI and the Regional Government or other parties who want or are willing and able to help ( support) in

the development of sports achievement.

According to one of the trainers, in an interview conducted by the researcher, he said that the government should help facilitate the trainers to participate in training so that there is an increase in the quality of petanque trainers in the Kediri District, so that it will trigger the achievement of the petanque sport for the District of Kediri and the province of East Java to be even higher. Completeness and standardization of facilities and infrastructure in training is one of the factors that can affect the achievements achieved by athletes, because there are still many training facilities and infrastructure that are not suitable for use.

The results of the analysis of the indicators of petanque facilities and infrastructure in the Kediri District which consist of the completeness and standard of completeness are as follows:

**Table 8:** Hasil Average Facilities and Infrastructure Indicator

Indicator	Administration	Coach	Athlete	Σ	Mean	Category
Availability	2,25	2,11	2,19	6,55	2,18	Poor
Standard of Completeness	2,38	2,17	2,21	6,76	2,25	Poor
Facilities and Infrastructure Indicator					2,22	Poor

Based on Table 8 above, it shows that the indicator of the facilities and infrastructure of Petanque in the District of Kediri on the completeness component is 2.42 in the poor category and the standard of completeness is 2.29 in the poor category. Based on these results, it shows that the indicator of Petanque facilities and infrastructure in the Kediri District is in the poor category.

Sports coaching needs to be supported by improving sports facilities and infrastructure and competent human resources (Bafirman & Badri, 2020) <sup>[4]</sup>; (Sirait & Noer, 2021) <sup>[27]</sup>; (Aldapit & Suharjana, 2019) <sup>[2]</sup>. Good quality facilities and infrastructure can help improve performance in the sports coaching process carried out by coaches and athletes (Abas, *et al.*, 2019) <sup>[1]</sup>; (Siswanto & Hidayati, 2020) <sup>[28]</sup>.

### Parent Support

Parents are the main and first educators for their children, because it is from them that children receive their first education. Thus the first form of education is in the family. In general, education in the household does not originate from awareness and understanding born of educational knowledge, but because naturally the atmosphere and structure provide natural possibilities for building an educational situation. The educational situation is realized thanks to the association and the relationship of mutual influence between parents and children.

Parents are adult parents who are also responsible for the survival of the child, which includes in this sense the father and mother, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt, brother or guardian". One of the most important factors is the role of parents, because parents have a big role in the future of their children. Parents play a very important role in supporting their children's achievements in the field of petanque sports. In an effort to produce a strong and quality next generation, it is necessary to have a consistent and continuous effort from parents in carrying out the task of nurturing, nurturing and educating their children both physically and mentally until the child is an adult and or able to stand alone, where this task It's a parent's duty.

Support from parents of athletes is a context that is no less important for athletes. Because with permission, motivation, and full support both material and non-material, athletes will

become more enthusiastic in training and championships, which in turn can increase success in achievement. Therefore, it is necessary to have an active role from the athlete's parents to support the athlete's achievement.

The results of the analysis of indicators of parental support on petanque in the Kediri District which consists of organizations and athletes are as follows:

**Table 9:** Parental Support Indicator Average Results

Indicator	Indicator	Coach	Athlete	$\Sigma$	Mean	Category
Athlete	2,50	2,33	2,52	7,35	2,45	Poor
Parental Support Indicator					<b>2,45</b>	<b>Poor</b>

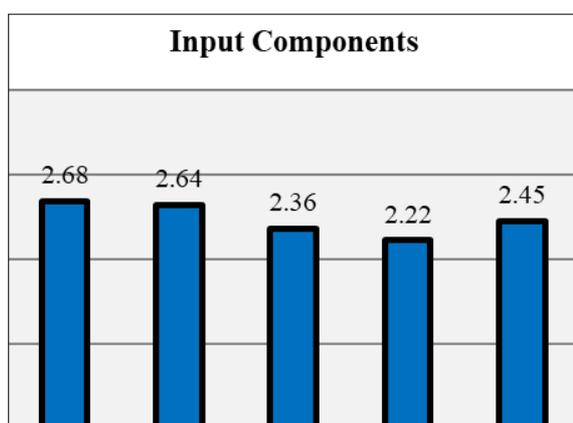
Based on Table 9 above, it shows that the indicator of parental support at Petanque at the District of Kediri in the athlete component is 2.45 in the poor category. Based on these results, it shows that the indicator of parental support for Petanque in Kediri District is in the poor category.

The results of an interview with one of the indicators said that: "In the organization there needs to be regular consolidation to discuss programs and carry out evaluations, it is also necessary to have a special strategy in conducting coaching for early age athletes which is carried out in order to capture seeds for the implementation of tiered coaching and supervising the implementation of the ongoing training program. Furthermore, it is analyzed as a whole from the Input component of the evaluation of the achievement of the petanque sport in the Kediri District based on indicators of human resources, coach programs, funding, facilities and infrastructure, and parental support in Table 10 as follows:

**Table 10:** Average of Input Component

Input Component	Mean	Category
Human Resource	2,68	Good
Coach Program	2,64	Good
Funding	2,36	Poor
Facility and Infrastructure	2,22	Poor
Parental Support	2,45	Poor
Input Component	2,47	Poor

When presented in the form of a diagram, the input for evaluating the performance of the petanque sport at the District of Kediri can be seen in Figure 2 as follows:



**Fig 2:** Diagram of the Input Components for Evaluation of Achievement Development for Petanque Sports in the District of Kediri

Based on Figure 10 above, it shows that the input for evaluating the performance of the petanque sport in the District of Kediri is 2.47 in the poor category.

## Process Evaluation

Process evaluation is directed at assessing the implementation that has been carried out against the plans that have been prepared that are useful for implementers in carrying out activities and help other groups know the performance of the program and predict the results. Process evaluation is used to detect or predict the procedure design or implementation design during the implementation phase, providing information for program decisions and as a record or archive of procedures that have occurred. Process evaluation includes the collection of assessment data that has been determined and applied in program implementation practices. Basically process evaluation to find out to what extent the plan has been implemented and what components need to be improved. Process evaluation involves what aspects of the activity, who is in charge of the program, and when the activity is completed. Evaluation of the process of fostering the achievements of Petanque throughout Kediri District. The results of the research on the process of evaluating the achievement of the petanque sport in Kediri District for each indicator are explained as follows:

## Program Implementation

Implementation is an activity that is seen after a legitimate direction from a program which includes efforts to manage inputs. Implementation as actions taken either by individuals or officials or government or private groups directed at achieving the goals that have been outlined in policy decisions. The actions referred to include efforts to change decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in the context of continuing efforts to achieve major and minor changes determined by the program. Implementation is the process of implementing a program, be it in the government, community, organization or school, the results of which can be seen from the comparison of the achievement of the target with the initial goal, so that in this implementation it is very possible that many things are technical in nature as an effort to achieve these goals.

The results of the analysis of program implementation indicators on petanque in the Kediri District from the program provided by the trainer are presented in Table 11 as follows:

**Table 11:** Average Results of Program Implementation Indicator

Indicator	Administrator	Coach	Athlete	Total	Mean	Category
Program Coach	2,69	2,72	2,42	7,83	2,61	Good
Indicator of Program Implementation					2,61	Good

Based on Table 11 above, it shows that the implementation of the petanque program at the Kediri District in the coach program component is 2.61 in the good category. Petanques throughout the Kediri District carry out regular exercises. The form of development of the training system must be able to create a long-term training model that is applied by all coaches. In order for the training to achieve optimal performance results, the program is structured considering the individual's basic abilities, taking into account the principles or principles of coaching. Systematic means planning, according to a schedule and according to a certain system pattern, methodically from easy to difficult, regular practice from simple to complex.

In the training program at the Petanque in Kediri District by using the exercise periodization program. Physical and mental development, coaching and performance improvement can only be developed through a long-term training program which means that development takes a long time (about 8-10

months), so the training schedule must be divided into several stages or training seasons. Petanque sports throughout Kediri District use long-term training stages because the Petanque sport at the Kediri District consists of various age groups of athletes. The objectives of the training program to be achieved in developing Petanque include three stages of objectives, namely: (1) The purpose of stage one is to improve the ability of physical conditions, playing techniques of Petanque and prepare athletes for more advanced training at the next stage. (2) The purpose of the second stage is to maintain physical condition, improve and develop mastery of skills in practice or competition situations and have achievements in the matches that are followed. (3) The purpose of the third stage is to eliminate physical and mental fatigue and prepare athletes to enter the next stage of training preparation. The benefits of the training program are: (1) It is a guide for organizing activities to achieve peak performance in a sport. (2) To avoid accidental factors in achieving the peak performance of a sport. (3) Effective and efficient use of time, funds, energy, to achieve goals. (4) To find out obstacles quickly and avoid wasting time, money, and energy. (5) Reinforce the direction and goals to be achieved. (6) As a means of controlling the achievement of targets. Based on these results, it shows that the implementation of the Petanque sports training program throughout Kediri District has been going well.

### Coordination

Building sports achievement is a complex work system, because an athlete's achievement is determined by a system of various interrelated parties, so coordination, synchronization and synergy between various existing stakeholders are needed. The results of the analysis of the Petanque coordination indicators in the Kediri District which consist of indicators, coaches, and parents of athletes are as follows:

**Table 12:** Average Results of Coordination Indicator

Indicator	Administrator	Athlete	$\Sigma$	Mean	Category
Administrator	2,94	2,72	5,66	2,83	Good
Coach	2,75	2,79	5,54	2,77	Good
Indicator Coordination				2,80	Good

Based on Table 12 above, it shows that the coordination indicator in petanques throughout the Kediri District in the management component is 2.83 in the good category and the coach is 2.77 in the good category. Based on these results, it shows that the indicators for the coordination of Petanque throughout the Kediri District are in the good category.

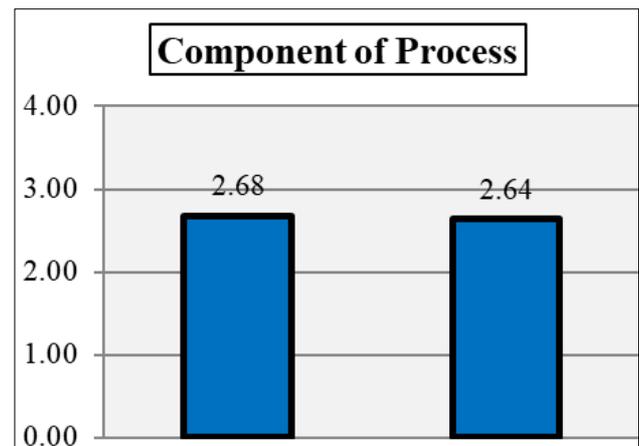
Coordination is a tie in organization and management that connects the roles of actors in the organization and management to achieve organizational and management goals. In other words, the existence of coordination can ensure the movement of organizational actors towards a common goal (Darmawati & Susilo, 2019)<sup>[10]</sup>.

Furthermore, it is analyzed as a whole from the components of the process of evaluating the achievement of the petanque sport in the District of Kediri based on indicators of program implementation and coordination presented in Table 13 as follows:

**Table 13:** Average Results of Process Component

Input Component	Mean	Category
Program Implementation	2,61	Good
Coordination	2,80	Good
Process Component	2,71	Good

When presented in the form of a diagram, the process of evaluating the implementation of the Kediri District Petanque achievement development program can be seen in Figure 3 as follows:



**Fig 3:** Component Diagram of the Performance Evaluation Process for the Petanque Sport Branch at the Kediri District

Based on Figure 3 above, it shows that the process of evaluating the achievement of the petanque sport at the Kediri District is 2.71 in the good category.

### Product Evaluation

Product or output evaluation is related to the evaluation of the results achieved from a program. Product evaluation is used to answer the questions: how far the program objectives have been achieved, what programs have been achieved with high and low ratings, what is the level of satisfaction of the people who are subjected to the program implementation targets, whether the program is achieved on time, what are the positive and negative impacts of the program, whether the program needs to be continued, continued with revision, or discontinued.

Product evaluation includes determining the extent to which program objectives have been achieved. Product evaluation discusses the achievements that have been achieved by athletes and welfare. Achievement is a measure of the success of a coaching program that has been carried out, the more achievements achieved, the better the coaching program. Achievement is also a matter of pride for all parties connected in it and all aspects that support the success of achieving these achievements.

Achievement sports coaching is aimed at the advancement of all sports in Indonesia, each sport has its own achievement development program from the regional and national levels. The main objective of the achievement development program is to develop athletes from an early age, to search for athletes' talents in each sport and to be able to achieve maximum performance. Sports achievements cannot be obtained easily and instantly. To achieve achievement in sports requires maximum effort from various parties involved and a long time. Efforts to achieve optimal performance are influenced by the quality of training, while the quality of training is determined by various supporting factors, including: the ability and personality of the coach, facilities and equipment, research results, competition and athletes' abilities which include talent and motivation, as well as fulfillment of nutrition. The results of the analysis of achievement indicators in the Petanque sport in the District of Kediri from the efforts and results are presented in Table 14 as follows:

**Table 14:** Average Results of Achievement Indicators

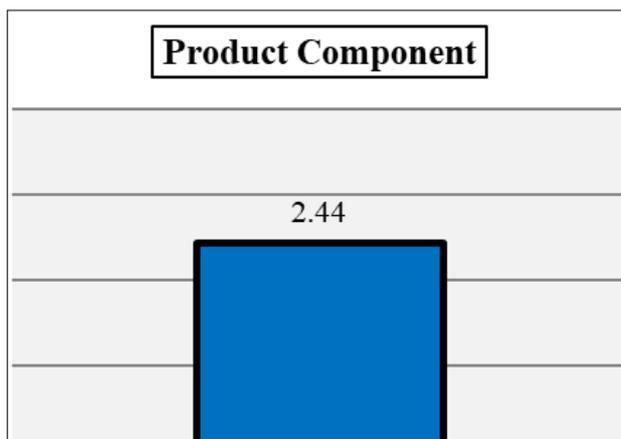
Indicator	Administrator	Coach	Athlete	Total	Mean	Category
Effort	2,44	2,50	2,47	7,41	2,47	Poor
Result	2,38	2,44	2,43	7,25	2,42	Poor
Achievement Indicator					2,44	Poor

Berdasarkan Tabel 14 di atas, menunjukkan bahwa prestasi Petanque Karesidenan Kediri pada komponen usaha sebesar 2,47 pada category poor dan hasil sebesar 2,42 pada category poor. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa prestasi cabang olahraga Petanque di Karesidenan Kediri masih poor. Furthermore, it is analyzed as a whole from the Product component of the evaluation of the achievement of the petanque sport at the District of Kediri based on the indicators of program implementation and coordination, which are presented in Table 15 below:

**Table 15:** Average of Component Product

Input	Mean	Category
Achievement	2,44	Poor
Product Component	2,44	Poor

If presented in the form of a diagram, the product evaluation of the achievement of the petanque sport at the District of Kediri which consists of indicators of achievement and welfare can be seen in Figure 4 as follows:

**Fig 4:** Diagram of Product Components Evaluation of Achievement Development for Petanque Sports at the Residency of Kediri

Berdasarkan Gambar 4 di atas, menunjukkan bahwa *Product* evaluasi pembinaan prestasi cabang olahraga petanque di Karesidenan Kediri sebesar 2,44 pada category poor.

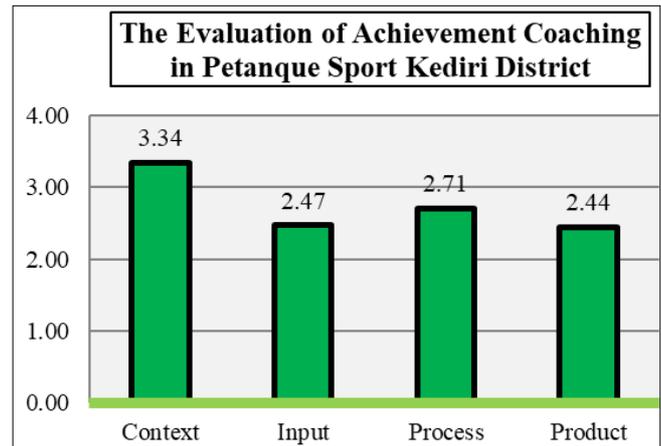
Based on the results above, it can be determined the criteria for the success of the evaluation of the achievement development program for the Petanque sport in the District of Kediri based on the Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) aspects in Table 16 below :

**Table 16:** Success Criteria for Evaluation of Achievement Development for Petanque Sports in the Residency of Kediri

No	Aspect of Evaluation	Score	Criteria
1	Context	3,34	Good
2	Input	2,47	Poor
4	Process	2,71	Good
5	Product	2,44	Poor
Evaluation CIPP		2,74	Good

When presented in the form of a diagram, the evaluation of Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) for the development

of Petanque achievements throughout the Kediri District can be seen in Figure 5 as follows:

**Fig 5:** Diagram of the Success Criteria for Evaluation of Achievement Development for Petanque Sports at Kediri District

Based on Figure 5 above, it shows that the evaluation of the achievement development program for the petanque sport at the Kediri District is 2.74 in the good category. Evaluation based on each component can be explained as follows:

1. The context of the evaluation of the achievement development program for the petanque sport at the District of Kediri, was 3.34 in the good category.
2. The input for the evaluation of the achievement development program for the petanque sport at the District of Kediri, was 2.47 in the poor category.
3. The process of evaluating the achievement development program for the petanque sport at the District of Kediri, amounting to 2.71 was included in the good category.
4. The product evaluation of the achievement development program for the petanque sport at the District of Kediri, was 2.44 in the poor category.

The implementation of program evaluation aims to find facts on the implementation of public policies in the field, the results of which can be positive or negative. An evaluation carried out in a professional manner will produce objective findings, namely findings as they are: both data, analysis, and conclusions are not manipulated which will ultimately benefit everyone involved in the coaching program. Recommendations that can be given in connection with this research are as follows:

1. The head and coaches of Petanque in Kediri District are compared to other regions or clubs that are more advanced in order to adopt the policies obtained as well as the management of funding for the achievement development program carried out in order to obtain outputs in the form of athletes who have high performance.
2. The management tries to cooperate with SOE sponsors or others, this is done in order to increase relations whose interests are to facilitate competition activities or facilitate the needs of athletes, and especially athletes in the future can become athletes who carry the good name of the sponsoring company.
3. Reshuffling athletes at the age of 35 years and over with athletes who are younger, considering that age greatly affects physical ability and appearance on the field.
4. Conducting screening of athletes from the lowest level using systematic regulations, thereby reducing the

occurrence of social jealousy among district/city indicators.

5. Scheduling infrastructure maintenance, conducting an inventory of equipment to determine the number and quality of infrastructure owned, as well as making equipment loan forms.
6. Perform programmatic budgeting of funds as needed. The use of finance must be with the knowledge of other management and its use is clear. Proof of spending or operational use to be more orderly as an effort to minimize financial fraud and financial supervision.
7. The government must cooperate well with universities related to the application of sport science and companies in order to obtain sponsors to increase funding as an effort to manage the improvement of achievement development programs.

### Conclusion

The evaluation of the achievement of the petanque sport in the Kediri District of 2.65 was in the good category. Conclusions based on each evaluation component are as follows:

1. The context of the evaluation of the achievement development program for the petanque sport in the Residency of Kediri, was 3.34 in the good category. Based on the background indicators for the coaching program, it is 3.44 category good, the goal of the coaching program is 3.50 category good, and the coaching program is 3.07 category good.
2. The input for the evaluation of the achievement development program for the petanque sport in the Residency of Kediri, was 2.47 in the poor category. Based on the human resource indicators of 2.68 category good, coach program of 2.64 category good, funding of 2.36 category poor, facilities and infrastructure of 2.22 category poor, and parental support of 2.45 category poor.
3. The process of evaluating the achievement development program for petanque sports throughout the Kediri Residency, amounting to 2.71 entered the good category. Based on the program implementation indicators, it is 2.61 category good and coordination is 2.80 category good.
4. Product evaluation of the achievement development program for petanque sports throughout the Kediri Residency, amounting to 2.44 in the poor category. Based on the performance indicators of 2.44 category poor.

### Acknowledgments

The researcher would like to thank FOPI in the Kediri District for their permission to complete this research as well as for the thesis supervisor who has provided direction and correction so that this research can be a useful reference.

### References

1. Abas R, Sugiharto S, Sulaiman S. The Regional Government Policy towards the Development of Sports Facilities and Infrastructure in Ternate City, North Maluku Province. *Journal of Physical Education and Sports*. 201;98(6):186-191.
2. Aldapit E, Suharjana S. CIPP evaluation model for the coaching program of running athletes. *Psychology, Evaluation, and Technology in*. Diambil dari <http://petier.org/index.php/PETIER/article/view/10>
3. Arikunto S, Jabar CSA. *Evaluasi Program Pendidikan*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2014.

4. Bafirman, Badri H. Peningkatan Kompetensi Ikatan Sarjana Olahraga Indonesia Melalui Pengkajian Sport Development Index. *Jurnal Sporta Saintika*. 2020;5(1):81-94.
5. Bharvad AJ. Curriculum evaluation. *International Research Journal*. 2010;1(12):72-74. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203313343>
6. Birgili B, Kırkıç KA. Evaluation of a Strategic Management Program: Context, Input, Process, Product Model as a Prototype for Business Academies. *TEM Journal*. 2021;10(1):204-214. <https://doi.org/10.18421/TEM101-26>
7. Bompa TO, Haff GG. *Periodization: Theory and Methodology of Training*. In Champaign, Ill. : Human Kinetics; (5th ed). USA: Sheridan Book, 2019.
8. Bukit AV, Bastari A, Putra GE. Evaluation of Learning Programs in Indonesian Naval Technology College with the Context, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP) Model. *International Journal of Applied Engineering Research*. 2019;14(20):3823-3827. Diambil dari <http://www.ripublication.com>
9. Cahya ACA, Yazida IYPI, Saniyah RSR, Sucipto S. Peran penting penyusunan desain evaluasi bagi pelaksanaan program coachan. In Seminar Nasional Peta Jalan Pendidikan dan Rancangan Undang-Undang Sistem Pendidikan. In Seminar Nasional Peta Jalan Pendidikan dan Rancangan Undang-Undang Sistem Pendidikan September. 2021;1(1).
10. Darmawati I, Susilo P. Analisa Koordinasi, Komunikasi Dan Budaya Organisasi Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Sekretariat Dprd Kota Tangerang. *JMB : Jurnal Manajemen dan Bisnis*. 2019;8I(2):115-123. <https://doi.org/10.31000/jmb.v8i2.1607>
11. Derya K, Bulent A. Application of context input process and product model in curriculum evaluation: Case study of a call centre. *Educational Research and Reviews*. 2016;11(17):1659-1669. <https://doi.org/10.5897/err2016.2911>
12. Dinpora. *Pedoman Pengembangan Olahraga Unggulan Provinsi Jawa Tengah*. Semarang: Dinpora, 2014.
13. Douglas JC, Stearns LR. *Preventing Sudden Death In Sport And Physical Activity*. Burlington: Jones & Bartlett Publishers, 2016.
14. Gunung IN, Darma IK. Implementing the Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) Evaluation Model to Measure the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Teaching at Politeknik Negeri Bali (PNB). *International Journal of Environmental & Science Education*. 2019;14(1):33-39. Diambil dari <http://www.ijese.com>
15. Harsono. *Kecoachan olahraga. (teori dan metodologi)*. Bandung: Raemaja Rosadakarya 2015.
16. Hernández JG, de los Fayos EJG. Plan de entrenamiento psicológico en el deporte dela petanca: en búsqueda del rendimiento grupal óptimo. *Revista de Psicología Del Deporte*. 2009;1(18):87-104. Diambil dari <https://www.rpd-online.com/article/view/6>
17. Irianto DP. *Dasar-dasar latihan olahraga untuk menjadi athlete juara*. Bantul: Pohon Cahaya, 2018.
18. Lippe M, Carter P. Using the CIPP Model to Assess Nursing Education Program Quality and Merit. *Teaching and Learning in Nursing*. 2018;13(1):9-13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.teln.2017.09.008>
19. Meivawati E, Kartowagiran B, Rustini T. Evaluation of character and moral education in elementary School. *The Online Journal of New Horizons in Education*.

- 2018;8(4):63-72.
20. Muhammad Ridwan Lubis, Satrianingsih B, Irmansyah J. Model program latihan pembinaan prestasi cabang olahraga bola voli pantai di NTB. *Jurnal Ilmu Olahraga dan Kesehatan*. 2017;(2):350. Diambil dari [http://www.cell.com/trends/cell-biology/abstract/S0962-8924\(12\)00067-0%0Apapers3://publication/uuid/AADADE9B-81D3-44E4-A1D1-6BCEE53EE92C](http://www.cell.com/trends/cell-biology/abstract/S0962-8924(12)00067-0%0Apapers3://publication/uuid/AADADE9B-81D3-44E4-A1D1-6BCEE53EE92C)
  21. Nasrulloh A, Prasetyo Y, Apriyanto KD. *Dasar-Dasar Latihan Beban*. UNY Press 2018, 1140. Diambil dari <https://docplayer.info/163394993-Dasar-dasar-latihan-beban-ahmad-nasrulloh-yudik-prasetyo-krisnanda-dwi-apriyanto.html>
  22. Nurhasan. *Olahraga Petanque*. Surabaya: Unesa University Press 2019.
  23. Purnomo A, Yendrizal. Effect of Hand-Eye Coordination, Concentration and Believe in the Accuracy of Shooting in Petanque. 2020;460(Icpe 2019):90-96. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200805.027>
  24. Puspita CP, Purnawirawan O, Sholihah M. Application of the Cipp Evaluation Model in Analyzing the Implementation of School of Entrepreneurship Programs in Vocational Schools. *Journal of Vocational Career Education*. 2019;4(2):142-151.
  25. Ramadhan MG, Ma'mun A, Mahendra A. Implementasi Kebijakan Olahraga Pendidikan sebagai Upaya Pembangunan Melalui Olahraga Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional. *Jurnal Terapan Ilmu Keolahragaan*. 2020;5(1):69-80. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jtikor.v5i1.23824>
  26. Sari DR, Tangkudung J, Hanif AS. Evaluasi program pemusatan Latihan daerah Pelatda) Bolavoli Pasir Putri DKI Jakarta. *Jurnal Ilmiah Sport Coaching and Education*. 2018;2(1):8-16.
  27. Sirait J, Noer KU. Implementasi kebijakan keolahragaan dan peran pemangku kepentingan dalam peningkatan prestasi athlete The implementation of sports policies and the role of stakeholders in improving athlete achievement. *JORPRES (Jurnal Olahraga Prestasi)*. 2021;17(1):1-10.
  28. Siswanto E, Hidayati D. Management Indicators of Good Infrastructure Facilities To Improve School Quality. *International Journal of Educational Management and Innovation*. 2020;1(1):69-81. <https://doi.org/10.12928/ijemi.v1i1.1516>
  29. Souef G. *The Winning Trajectory*. Malaysia: Copy media 2015.
  30. Stavropoulou A, Stroubouki T. Evaluating Educational Programs: The Contribution of History to Modern Evaluating Thinking. *Health Science Journal*. 2014;8:193-204.
  31. Stufflebeam DL, Zhang G. *The CIPP evaluation model: how to evaluate for improvement and accountability*. New York: The Guilford Press, 2017.
  32. Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Methods)*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2011.
  33. Sugiyono. *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013.
  34. Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2016.
  35. Sukadiyanto. *Pengantar teori dan metodologi melatih fisik*. Yogyakarta: FIK UNY 2010.
  36. Sulistianoro D. *Evaluasi Pembinaan Tim Futsal SMP Negeri di Kabupaten Sleman Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2019.
  37. Toosi M, Modarres M, Amini M, Geranmayeh M. Context, Input, Process, and Product Evaluation Model in medical education: A systematic review. *Journal of Education and Health Promotion*. 2021;10(1):199.
  38. Turkmen M. The Relationship Between Motivation Orientations and Competitive Anxiety in Bocce Players: Does Gender Make a Difference. *Psychology and Behavioral Sciences*. 2013;2(4):162. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.pbs.20130204.12>
  39. Undang-Undang No 11 Tahun 2022.
  40. Wani B. Evaluasi Program Pembinaan Prestasi Cabang Olahraga Tinju Pada Pusat Pembinaan dan Latihan Olahraga Pelajar NTT. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Citra Bakti*. 2018;5(1):35-43.