



CIPP Evaluation of the Archery Achievement Development Program for Surakarta Special Sports Middle Schools in 2024

Sektiawan^{1A-E*}, Nur Subekti^{2B-D}, Nurhidayat^{3B-D}

^{1,2,3} Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia

a810221133@student.ums.ac.id¹, ns584@ums.ac.id², nur574@ums.ac.id³

ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the archery achievement development program implemented at the Special Sports Junior High School in Surakarta in 2024. Using a qualitative evaluative approach and a case study design, the research applies the context, input, process, and product evaluation model to analyze all dimensions of the program comprehensively. Data were collected through document analysis, structured questionnaires, and interviews with key stakeholders, including program managers, coaches, and athletes. Narrative descriptive analysis was employed to organize and interpret the data according to each evaluation component. The findings show that the program's objectives are highly aligned with national sports development goals and are supported by a strong vision shared among stakeholders. The input evaluation revealed excellent human resources and a rigorous athlete selection process, although significantly hindered by inadequate training facilities. The process component demonstrated well-structured and science-based training methods, including psychological preparation. In terms of outcomes, the program succeeded in producing high-performing athletes who achieved success at the national level. However, the lack of permanent training infrastructure presents a critical challenge to the program's sustainability. The study concludes that while the program is effective in achieving its short-term goals, long-term improvements must prioritise the provision of dedicated training facilities to support continued athlete development.

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A. Conception and design of the study;
B. Acquisition of data;
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INTRODUCTION

Investment in elite sports development is a long-term strategic effort whose success is determined by the synergy of various components within a planned system. The Indonesian government has established this policy direction through Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2021 concerning the National Grand Design for Sport (DBON), which aims to realize a globally accomplished Indonesia by 2045 (Amali, 2022). This vision requires a systematic and tiered development system starting from an early age (Suharullah & Nawir, 2019). In this ecosystem, Special Sports Schools (SKO) play a central



role as the foundation of development at the regional level, as mandated in the Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports (Permenpora) Number 11 of 2024 (Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2024). The Special Sports Junior High School (SKO) Surakarta is an embodiment of this model, synergizing with the local government and academic institutions to identify and develop talent based on scientific principles (Henriksen et al., 2023).

However, the development of archery faces unique challenges, particularly regarding infrastructure. The lack of permanent and adequate training facilities is a systemic obstacle reported in various regions of Indonesia, including Bali (Vanagosi & Dewi, 2019), which risks hindering the optimal development of athlete potential (Parena et al., 2017). To comprehensively analyze this program, this study adopts the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model by Stufflebeam (Stufflebeam & Shinkfield, 2007). This model was chosen for its holistic and improvement-oriented approach, which can provide constructive recommendations for the sustainable strengthening of the program (Stufflebeam, 2003). The purpose of this study is to systematically evaluate the archery development program at SKO Surakarta to identify its strengths and weaknesses as a basis for future program improvement.

METHODS

This research is an evaluative study using a qualitative approach, taking the form of a case study on the archery achievement development program at the Special Sports Junior High School of Surakarta during 2024. The analytical framework used is the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model to ensure all program aspects are comprehensively evaluated (Stufflebeam & Shinkfield, 2007; Zhang et al., 2011). The research subjects include the program manager, two coaches, and ten fostered athletes. Data were collected through the analysis of official program documents (proposals, budget reports, achievement summaries) and structured questionnaires administered to the program manager. The collected data were analyzed using a narrative descriptive qualitative technique, where data were organized, interpreted, and presented according to the four CIPP domains to produce an evidence-based evaluative conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the **Context** component, it was found that the program's objective to "produce and develop athletes who achieve at the provincial, national, and even international levels" is highly relevant and aligned with the National Grand Design for Sport (DBON) agenda. The strong alignment of vision among managers, coaches, and athletes indicates that the program's foundation is excellent and serves as an effective manifestation of national sports policy at the city level.

In the **Input** component, the analysis highlights a significant imbalance between the quality of human resources and the availability of infrastructure. The program is supported by very strong assets, namely two nationally certified coaches and stable

funding from the regional budget (APBD). The athlete recruitment process is also conducted very strictly; to enter the SKO, students must undergo a series of physical, psychological, and sport-specific tests administered by an expert institution in the field, namely the Faculty of Sports (FKOR) UNS. This ensures that the athlete's input is of high quality and measured potential. However, this strength in human resources and selection processes is not matched by adequate "hardware" support. The most critical weakness identified is the absence of permanent and representative training facilities. This condition forces the team to train nomadically, a situation that can fundamentally disrupt the consistency and rhythm of a long-term development program (Parena et al., 2017). This infrastructure limitation is not just an operational issue but also a systemic barrier that restricts the maximum potential of both athletes and coaches.

In the **Process** component, the program implementation is running very well. The training program is detailed and structured, both in macro and micro planning, in line with modern periodization principles (Bompa & Buzzichelli, 2019). Most notably, the integration of monthly mental coaching sessions demonstrates a deep understanding of the psychological demands of archery. This holistic approach, aimed at strengthening mental toughness and managing competitive pressure (Jannah, 2017; Kim et al., 2021), indicates that the development process at SKO Surakarta is aligned with modern sports science principles.

In the **Product** component, the evaluation shows that the program is considered successful in producing high-achieving athletes. The athletes have secured numerous achievements up to the national level, effectively meeting the qualitative targets set for the program. This success is measured not only by medals won but also by the competitive experience gained by all athletes, which is an integral part of the long-term athlete development process.

CONCLUSION

Based on the CIPP analysis, it is concluded that the archery achievement development program at SKO Surakarta in 2024 has generally been effective and has successfully achieved its objectives. This success is supported by a strong contextual foundation, superior human resource inputs, and a structured, holistic process. The program has proven capable of producing competitive, high-achieving athletes. However, the program's sustainability is under serious threat due to a critical weakness in the input component: the lack of permanent and adequate training facilities.

Based on this conclusion, the primary recommendation is that the Surakarta City Government, through the Youth and Sports Agency (Dispora), should prioritize the provision or designation of a permanent and representative archery training facility for SKO athletes. Securing a facility will eliminate the biggest operational obstacle and ensure long-term training stability. Additionally, it is recommended that coaches implement a quantitative, data-based daily monitoring system, such as a scoring sheet, to more objectively track technical progress and support the personalization of training programs (Cheng et al., 2023).

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