

# Evaluation of Archery Sports Development in Majalengka Regency

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## ABSTRACT

Sports today have become the biggest social phenomenon in this world. The role of sport as an engine of nation building and character has been tested, therefore Archery is a sport to hone fine and gross motor, where success is determined by the ability to do coaching from an early age. The approach used is a qualitative naturalistic way to understand phenomena using methods focused on their unique qualities and characteristics. This research uses a way that involves personal opinion, and the method used is a natural method. This examination means understanding the extraordinary things that the person being explored, such as behavior, intelligence, inspiration, activities, etc. can do completely through the way we describe and speak. This study aims to examine the archery potential of Majalengka Regency. The results showed that: 1) Training is an action or tool carried out by an organization to achieve a target. 2.) Initial start-up and training provided by the district/city. Provinces/municipalities provide monitoring support through various activities. The main purpose of these two activities is to attract potential / outstanding athletes. The results of the athlete network form the basis of recruitment and development. 3) Facility and infrastructure planning. Planning related to improving physical education facilities has been carried out according to existing mechanisms. 4) The process of organizing and related to the allocation of resources is related to management managing the facilities and infrastructure owned in order to achieve the effectiveness of achieving organizational goals. 5) Achieving achievements in the world of sports is not

simple, it requires dedication and maximum effort from the athlete..

**Keywords:** Coaching, Sports, Archery Sports

## INTRODUCTION

Sports today have become the biggest social phenomenon in this world. The role of sport as an engine of nation building and character has been tested, therefore sport has the capacity to gather a high community spirit. Sport is used as a means of binding the state, to shape individual character and togetherness, and perhaps could be another powerful means of development. Our commitment to make a commitment to improving sports achievements specifically in Indonesia should be the responsibility of all of us. According to Utami (2015), Sport is part of the tools to shape the character of a country and we must strive to achieve it. Thus sport is a body movement activity that aims to maintain one's health and everyone deserves the opportunity to improve the quality of life. According to Darmawan & Pramono (2016), Sports have a function to improve a person's physical, spiritual and mental fitness and point to the formation of high mentality, character, discipline and sportsmanship while sports specifically aim to achieve high achievements. Furthermore, according to Putra (2016), sports activities are very important for the achievements of a country that continues to grow and show creativity in line with the progress of science and technology and innovation in

the times. Therefore, sports activities play a very important role as a means of connecting human progress in general.

Therefore, sports coaching is a very convincing factor in driving success, because whether or not a game develops depends on the actual improvement of coaching. In doing an achievement cannot be separated from the mediation of a mentor. According to Soan (2017), the public approach in sports training techniques Prestasi lies as a part that cannot be isolated from the turn of territorial events from the point of view of economic improvement. The main task of the field of play is to solve the task of decentralized power and deconcentrated sports ventures in the district. There must be regulations regarding special approaches in organizing, coaching and improving sports and athletic performance in the regions, in accordance with the vision and mission to create a qualified, advanced, free and plural, creative, steadfast and creative young generation.

Archery is a sport to hone fine and gross motor skills, where success is determined by the ability to do coaching from an early age. Prasetyo, Nasrulloh and Komarudi (2018). According to Jufrizal, Jafar, and Razali (2016), in archery balance is needed because athletes must be able to hold their bodies while on the other hand athletes must release arrows. Archery here has 2 race numbers: number 1 is the national bow number, the bow is made of wood and bamboo, the rest of the rules are the same as the international number. For both international numbers and bows, the bows are made of synthetic materials. Archery arenas are divided into two types, namely indoor and outdoor. International numbers are also divided into two types based on the type of arc, namely fita recurve and fita compound numbers. For the competition category in Indonesia, there are three events and their classification is based on equipment: a) Recurve, b) Compound. c) Standard Bow. According to Dewi & Vanagosi (2019), archery is a very simple

sport because it does not require many complicated movements. And according to Jannah (2017), Archery is a sport that requires high concentration, it's not news anymore. In the long run, the development of Indonesian bows and arrows developed from one year to another. This can be seen from the increasing number of individuals who do sports as one of today's lifestyles.

Sports coaching systems in particular are managed "from the outset" and cannot be implemented immediately, but require dedication to overall performance in order to develop the sport systematically and supportively. Sports achievement is visually measurable, that is, coaching this sport is carried out with a logical methodology, starting from a qualified guide for training. According to Falaahudin & Sugiyanto (2013), Sports development system cannot be achieved overnight, but requires a comprehensive, systematic and dedicated commitment to sports development. (Law No. 3 of 2005) About the sports system The national sports system connects all aspects of sports in a planned, systematic, comprehensive and continuous manner, as a unit which includes education, training, management, coaching, and supervision to realize national sports. According to Winata, Ridwan & Pramono (2015), the training process is continuous, planned, systematic, and requires evaluation, so that after the evaluation is completed a work area can run well or not.

The evaluation process is required to be thorough so that as a result it can be the root to prove the quality of program excellence. This means that evaluation is used globally to evaluate the elements contained in the program. According to Wibowo and Hidayatullah (2017), sports practice is a very important factor to achieve high results. The training program is not only a good activity that can be done in a short time, but also a continuous activity to implement the policy. According to Santoso and Rahayu (2017) Achieving peak achievement should be described as a comprehensive concept with a gradual

deployment pattern. In this way, the training system can continue to run for a generally long period of time. The implementation of the program consistently occurs in association with the cooperation of associations of people with the participation of social groups.

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The model to be applied is a face evaluation model developed by Stake. The general focus is on these references, particularly the evaluators who make assessments of the programs being evaluated. In this model, place or input, transaction or process, and outcome. Let's say the ankle model incorporates antecedents representing actions, actions will occur and affect the exchange of people, the result obtained is the result. The model emphasizes that the framework organizes its evaluation objects from several models. Then the researcher will evaluate using the problem.

Therefore, judging from the archery background of Majalengka Regency, there are problems that must be formulated clearly, firmly so that they can be accounted for. Coaching evaluation is a topic that needs to be discussed further about the previously mentioned. The success of an

archery team can also be seen from the performance of previous matches. This condition is certainly an interesting study to be discussed scientifically. Coaching evaluation has taken a major role in the world of sports because it both contributes to performance in sports and helps coaches and athletes as well as management to make decisions. The researcher concluded that coaching evaluation is very important to determine the next action in the team such as evaluating training programs and strategies as well as technical and non-technical competition tactics.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

This study uses related studies as relevant research. This research is a type of qualitative research that involves direct observation of natural phenomena and studying them in detail. This study focused on archery in Majalengka Regency. Data is obtained by observing, maintaining, and recording information.

The results of research by Arin Triyasari (2016) entitled "Evaluation of the development of artistic gymnastics in clubs in Pati Regency and Rembang Regency". In conclusion, the training program to improve the performance of players in Persani is still very little funding. There is a shortage in recruiting and managing selected coaches for selected players. (2) The transportation, expenditure, and welfare of players and coaches who do not have a good transaction training program will not receive guarantees from the government, as well as coordination carried out by good management. (3) As a result, the company has conducted training in Pati and Lembang districts to improve the ability of the team and each individual. This study uses the example of stock model facial expression research to highlight the implementation of two main points: 1) descriptive 2) assessment: and distinguish three stages of program evaluation, namely 1) antecedents (antecedents/contexts) 2) Transactions (Transactions/Processes) and (3) Outputs/Outcomes.

The results of research conducted by Ferry Y. Wattimena (2015) examined how motivation and anxiety affect the performance of recurve archery athletes in Indonesia. According to the results of the study (1) there is an important relationship between achievement motivation and achievement in the recurve round, (2) there is a large relationship between tension/anxiety and achievement in the recurve round, and (3) there is a large relationship between motivational and nervous performance with the execution of recurve round archery.

The findings reported by Helen Purnama Sari in 2017 were titled "Evaluation of badminton athlete training at the National Sports Week in South Sumatra Province". Based on traces, interviews and documented observations regarding coaches' evaluations of players at the National Badminton Sports Week in South Sumatra, it was concluded that this was the reason why athletes did not succeed in national sports. Badminton in South Sumatra Province is driven by several factors such as money, school programs, welfare, and consumers. Thus, the program to train badminton players for the National Sports Week in South Sumatra can be completed successfully. The method used in this study is descriptive quantification using an action-based computational model that includes three aspects of unprecedented trading results.

The results of Mr. Hasris Satria's research (2012), entitled "Evaluation of the Football Sports Development Program at Sekayu Youth Football Academy (Sysa) Musi Bayuasin Regency, South Sumatra". Conclusion 1. The context of football training at Sekayu Youth Football Academy (SYSA) is good, based on the context and clear training objectives of the founder of Sekayu Youth Football Academy (SYSA). 2. Contributions to football development at Sekayu Youth Football Academy (SYSA) are generally very common, but there are drawbacks such as fitness equipment. 3. skayu youth Soccer Academy (SYSA) Musi Bayuasin Regency carries out training

programs for soccer coaching courses, promotion and decline, consumption, welfare, transportation, and coordination between stakeholders run smoothly. The method used is the CIPP method using a qualitative approach.

The results of research by Ridwan Andi Winata, entitled "Assessment of Development Programs in Pencak Silat". In general terms, the environmental situation is good, but this training program is not successful because martial arts athletes cannot become reliable athletes at the regional or national level. However, further improvements in terms of facilities, infrastructure, and funding are still needed to expand the scale of implementation in the future. The program can be continued with more proposals and training contributions "on the agenda" to address science and technology issues in the field of sports. In conclusion, the context is good However, the inputs, processes, and results of this training program bad. In CIPP program assessment, we use a method called qualitative assessment. The people who provide information in this assessment are the head of PSHT, supervisors, competitors, individuals, guardians of competition participants, and the head of IPSI Samarinda. The way we get data is by seeing, talking to others, observing, taking notes, and collecting information from different sources.

Research Results of Rumpis Agus Sudarko (2009), entitled "Improving the quality, process and evaluation of superior sports in East Kalimantan Province". We will disseminate the factors identified by studying the characteristics of the best sports strategies and assessments in the Eastern Province of Kalimantan. Research shows that popular sports in East Kalimantan are 1) wrestling, 2) mountain climbing, 3) Pencak Silat, 4) squash, 5) air sports, 6) roller skating, 7) archery, 8) weightlifting 9) shooting, 10) Wushu martial arts techniques, 11) fencing, 12) kempo, 13) sports, 14) taekwondo, 15) chess. During the training of the game the

time spent, examination and improvement are assisted through physical and well-being tests, but inefficient. The end is that there is a need to work on quality and methodology during the time spent developing the actual teaching dominant in the area.

According to research conducted by Joko Priono in 2014, there was an evaluation of the youth volleyball training program in PBVSI Asahan Regency, North Sumatra Province. This research is a research that collects data and information through observation and interviews with research subjects spontaneously. The subject of this exam is Asan youth volleyball in Asan district, Sumatra, North Sumatra. Information is obtained by utilizing information data collection methods made possible through observation, interviews, and documentation. The findings of this test are as follows. 1. Context This is a training program that is certainly (obviously) underfunded and still lacks a lot with very little funding. 2. Trading The implementation of the capital market training program is generally very good, advisory, player selection is unclear, use, government support of players and advisors is not guaranteed, there is no special transportation. 3. Outcome Asaan coaching results are outstanding for training groups or people. These discoveries are used by scientists as correlations when using important exploratory procedures, and they have identified a thorough distinction at a general stage.

The results of research from Kamal Firfdaus (2011), title 'evaluation of field tennis coaching in the city of Padang' conclusion 1. The field tennis coaching program in the city of Padang managed to achieve 43% of the set goals. 2. The input for field tennis sports development in the city of Padang Bail reached 58%. and 3. Overall, the field tennis coaching program is doing well at 42%. 4 The results of the field tennis program are good 45%. It can be concluded that the overall coaching program is not good 58.2%. In this study, the CIPP model

was used from the point of view of context, input, process, and product stages.

## **MATERIALS & METHODS**

The approach used is a qualitative naturalistic way to understand phenomena using methods focused on their unique qualities and characteristics. Experts say that the way we examine things can provide clear information about the person or behavior being observed. That is a subjective way. (Moleong, 2007:4). This research uses a way that involves personal opinion, and the method used is a natural method. This examination means understanding the extraordinary things that the person being explored, such as behavior, intelligence, inspiration, activities, etc. can do completely through the way we describe and speak. We do it in a normal but special atmosphere using techniques. Natural means global or worldwide. So this study will collect information about the words and sentences spoken or written by the people being observed. This research relies on looking with our eyes at the area being studied.

The subjects in this study were archery in Majalengka Regency which included athletes' parents, administrators, coaches, as well as 10 athletes and 2 archery clubs in Majalengka Regency. This research was conducted in the Majalengka region of West Java province. This study aims to examine the archery potential of Majalengka Regency. This place or place of research is an archery place in Majalengka Regency. The selection of premises is based on an intelligent mind and considerations related to practice. Data in the form of sentences or words, images, images or actions obtained from data sources, in particular: people, articles, and places. According to Arikunto (2006: 07) that the data source is taken from three objects, namely paper, place and people. First. Paper is a source of data for documents, books, magazines or other articles.

## RESULT

Archery is a sport that has evolved over the centuries. Archery was used not only for hunting and food production, but also in warfare. Archers must have exceptional skills, strong arm muscles, good coordination, concentration training, and the ability to reliably focus on the target. Indonesia has proven its success in the international archery scene.

Talent coaching is very important because it aims to find athletes who can excel in the future. The talent search process must be continuous starting from the stage of identification, sports selection, development of basic sports skills and coaching sports activities. In terms of increased athletic ability, not all children have athletic ability, only some children have the ability and opportunity to grow and develop. The earlier the child shows the suitability of parenting with learning problems, the better the parenting program.

This gives the child enough time to practice before reaching peak performance and ultimately has a positive impact on the training process. Thus it can be said that talent identification is the process of determining the skills (conditions) for success, To achieve high results, the child needs to have such abilities and must also use the method of diagnosis. In addition, the method taught must start with the easiest method so that children can develop in mastering the art of archery. If the coach does not teach the technique gradually, then the child will find it difficult to follow it and the results of the technique will not be optimal.

The archery talent search model can be used to identify someone who has archery talent. With the talent search model, it can help archery coaches find potential archers. From the results of research in this domain, it is known that there are still many instructors and sports enthusiasts who do not have knowledge in identifying archery skills. Therefore, activities such as training clinics with material related to archery are needed so that the hope of success in

international events / Olympics is more open.

Setting goals or training goals is adjusted to the level or level of athletes, divided into beginner athletes, junior athletes, and advanced athletes. Setting training goals is not only based on the level of the athlete, but also differs when the exercise to be performed is preparation for archery or championships. Training aimed at participation in elective activities or sporting events sets higher goals or objectives than normal training activities.

Management culture. The leadership applied is usually democratic, as other coaches are always involved in the club's decision-making process. This is seen by involving subordinates in the decision-making process and encouraging subordinates to be responsible for the decisions taken. Managers are also correct and instructive in their actions towards their subordinates by motivating and evaluating the training initiatives taken.

The results of the study on the assessment perspective show that the assessment process is mainly carried out through quarterly assessment tests. This test is conducted to evaluate the development of an athlete's skills and is a tool to be a benchmark for improving the level of athlete training. The results of this test are also a benchmark to identify athletes who have the potential to achieve success. In addition to routine tests conducted quarterly, assessments are conducted daily according to the training schedule. The development of daily exercise results is monitored to improve the effectiveness of exercise at a later stage.

Forms of evaluation other than testing, including tracked events or championships. From the interview with Burhanudin, it is clear that the ability of the athletes can be traced based on the results of the championships they participate in, especially compared to athletes from other clubs. The results of the championship become material for evaluating the effectiveness of the training carried out, to

identify areas of improvement to achieve better performance in the next phases.

Based on the results of athlete interviews, the findings of obstacles highlight the lack of training facilities and locations. Archery equipment is relatively expensive, thus limiting its accessibility for athletes. Often aspiring athletes withdraw from major archery activities because they do not have the necessary equipment, whereas clubs do not have equipment except for beginners. Therefore, junior and senior athletes must have their own stringed instruments. The necessity of having a bow causes many athletes to follow the training. Become a junior and senior athlete.

## DISCUSSION

### A. Coaching Management

Long-term sports development program, the initial stage begins with sports coaching in the community in accordance with the principle affirmed by the Government, namely "Encouraging the popularity of sports and physical health among the public". In the global scope, it is known as "Sport For All". After this sports activity became famous, many talented candidates emerged. Through diverse scientific methods, talented candidates in each sports discipline are selected, who then receive guidance to achieve the highest achievements (Zaeny: 2016).

Thus, it can be concluded that coaching is an effort and activity that is carried out optimally to achieve better changes through planning, organization, sponsorship, coordination, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation used to measure the success of coaching. Significant developments have taken place.

#### a) Planning

Subeki Ridhotullah (2015: 125) states that planning involves thinking about actions that need to be done with available resources. To create a strategy, the step that must be taken is to state that design means

finding and finding answers to the following six questions (5W+1H): what, why, who, when, where, and how. How to carry out, what capital and resources are needed, and what infrastructure is needed.

#### b) Organizing

Organizing can be understood as determining the work to be done, grouping tasks and dividing work among each administrator, structuring departments and defining relationships. Organization is defined as a description of models, diagrams, and graphs that show lines of command, leadership positions, and existing relationships, Malayu Hasibuan (2006: 18). The organizing function (organizing = division of labor) is closely related to the planning function because organizing must also be planned.

#### c) Financing

In the view of Malayu Hasibuan (2006: 101), finance refers to efforts to achieve the desired goals and the expenditures needed to achieve these goals expressed in terms of money. For this reason, the budget reflects the income and expenditure made in each sector.

#### d) Coordination

The organization or activity arrangement aims so that the rules and steps taken are not contradictory or cause confusion. Due to the division of tasks and work sections, smaller groups in an organization tend to move away from the overall goals of the organization.

#### e) Implementation

Is an action or implementation of a plan that has been carefully prepared and detailed. Implementation is usually carried out when the plan is considered ready. In simple terms, an application can be understood as an application.

#### f) Supervision

Monitoring or supervision is a process to determine the work that has been carried out, evaluate it, and if necessary adapt it in

accordance with the objectives set to ensure that the work is carried out in accordance with the initial plan (Manullang, 2002: 173). The control principle is that to have an effective control system it is necessary to pay attention to a number of control principles.

g) Evaluation

Suharsimi Arikunto (2004: 3) argues that evaluation is a process that aims to collect data about the performance of an object, which is then used to determine the most suitable choice when making decisions. The main purpose of this assessment is to provide useful information to decision makers to determine policies to be implemented based on the results of the assessment conducted.

## B. Human Resources

From the beginning and initial training is carried out by the district/city. Provinces/municipalities provide monitoring support through various activities. The main purpose of these two activities is to attract potential / outstanding athletes. The results of the athlete network form the basis of recruitment and development.

One example of this method is through the management of physical fitness through sports bodies that focus on people with disabilities.

a) Evaluation of context, an indicator of success for all sports

b) Input Evaluation, The results of the input evaluation of the realization indicators of each sport show that there are only sports that are able to achieve effectiveness, namely swimming and archery, then there are eight sports that achieve quite effective indicators, namely athletics, table tennis, badminton, weightlifting, football, judo, chess, and shooting. This means that Sudanese swimming and archery are appropriate and

able to implement indicators related to training programs running well, Fund Support, Infrastructure Support, and coordination between agencies.

c) Process Evaluation, The results of the assessment of the achievement of internal process indicators in all sports have been evaluated. The sports that are already in the effectiveness category are Athletics, Swimming, Table Tennis, Archery, Badminton, Weightlifting, and CP Football. While the categories in quite effective are judo, chess, and shooting. Implementation of training programs, competition activities, try out activities, trainer improvement activities, and monitoring activities. Statistically, the process of implementing the exercise program obtained good results. An exercise program is fundamental in a process of practicing sports. Therefore, it is expected that a trainer will create and compile an exercise program as a guide or guideline in carrying out exercises.

d) Product Evaluation, The results of the assessment of output achievement indicators should reflect the achievements of sportsmen with the achievement of a medal at the time of the game or championship. Sports that have been effective are athletics, swimming, and weightlifting, then in the category of quite effective there are two sports, namely archery and CP football, in the less effective category there are two sports, namely table tennis and badminton, while in the ineffective category there are no sports, namely judo, chess, and shooting. In product assessment of athletes' performance, in two major events held every 4 years, it is proven that in terms of products classified as good.

e) Outcome Evaluation, the results of performance assessment of overall sports success indicators the average result is effectiveness, specifically there are 7 sports:



athletics, swimming, table tennis, archery, archery, badminton, CP football, shooting, including the less effective category. Weightlifting is heavy in one sport, while the ineffective categories in two sports are judo and chess.

### C. Facilities and Infrastructure

The process of facility and infrastructure management in physical education consists of several steps, namely: 1) Facility and infrastructure planning, 2) Procurement of facilities and infrastructure, 3) Storage of facilities and infrastructure, and 4) Facility and infrastructure maintenance will be described as follows:

1. Plan facilities and infrastructure. In this case, it can be seen that the planning process related to improving physical facilities and teaching physical education is running in accordance with existing mechanisms. This is done through structured planning in the school's Budget Work Plan (RKA) document to manage the Operational Support School Fund (BOS) at 20% in 2019, as well as foundation funds at 5%. Improvements to physical and teaching facilities in the school environment are planned and budgeted at the beginning of each school year through business meetings that include planning for improvements to facilities and teaching in schools. Purchase of school facilities and maintenance of special infrastructure in the field of physical education.
2. The development of facilities and infrastructure is obtained. The school has conducted observations, data storage, and conversations in the process of procuring facilities and infrastructure gradually every year. Procurement of facilities and

infrastructure in the form of purchasing facilities and maintaining facilities and infrastructure. Specifically, budgeting from BOS funds is carried out in 3 stages according to the distribution of these funds from the central government, while for grants from foundations, 1 stage is carried out, namely in the middle of the school year.

3. Warehouse equipment and facilities. Based on the search results, through observation, interviews, and documentation, it was found that management related to storage of facilities and infrastructure is still not efficiently implemented by Bina Guna elementary and junior high school institutions. This is more because there is no special room to store sports facilities, so the storage is still stored in the teacher's room both elementary and junior high.
4. Maintain facilities and infrastructure. The management and maintenance of the facilities has been well implemented by the primary and secondary schools. The sign of this implementation is that each facility in the form of facilities, equipment, and books is inventoried and coded according to the type of goods / equipment.

### D. Funding in Coaching

The organizational processes involved in resource allocation are concerned with how available facilities and infrastructure are managed to achieve organizational goals effectively. Therefore, this study looks at the state of the facilities and infrastructure owned, as well as how these facilities and infrastructure are managed so that they can support the achievement of training objectives. The results of the interview explained how limited facilities and infrastructure, especially regarding safety

when athletes train. The condition of the exercise area in the pool yard is considered dangerous but can be overcome with careful practice. Therefore, coaches strongly emphasize that when training, athletes must be careful.

When it comes to funding, the source comes from athlete registration and education fees, sometimes we are supported by volunteers. Of course, to facilitate training, buy targets, target bearings, target pins, bows, accessories, and others. In addition, events are also often held within the club, such as club birthdays, competitions between club athletes to increase enthusiasm and the purchase of club shirts as club identity (Results of an interview with Mr. Ahmad Nasih, S.Pd.).

The results of the interview above show that all funding comes from registration fees and education fees. These funds are entirely allocated for the needs of training equipment and facilities. In fact, based on interviews with the club's coaches, they claim there is no salary or fee for the coach. Coaching is essentially a dedication to the growth and development of the sport of archery. Indeed, they are archers who are very interested in the development of archery, especially in the city of Majalengka and its surroundings. So the coaching aims to find new seeds, which are then scouted in the club as novice athletes, then fostered so that they can excel at the junior and senior levels.

### **E. Coaching Training Program**

Achieving sports achievements is not an easy thing, it requires effort and hard work from the athlete himself. In addition, he must be accompanied by a trainer who can create appropriate training intervals. Training periodization is the practice of dividing the annual training process into several training periods with different goals and intensities depending on the time of major competitions (Pyke, 1991). An athlete who uses periodization in his training will achieve optimal performance

at the right time (ideal time), achieve optimal training results, and the training process becomes more comfortable. In general, the training phase is divided into three phases, namely: the transition phase, the preparation phase, and the competition phase. The preparatory stage is divided into general preparation (stage I) and special preparation (stage II). The competition period is divided into the pre-competition period and the competition period. At each stage or stages of training, The emphasis of the material, volume, and purpose of training vary.

### **CONCLUSION**

With reference to the findings and discussion of the research that has been done, the conclusions are as follows:

1. Training is an action or tool carried out by an organization to achieve a target. In general, development involves the process of overcoming obstacles and acquiring new knowledge and skills to improve your standard of living and employment. This training includes planning, organizing, funding, coordinating, implementing, and supervising work activities to achieve optimal targets. Coaching is the effort or steps taken to change the situation with the intention of achieving the desired target effectively.
2. Initial start-up and training provided by the district/city. Provinces/municipalities provide monitoring support through various activities. The main purpose of these two activities is to attract potential / outstanding athletes. The results of the athlete network form the basis of recruitment and development.
3. Facility and infrastructure planning. In this case, we observe that the planning process related to improving physical education facilities has been running

according to the existing mechanism, namely the existence of systematic planning contained in the school RKA (Budget Work Plan) document for the management of BOS (School Operational Assistance) funds.

4. The process of organizing and related to the allocation of resources is related to management managing the facilities and infrastructure owned in order to achieve the effectiveness of achieving organizational goals. Therefore, the condition of the facilities and infrastructure owned to manage facilities and infrastructure.
5. Achieving achievements in the world of sports is not simple, it requires dedication and maximum effort from the athlete. In addition, it must also be supported by a trainer who can make the exercise periodization appropriately. Exercise periodization is the breakdown of annual training into multiple training periods by varying goals and intensity based on their proximity to the main competition

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