

Evaluation Of The Implementation Of The Coaching Process In Training, Infrastructure Aspects And Monitoring Of The Jakarta Provincial Coaching Program For Cricket At The 2024 Aceh-North Sumatera National Athletics Competition

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This study aims to evaluate the implementation of athlete training processes, infrastructure aspects, and the monitoring system of the DKI Jakarta Cricket Training Center program at the 2024 Aceh–North Sumatera National Sports Week (PON XXI). The study uses a descriptive quantitative approach with an evaluative research method and applies the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model. The context evaluation focuses on the suitability of the coaching objectives and planning with the actual conditions of the athletes, the input evaluation examines the quality of the training program, facilities and infrastructure, and funding, the process evaluation assesses the implementation and monitoring of the coaching program, while the product evaluation assesses the athletes' achievements at PON XXI. The results of the study show that DKI Jakarta's cricket coaching has a clear vision and objectives, but there is still a gap between the performance targets and the results achieved. The input and process aspects of coaching are not yet optimal, as indicated by limited infrastructure, inconsistent training implementation, and a weak system for continuous program monitoring and evaluation. The product evaluation shows that the performance achievements have not met the initial medal target. This study concludes that comprehensive improvements are needed in planning, implementation, and the monitoring system of development to enhance DKI Jakarta's cricket performance at the next PON. The findings of this study are expected to serve as strategic recommendations for the DKI Jakarta Provincial Cricket Association (Pengprov PCI DKI Jakarta) in developing more effective and sustainable high-performance sports development.

Keywords: program evaluation, CIPP, high-performance sports development, cricket, PON XXI

How to cite this article: Juniarto M, Lubis J, Setiawan I. Evaluation Of The Implementation Of The Coaching Process In Training, Infrastructure Aspects And Monitoring Of The Jakarta Provincial Coaching Program For Cricket At The 2024 Aceh-North Sumatera National Athletics Competition. *Int J Drug Deliv Technol.* 2026;16(34s):247-251. DOI: 10.25258/ijddt.16.34s.31

1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Sports performance coaching is aimed at advancing all sports in Indonesia, with each sport having its own performance coaching program at both the regional and national levels (Noorbhai, 2022). The main objective of the performance development program is to develop athletes from an early age, search for talented athletes in each sport, and enable them to achieve maximum performance (Siddiqui et al., 2023). National sports development can run optimally with the help of important components in addition to the identified development pathways (Fowlie et al., 2021). The components within the national sports development system are (Goals, Management, Human Resources, Athletes, Facilities and Infrastructure, Program Structure and Content, Learning Resources, Methodology, Evaluation and Research, and Funding) (Fletcher et al., 2021). A systematic, planned, organized, and continuous development process needs to

be evaluated because a field of work can be done well or poorly if an evaluation has been carried out. Evaluation is seen as a process of determining the results that have been achieved from several planned activities to support the achievement of objectives (Tissera et al., 2024). Cricket is a team sport played by two competing teams with 11 players each, with 2 players batting to attack and 11 players fielding in different positions to prevent the attacking team from scoring many runs (Christie et al., 2020). Each team in the match has the opportunity to attack and defend. Cricket was introduced to Indonesia in the early 1880s during the Dutch colonial era (Nandyal & Kattimani, 2022). The following is data on the medals won by Jakarta in cricket in the three editions of PON 2016 in West Java, PON 2021 in Papua, and PON Aceh-North Sumatera 2024.

20th PON: 2024

NO	MATCH NUMBER	INITIAL TARGET	RESULTS	TEAM
1	Super Eight (S'8)	Gold	No Medal	Women's Team
2	Twenty-Twenty (T20)	Gold	No Medal	Women's Team
3	Super sixes (S'6)	Bronze	Bronze	Women's Team
4	T10	Silver	Bronze	Women's Team
5	Last Mand stand	Silver	Silver	Women's Team
6	Super Eight (S'8)	Gold	No Medal	Women's Team
7	Twenty-Twenty (T20)	Gold	No Medal	Men's Team
8	Super sixes (S'6)	Silver	Silver	Men's Team
9	T10	Silver	Gold	Men's Team
10	Last Mand stand	Bronze	Silver	Men's Team

Source: (<https://www.idezia.com/2024/07/PON.Aceh-Sumut.2024.Cricket.html>)

PON Aceh-North Sumatera 2024 men's 1 gold (t10) 2 silver (s6 and last standing) T20 no medal Super eight no medal. Women's Team: No medals (s8), 1 bronze (s6), T20 no medals, 1 bronze (t10), bronze (s6), 1 silver (last man standing), and T20 no medals. With an initial target of 4

gold medals and a result of 1 gold, the target was not achieved.

Based on the organization of the PON in 2016, 2021, and 2024, the Jakarta Cricket Team should have seen an improvement in performance. Therefore, the Jakarta Cricket Association requires a department to discuss and

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monitor training progress, as well as the needs for facilities and infrastructure for athletes, in order to enhance cricket performance at the upcoming PON NTB-NTT. In the future, the athlete development program that has been prepared by the management and coaches can be achieved to the maximum so that it can exceed previous achievements. Therefore, the Jakarta Cricket development program, which is considered lacking, needs improvement in various aspects that have been monitored internally and externally, using methods to improve the quality of athletes from training programs as well as the provision and improvement of facilities and infrastructure.

All of this is carried out through the hard work of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Cricket Association, which continuously conducts training for sports achievements. In terms of training, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Association is very enthusiastic, as can be seen from its mission to coordinate and foster all sports activities through the parent and branch sports organizations under its umbrella. Therefore, in terms of training, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Cricket Association already has a primary goal, namely achievement. Thus, the problem identified by the researcher is that the DKI Jakarta Cricket Team lacks planning and monitoring to achieve its goals due to factors such as insufficient athlete development processes and inconsistency in implementing programs. Therefore, a development evaluation is needed to address these issues and continue programs that are already running well.

The evaluation process must be carried out comprehensively so that the results can truly be used as a basis for determining the quality of a program. This means that the evaluation must be carried out thoroughly to assess the supporting elements of a program (Biagetti et al., 2020). A program is not just a single activity that can be completed in a short time, but is a continuous activity because it implements a policy. Therefore, a program can last for a relatively long period of time. Program implementation always takes place within an organization, which means it must involve a group of people (Sandin & Benner, 2022). The implementation of program evaluation aims to uncover facts about the implementation of public policy in the field, the results of which can be positive or negative. A professionally conducted evaluation will produce objective findings, i.e., findings that are factual, with data, analysis, and conclusions that are not manipulated, which will ultimately benefit everyone involved in the coaching program (Thomas et al., 2020). This evaluation aims to provide an overview of the results of the performance development program with the hope of helping coaches, athletes, and local governments to maintain and further optimize the athletes' performance to reach an even higher level. It also serves as a reference for the DKI Jakarta Cricket Team to pay more attention to performance development and all aspects that support the athletes' performance, as well as a reference to further advance the performance of the DKI Jakarta Cricket Team.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Sports Coaching and Athlete Development

Sports coaching plays a crucial role in athlete development and competitive performance. Coaching is not merely a technical activity but involves a complex process of planning, implementing, and evaluating training programs to improve athletes' physical, technical, tactical, and psychological abilities. According to Lyle and Cushion (2017), coaching is a structured process that integrates scientific knowledge, practical experience, and pedagogical approaches to optimize athlete performance. Effective coaching requires systematic training programs that are based on principles of sports science and long-term athlete development. A well-structured training process enables athletes to gradually develop their skills and maintain peak performance during major competitions. Research indicates that successful coaching programs often combine periodized training, athlete monitoring, and

performance evaluation to achieve optimal results (Bompa & Haff, 2009). These approaches ensure that training loads, recovery, and skill development are balanced throughout the preparation phase for competitions.

In addition, coaching effectiveness is influenced by the competence of coaches, the quality of training programs, and the availability of support systems within sports organizations. Professional coaching practices also emphasize athlete-centered approaches that focus on motivation, communication, and psychological support for athletes (Martens, 2012). Therefore, evaluating the coaching process is essential to determine whether training programs are implemented effectively and aligned with the goals of athlete development.

2.2 Training Program Management in Competitive Sports

Training programs are a fundamental component of sports performance development. In competitive sports, training programs must be designed systematically and implemented consistently to prepare athletes for major competitions. According to Bompa and Haff (2009), effective training programs require careful planning that includes training objectives, intensity levels, technical drills, and recovery strategies.

Sports organizations typically implement structured coaching programs to ensure the continuity of athlete development at different levels of competition. These programs often involve collaboration among coaches, sports scientists, and sports administrators to ensure that training activities meet the standards required for high-performance sports (Green & Houlihan, 2016).

In addition, program evaluation is an important element in sports training management. Through evaluation, sports organizations can identify strengths and weaknesses in the training process and make necessary adjustments to improve program effectiveness. Monitoring training performance, analyzing athlete progress, and reviewing coaching strategies are essential activities in maintaining the quality of sports coaching programs (Taylor & Garratt, 2024).

2.3 Sports Infrastructure and Facilities in Athlete Development

Sports infrastructure and facilities are key factors that influence the effectiveness of athlete training programs. Adequate sports facilities provide athletes with the necessary environment to develop their skills, improve physical conditioning, and prepare for competitive events. According to Hoye et al. (2023), sports infrastructure is an important component of sports development systems because it supports training activities, talent identification, and competition preparation.

The availability of modern and well-maintained sports facilities can significantly enhance training efficiency and athlete performance. Facilities such as training grounds, equipment, fitness centers, and recovery facilities enable athletes to perform specialized training activities under optimal conditions. Conversely, limited or inadequate infrastructure can hinder athlete development and reduce the effectiveness of training programs (Green & Houlihan, 2016).

Research in sports management also indicates that investments in sports infrastructure contribute to long-term sports development and increased competitiveness at regional and national levels. Therefore, evaluating infrastructure aspects is essential in assessing the effectiveness of sports coaching programs, particularly in preparation for large-scale sporting events such as national competitions.

2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation in Sports Development Programs

Monitoring and evaluation are essential components of sports development programs. Monitoring refers to the

continuous process of observing and assessing program implementation, while evaluation focuses on determining the effectiveness and impact of the program. According to Stufflebeam and Zhang (2017), program evaluation provides systematic information that can help decision makers improve program quality and accountability.

In sports development programs, monitoring systems are used to track athlete progress, training implementation, and resource utilization. These systems enable coaches and sports administrators to identify problems early and take corrective actions when necessary. Monitoring mechanisms may include performance testing, training reports, and regular assessments of athlete readiness.

Furthermore, evaluation frameworks are widely used to assess the overall effectiveness of sports programs. One commonly used framework is the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) model, which evaluates program implementation from multiple perspectives. This model allows researchers to analyze policy context, resource availability, program implementation processes, and program outcomes comprehensively (Stufflebeam & Zhang, 2017). Through systematic monitoring and evaluation, sports organizations can ensure that coaching programs are implemented effectively and aligned with performance targets in major sporting events.

2.5 Provincial Sports Coaching Programs and Competitive Performance

Provincial sports coaching programs play an important role in preparing athletes for national competitions. In Indonesia, regional training programs such as *Pemusatan Latihan Daerah (Pelatda)* are designed to develop athletes who will represent their provinces in national multi-sport events. These programs typically include intensive training, performance monitoring, and support services for athletes and coaches.

Successful provincial coaching programs require effective coordination between sports organizations, government institutions, and coaching teams. The quality of training programs, infrastructure support, and monitoring systems significantly influences the performance of athletes in national competitions. According to Green and Houlihan (2016), regional sports development programs are crucial for strengthening the national sports system because they serve as a foundation for identifying and nurturing talented athletes.

However, the effectiveness of such programs depends on how well the coaching process, infrastructure support, and monitoring mechanisms are implemented. Therefore, evaluating the implementation of provincial coaching programs is essential to identify areas that require improvement and to ensure that athletes receive optimal preparation for national competitions such as the National Sports Week (PON).

3. METHOD

This evaluative research uses a descriptive quantitative research method to evaluate the implementation of the coaching process in training, infrastructure aspects, and monitoring of the Jakarta cricket training program at the 2024 Aceh-North Sumatera National Sports Week (PON XXI). This research focuses on programs that have been planned and implemented and produce results from program activities on the research subjects. The evaluation model used is the CIPP evaluation model, with the explanation that Context Evaluation focuses on the basis of planning for the coaching of cricket athletes in DKI Jakarta Province. Input Evaluation focuses on coaching in training, facilities and infrastructure, and funding for athlete coaching programs. Process Evaluation focuses on the implementation of training programs and the effectiveness of athlete coaching. Product Evaluation serves to examine the results of the athlete development program for cricket in DKI Jakarta Province (Nursanty et al., 2022). The program evaluation design, a plan that

outlines the evaluation to be conducted, specifies who will collect the information or data. The design is created to ensure that the evaluation is conducted regularly by the organization and in accordance with good evaluation practices.

4. DISCUSSIONS

This discussion comprehensively reviews the results of the evaluation of the implementation of the athlete training process, infrastructure aspects, and monitoring of the DKI Jakarta Cricket Pelatda training program at PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatera 2024 using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model. This model was chosen because it provides a comprehensive overview of the alignment between planning, implementation, and the achievement of the development program's outcomes.

a) Context Evaluation

The context evaluation results show that the DKI Jakarta cricket athlete development program generally has clear objectives, namely to improve performance at national multi-event competitions such as PON. The vision and mission of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Cricket Association (Pengprov PCI DKI Jakarta) are aimed at achieving peak performance, as reflected in the initial medal target set for PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatera 2024. However, there is a gap between the targets and the actual achievements. The initial target of four gold medals was not achieved, with the final result being only one gold medal, several silver and bronze medals, and a number of events without medals. This indicates that although the development objectives have been well formulated, the needs assessment and mapping of athletes' potential have not been fully used as a basis for setting realistic targets. This finding is in line with the views of Fletcher et al. (2021), who emphasize that the success of performance development is highly dependent on the alignment between program objectives and the actual conditions of the athletes and the development environment.

b) Input Evaluation

The input evaluation focused on the quality of training, the availability of facilities and infrastructure, and funding support. The evaluation results showed that the training program had been developed periodically and involved coaches with adequate competence. However, in its implementation, inconsistencies were still found in the intensity and continuity of training, especially ahead of the main competition phase. In terms of infrastructure, the training facilities and infrastructure for cricket in DKI Jakarta are considered adequate, but do not fully meet the ideal standards for high-performance training. The limitations of standard competition fields, specific training equipment, and sports science support facilities have an impact on the optimization of athlete performance. These findings reinforce the results of research by Fowlie et al. (2021), which states that the quality of facilities and infrastructure has a direct correlation with the effectiveness of training programs and the readiness of athletes to face competition. Funding for development programs is relatively available, but it has not been fully allocated proportionally for long-term development, such as continuous training camps, quality trials, and capacity building for coaches.

c) Process Evaluation

Process evaluation shows that the implementation of the DKI Jakarta Cricket Training Program has not been optimal. Internal monitoring and evaluation of the training program is still incidental, unstructured, and unsustainable. This has resulted in delays in identifying program weaknesses and adjusting training strategies in line with the athletes' progress. In addition, coordination between administrators, coaches, and athletes has not been fully effective. The lack of a data-based monitoring system, such as periodic recording of athletes' physical,

technical, and mental performance, has resulted in a coaching process that is less adaptive to the dynamic needs of athletes. This condition is in line with the findings of Sandin and Benner (2022), who emphasize the importance of process evaluation as a quality control tool for sports coaching programs.

d) Product Evaluation

Product evaluation highlights the final results of training as reflected in the achievements at the 2024 Aceh-North Sumatera PON XXI. Quantitatively, the results obtained have not met the set targets. Qualitatively, although there has been an improvement in performance in several events, consistency in achievements between events and between genders (male and female) remains a challenge. The results of this evaluation show that the coaching program that has been implemented has not been fully able to produce the expected output. Therefore, comprehensive improvements are needed in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the training program so that the achievements at the next PON can be significantly improved. These findings support the view of Thomas et al. (2020) that program evaluation serves as the basis for strategic decision-making in improving the quality of competitive sports training.

e) Implications of the Evaluation for DKI Jakarta Cricket Training

Based on the results of the CIPP evaluation, it can be concluded that DKI Jakarta cricket coaching requires strengthening of the program monitoring system, improvement in the quality of facilities and infrastructure, and consistency in the implementation of training. This evaluation provides practical implications for the DKI Jakarta Provincial Cricket Association (Pengprov PCI DKI Jakarta) as material for reflection and improvement in formulating coaching strategies for the next PON, particularly the NTB–NTT PON.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the evaluation of the implementation of the athlete development process, infrastructure aspects, and monitoring of the DKI Jakarta Cricket Pelatda development program at the 2024 Aceh-North Sumatera PON XXI using the CIPP evaluation model, it can be concluded that the DKI Jakarta cricket development program has a clear direction and objective in improving performance at national sporting events. However, the achievements obtained have not fully met the set targets, indicating a gap between the planning and implementation of the development program. In terms of context, the development objectives have been well formulated, but they are not fully supported by a comprehensive analysis of needs and mapping of athletes' potential, resulting in less realistic performance targets. In terms of input, training programs, the availability of coaches, and funding support are relatively adequate, but there are still limitations in the quality and completeness of training facilities and infrastructure, which have an impact on the optimization of athlete development. In addition, resource allocation has not been fully directed towards long-term development.

In terms of process, the implementation of coaching and training programs has not been consistent and sustainable. The program monitoring and evaluation system is still incidental, not data-driven, and not systematically integrated between administrators, coaches, and athletes. This condition hinders the process of adjusting training programs to the development of athletes' needs and performance. In terms of output, the evaluation results show that the achievements at the 2024 Aceh-North Sumatera PON XXI were not optimal, both quantitatively and qualitatively, so that the medal target was not fully achieved. Overall, the evaluation results confirm that improving DKI Jakarta's cricket performance at the next

PON requires strengthening needs-based planning, improving the quality of facilities and infrastructure, ensuring consistency in the implementation of training programs, and developing a structured, sustainable, and data-driven monitoring and evaluation system. This conclusion is expected to serve as a basis for strategic decision-making by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Cricket Association (Pengprov PCI DKI Jakarta) in refining the sports performance development system in a more effective and sustainable manner.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank all parties who have provided support in the preparation of this article. In particular, appreciation is given to Jakarta State University for the facilities and academic guidance provided. Thanks are also extended to colleagues and reviewers who have provided constructive input in the process of refining this manuscript. This research would not have been possible without the contributions of various literature and previous studies that form the foundation of this study. It is hoped that this article can make a positive contribution to the development of thinking in the field of Evaluation of the Implementation of the Coaching Process in Training, Infrastructure Aspects, and Monitoring of the Jakarta Cricket Coaching Program at the 2024 Aceh-North Sumatera PON XXI.

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