

**EVALUATIVE STUDY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND SPORTS
ACHIEVEMENT IN NATIONAL PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE (NPC) SRAGEN FROM
2011 – 2015**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out: (1) the level of community needs for achievement coaching. (2) environmental support. (3) characteristics of athletes. (4) the characteristics of the trainer. (5) characteristics of the organizing organization. (6) the characteristics of the program and the basic strategy of NPC archery sports achievement development. (7) characteristics of the training program. (8) characteristics of facilities and infrastructure. (9) funding characteristics. (10) selection of athletes and coaches. (11) exercise. (12) exercise evaluation. (13) organizing coaching. (14) achievements of the archipelago NPC athletes.

This research is a quantitative-qualitative descriptive study, using two approaches namely qualitative and quantitative approaches. Observation, document analysis and interviews are methods used to collect qualitative data, while to obtain quantitative data using the CIPP method.

The results of this study are the high needs of disabled people for the achievements of Sragen NPC. The support from the LGs to Sragen NPC is quite high by providing land and building grants for secretarial offices and giving the same bonus as normal athletes. NPC archery athletes are in good condition seen in terms of physical, mental and highly motivated. The trainer has fulfilled the specified qualifications and has a qualified experience, except that he cannot focus on training because his status is also a coach and athlete. For the organizational structure of Sragen NPC it is well structured. Organizations have programs and strategies to achieve existing goals by coordinating with relevant agencies to get HR support both athletes and coaches, funding, sarpras, and prioritizing potential athletes on certain numbers. The training program has been implemented by the coach for his athletes, unfortunately there are no written documents. The training infrastructure is in Diponegoro Gor and training facilities such as bow and arrow are private property. NPC funding was obtained from KONI from the Sragen regency budget. Recruitment is in accordance with the procedures for implementing the center, because there is selection in recruiting athletes and coaches. The exercise of the trainer provides an exercise program that emphasizes the skills of each athlete, and pays attention to the physical, technical and mental development of the athlete but the trainer makes the training program adjust the situation and the training program has not been recorded. Evaluation is carried out every exercise by the trainer and colleagues verbally and not yet recorded. The State of the Organization of NPC Sragen runs well and Every HR in the Organizational Structure carries out its duties according to the job description of each.

Keywords: Evaluation of Achievement Development, Sragen NPC

1. INTRODUCTION

Evaluative Study

Evaluative research is a design and evaluation procedure in systematically collecting and analyzing data to determine the value or benefits of a practice. The value or benefit of a practice is based on the results of measurements or data collection using certain standards or criteria used in absolute or relative terms (Nana S, 2005)

In general, the objectives of evaluative research are: (1) helping planning for program implementation; (2) assist in determining program decisions or improvements; (3) help in determining sustainability decisions or termination of the program; (4) determine the facts of support and rejection of the program; (5) contribute to understanding psychological, social, political processes in the implementation of programs and the factors that influence the program (Nana S, 2005)

In the evaluative research process there are steps that must be considered. Meridith Gall (2003) suggests the steps in evaluative research as follows: (1) clarification of the reasons for evaluating, reasons must be clear and can be sourced from the researcher himself, because the researcher has a great interest in the program to be studied so he sees superiority or failure the program or can also be sourced from outside parties. (2) choosing an evaluation model, in choosing an evaluation model the reasons why this model should be used should be stated. The choice of model or research approach is based on the purpose of evaluation and research questions, methods of data collection, and relationships between individuals in the coaching program and the organization to be evaluated. (3) identifying the parties involved, this work is needed to see the parties who will be involved in the research. (4) determining the components to be evaluated. Before determining which components will be evaluated first, it is necessary to identify the components in a coaching program, which are the main components and which supporting components. The selection of components to be evaluated is based on consideration of conformity with the objectives of the evaluation, the benefits of the results, the breadth and complexity of the components, the flexibility of the target population, the time and costs available. The main components of a program include program objectives (clearly defined, detailed, and measurable), program resources (human resources, facilities and facilities, and costs), program implementation procedures (method must be drawn, and strategies used), and program management (planning, organizing, implementing, monitoring and perfecting program implementation). (5) identify evaluation questions. Details of the focus or aspects evaluated are formulated in the form of questions, hypotheses or goals).

The approach taken in evaluative research is a strategy to focus on evaluation activities in order to produce useful reports. McMillan and Schumacher put forward six approaches in evaluative research: (1) goal-oriented evaluations; (2) User-oriented evaluations; (3) expertise-oriented evaluations; (4) Decision-oriented evaluations; (5) An opponent-oriented evaluation; (6) Natural-oriented participant evaluations (McMillan, 2010).

Sudjana said that basically all evaluation methods could be used in program evaluation. Furthermore, the program evaluators were divided into two groups. First, the evaluator group is oriented to mastery and use of methods. In this first group evaluators must master program evaluation methods, analytical techniques, and instruments to solve problems faced. Secondly, evaluators are oriented towards solving problems and aiming at problems. The evaluators who entered this group did not really master the evaluation method, but evaluation was carried out using the premise that the choice of program evaluation methods was based on predetermined goals (Djudju Sudjana, 2006)

CIPP Evaluation Model

From the various evaluation models that exist, the CIPP model is an evaluation model that provides benefits to see whether the coaching program has been running in accordance with what has been planned / desired and produce products as planned (Stufflebeam, 2007). In the CIPP model the evaluator is usually not directly related to the program to be evaluated, but can work with one directly involved in the program. in addition, evaluators must be able to work with people who work as staff in the implementation of the program. This needs to be done so that the evaluator can determine and obtain all information and also for the interpretation of the data that will be used for decision making. The CIPP model will have maximum implementation if there is good cooperation between the evaluator and the implementer of a program

Referring to the description of the CIPP evaluation model, the model that will be used in this study is the CIPP Model. The reason for using the CIPP model is to describe in full the existence and implementation of the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) archery achievement training in Sragen, Central Java.

The CIPP model is a model developed by Stufflebeam and friends at Ohio State University. As is known there are four components that will be evaluated in the CIPP model, namely Context, Input, Process, and Product. But it is said that an evaluator does not have to use these four factors to be evaluated. The CIPP model can be said to be a comprehensive evaluation format at each stage. So that the expected evaluation results using this model will

provide comprehensive results. The evaluation carried out on each element has its own emphases and objectives

Context evaluation is used as material for consideration in making a planning decision that includes problem analysis which includes analysis of problems related to the scope of the program that has been implemented. Context evaluation contains an analysis of strengths and weaknesses in carrying out an activity. Another opinion says that context evaluation is an institutional focus in identifying target populations and assessing needs (Stufflebeam and Shinkfield, 1986). Suharsimi Arikunto argues, context evaluation is an attempt to describe and specify unmet needs, population and sample served and project objectives (Arikunto, 2004). From this description it can be said that context evaluation is a need that is formulated as a gap in real conditions with the expected conditions. This will provide information for decision makers in planning a development program that is launched. In addition, it can be used as a guideline for rationalizing an achievement coaching program. In other words, context evaluation is a background explanation that underlies the formulation of goals and strategies that will be implemented in the coaching program. Farida Yusuf who quoted Stufflebeam's opinion expressed context evaluation to serve planning decision. This context evaluation helps plan decisions, determine the needs to be achieved by the coaching program and formulates program objectives (Farida Yusuf, 2000).

Evaluation of input as a consideration in making a decision to determine a strategy that will be implemented. (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2004), argues, the purpose of input evaluation is the initial ability of a situation in supporting a program. The scope of input evaluation includes analysis of problems related to the use of available resources and alternative strategies that can be considered to achieve certain goals. Kaitanya with this study, input evaluation is an activity to analyze resources in this case athletes, and trainers and also other supporters such as funds, facilities and infrastructure needed to achieve the objectives of the development program. Farida Yusuf citing Stufflebeam's opinion stated; input evaluation, structuring decision; evaluation of input helps to organize decisions, determine available sources, determine what alternatives are taken, what plans and strategies to achieve needs, and how work procedures to achieve them (Farida Yusuf, 2000). The results of input evaluation in a coaching program are expected to be able to answer the questions, whether the characteristics of the resource are in accordance with predetermined criteria and whether other available supporters have met the need to achieve the objectives of a program.

Process evaluation as material for implementing a decision to be taken. In this case it will be seen whether or not the implementation of a program that has been determined is

correct. Suharsimi Arikunto argues that process evaluation is directed at how far the activities carried out in the program have been carried out according to the plan (Arikunto, 2004). Another opinion said that process evaluation was carried out to identify weaknesses that occurred in procedural design and implementation. In addition, it also provides information about decisions that have been taken previously, taking notes on procedural activities or events. The relation of process evaluation in a program will be able to answer the question, whether the program activities are in accordance with the scheduled time plots, whether the human resource capabilities (program implementers) are in accordance with the established criteria, whether the available facilities and infrastructure are well utilized, and constraints found during the implementation of the coaching program. Farida Yusuf citing Stufflebeam's opinion stated; process evaluation, to serve implementing decision; process evaluation to help implement decisions. How far the plan has been set, what must be revised. Once the question is answered the procedure can be monitored, controlled, and corrected (Farida Yusuf, 2000).

Evaluation of the product is an evaluation carried out in seeing the achievement of the objectives of a program that has been implemented. (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2004), argues that product evaluation is directed at things that show changes that occur in raw inputs. Farida Yusuf, citing Stufflebeam's opinion, stated; product evaluation, to serve recycling decision; product evaluation to help the next decision. What results have been achieved, what was done after the coaching program went on.

Stufflebeam, (2007) further describes the basic elements of the CIPP evaluation model in three circles and the direction of work from the values achieved. The deepest circle is the value that is defined and used for evaluation. Then the next circle describes four components that will be evaluated which include goals (goals), planning (plan), implementation (action), and impact (outcomes). Whereas the next circle is describing evaluations carried out which include context, input, process, and product (Stufflebeam, 2007). By looking at the description described, the clearer the direction of the evaluation work will be made.

Noting the opinion of the Stufflebeams, the emphasis of each evaluation focus is found in the CIPP evaluation model. Thus evaluators will be helped to develop components that will be evaluated in one program that is being or will be run. It is expected that the alloys obtained from the evaluation results will provide sharper benefits for developing a program.

Coaching Sports Achievement

Coaching is an activity of action activities carried out efficiently and successfully to improve or obtain better results (A. Mangunhardjana, 1989). To achieve the athlete's achievements to the maximum required programmed, directed and continuous coaching and

supported with adequate support (Hartono, Nurharsono and Pratiknyo, 1998). And to achieve optimal performance of athletes, it also requires effort and training power as outlined in a written exercise program plan that is structured systematically as a guide to the direction of activities to achieve goals effectively and efficiently (Tohar: 2004).

For the achievement of maximum sports performance must be developed through coaching activities that are programmed, directed, planned through tiered activities in a relatively long time (Rusli Lutan et al, 2000). Talented athletes cannot automatically achieve the highest achievements if they are not supported by good guidance. Broadly speaking, there are several factors that influence the maximum performance improvement effectively (KONI, 1998). The factors include:

- 1) Athletes internal factors, including talents, interests and others.
- 2) Good organizational management.
- 3) Coaching program
- 4) Utilization of supporting facilities and infrastructure

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is evaluative research with the CIPP Context Input Process Product model proposed by Stufflebeam. The approach used in evaluative research is a quantitative approach supported by a qualitative approach. The quantitative approach is used to describe evaluation data in depth and comprehensively. A qualitative approach was carried out to study the organizational components of the development of Sragen NPC archery achievements.

The evaluation will be divided into two stages. The first stage is the determination of research samples, data collection, data analysis, and data interpretation. The data collection in the first stage included the understanding and characteristics of NPC Sragen archery sports development, the background of the establishment of the NPC, and how the process of formulating the development of Sragen NPC archery achievements. The component was used by researchers to determine all factors related to the development of NPC Sragen archery sports achievements and evaluation models that could be used.

Data collection in the first stage is carried out using survey methods and document review. The results of the analysis in the first stage are used as material to develop the data collection instrument in phase two. In the second stage, an instrument justification was also carried out by asking for advice and input to the experts. The inputs provided by the experts are then used to carry out instrument repairs. Improved instruments are used for data collection in the field.

Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used in this study was a purposive sample technique. The sample aims to be done by taking subjects rather than based on strata, random or regional but based on the existence of certain objectives (Arikunto, 2002). The use of sampling techniques is done with the consideration that all information from managers or people who play a direct role in the implementation of NPC Sragen archery sports achievements can be used as samples and respondents in the study.

Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques carried out by observation or observation, questionnaires, interviews and document analysis. To obtain valid data in this study using data triangulation, namely through interviews, observation, reviewing documents and archives.

Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique in this study uses quantitative descriptive analysis techniques in the four activity lines, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion of verification data conclusions.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of the Level of Needs and Community Participation in the Development of National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery Achievement in Sragen, Central Java.

Tabel 3.1 Questionnaire Results of the Level of Community Needs for the Development of Archipelago NPC Achievement

Component	Serial Number	Item Number	Answer Indicator				Total	Prosentase
			4	3	2	1		
Benefits for Special Communities	1	1	4	4	0	0	28	87,5%
For the general public	2	2	4	4	0	0	28	87,5%
Total							28	87,5%

Tabel 3.1 show the results of the study, it can be explained that 87.5% of the special (diffable) community really need this achievement training program / activity. In addition, the general public also has an equal voice with persons with disabilities, an NPC achievement

training program is deemed necessary to improve living standards and provide a decent life for persons with disabilities.

Environmental Support for the Implementation of National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery Achievement Guidance in Sragen, Central Java.

From the table above shows that not all communities provide positive moral support for Sragen NPC achievement development programs. Even so, the indicator of achievement reached 71.9%, the existing support was relatively good

Description of Characteristics of Athletes at the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery Achievement Training in Sragen, Central Java.

Athlete's character is in good condition, this is illustrated by the percentage of achievement index of 79%. The condition of Sragen archery athletes is already good, but still needs to be improved so that the achievements can be according to the target of the manager.

Description of the Characteristics of Trainers at the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery Achievement Training in Sragen, Central Java.

Tabel 3.4 Results of the Questionnaire Characteristics of Trainers at the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery Achievement Development in Sragen, Central Java.

Component	Serial Number	Item Number	Answer Indicator				Total	Prosentase
			4	3	2	1		
Kualifikasi	1	16	2	5	1	0	25	78,1%
	2	17	1	6	1	0	24	75,0%
Coach Experience	3	18	0	7	1	0	23	71,9%
	4	19	2	5	1	0	25	78,1%
Motivation attitude	5	20	5	3	0	0	29	90,6%
	6	21	3	5	0	0	27	84,4%
Understanding of achievement coaching	7	22	0	8	0	0	24	75,0%
	8	23	1	7	0	0	25	78,1%
Jumlah							202	78,9%

From the Tabel 3.4, it can describe the characteristics of trainers in fostering archery achievements of the NPC sragen, which are considered good considering the achievement indicators reached 78.9%.

Description of Characteristics of National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery Achievement Organizing Organizations Sragen, Central Java.

Tabel 3.5 The results of the Questionnaire Characteristics of Organizations Organizing Organizational Training for Archery National Paralympic Committee (NPC) in Sragen, Central Java.

Component	Serial Number	Item Number	Answer Indicator				Total	Prosentase
			4	3	2	1		
Legal Foundation	1	24	3	4	1	0	26	81,3%
	2	25	4	4	0	0	28	87,5%
Organizasional Structure	3	26	4	4	0	0	28	87,5%
Job description	4	27	4	4	0	0	28	87,5%
	5	28	1	6	1	0	24	75,0%
	6	29	2	5	1	0	25	78,1%
Understanding of Improvement of Achievement	7	30	2	6	0	0	26	81,3%
	8	31	1	7	0	0	25	78,1%
Jumlah							210	82,0%

From table 3.5 it can be concluded that the organizing organization is in a very good condition with indicators of achievement reaching 82% from 100%. In the sub-characteristics of the organizing organization, the indicators that need to be highlighted are job descriptions. Job descriptions refer to ADART that exists and is carried out by every part of the organizational structure. From direct observation in the field, this is still not well organized and still overlaps between tasks.

Description of the Characteristics of the Basic Parallelympic Committee (NPC) Archery Program and Strategy in Sragen, Central Java

The coordination of the achievement management manager with the relevant agencies was included well, this was confirmed by the results of the questionnaire with indicators of achievement of 81% and 75%. Synergy of academic activities with sports activities with the percentage of answers agreed at 78% and disagreeing at 22%. The guidance system for NPC achievers in good condition with 80% answers and only 20% of indicators that have not been fulfilled. The decentralized decentralization of managers is relatively good by meeting the achievement indicator of 80%. Priority numbers and training programs for student athletes have also met the achievement indicators with 84% answer percentage.

Description of Characteristics of the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery Achievement Training Program Sragen, Central Java.

The development of NPC Sragen archery achievements has an exercise program with short, medium and long term training programs. Then in the training program there is also a

period of training and there is a component of the training program as a reference for athletes and coaches in monitoring the development of athletes' abilities. What is an obstacle in the field is the level of excellence of athletes to carry out training according to the specified schedule. This is a weak point and one of the factors that inhibits the increase in ability for athletes.

Description of Characteristics of Facilities and Infrastructures for Guiding Archery National Paralympic Committee (NPC) in Sragen, Central Java.

Archery NPC Sragen has facilities and infrastructure for training in conditions that are suitable for use but needs to be added in number. From direct observations in the field it also appears that athletes want help from the government to get bows and arrows because the price is relatively expensive and feels heavy for them.

Description of Characteristics of Funding for National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery Achievement Development in Sragen, Central Java

The resources received by the NPC manager came from the allocation of KONI funds sourced from the regional budget of the Sragen regency government. Funds received by NPCs from KONI will be allocated to run the NPC program that has been created, for example the procurement of equipment, sarpras care, funding of event departures and others. For the accountability report carried out by the treasurer and chairman of the Sragen NPC. The report on the use of funds is carried out after carrying out certain activities

Description of Selection of Athletes and Trainers in the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery of Sragen, Central Java.

Archery NPC Sragen has a recruitment model for athletes and coaches. From the results of direct observation in the field also get information that the trainer is usually appointed directly by the manager, direct appointment has gone through several considerations in accordance with the competencies and criteria that are appropriate for each sport to be trained. For the recruitment of early age athletes, the NPC collaborates with other agencies such as social services and SLB. The holding of testimonies to become the core team is carried out for several months following certain events / championships, and is usually ranked the best to be the first team and to be participated in in both regional, provincial and national training.

Description of the Implementation of Training at the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery Achievement Training in Sragen, Central Java

The schedule for training on the performance of the NPC Sragen archery on Tuesday to Saturday. Five days in one week are allocated for training with athletes from Panahan NPC Sragen, but in reality these five days are not always used optimally by all athletes and coaches.

Every day there are only a few athletes who practice regularly in the field. From the results of interviews, it is known that the reason why athletes cannot routinely practice together is the problem of the welfare of athletes who cannot be guaranteed 100%. Athletes still have to work to make ends meet for their families.

Description of Training Evaluation at the National Paralympic Committee (NPC)

Archery Achievement Training in Sragen, Central Java

Evaluation has been carried out every training session by the trainer and colleagues. The new evaluation was carried out verbally both individually and in groups, but so far the results of the field notes have not been properly administered. Table 3.12 shows the evaluation of the training on the development of Sragen NPC archery achievements.

Tabel 3.12. Results of Questionnaire Evaluation of Training at Archery National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Sragen, Central Java

Component	Serial Number	Item Number	Answer Indicator				Total	Prosentase
			4	3	2	1		
Evaluation Model	1	79	0	4	4	0	20	62,5%
	2	80	3	5	0	0	27	84,4%
	3	81	2	6	0	0	26	81,3%
Time of Evaluation	4	82	0	8	0	0	24	75,0%
Administrtrive evaluation results	5	83	3	4	1	0	26	81,3%
Jumlah							123	54,9%

Description of Organizing the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery Achievement Guidance in Sragen, Central Java

NPC Sragen has an organizational structure that is a handle to carry out coaching. Human Resource Optimization in each part of the organizational structure is a method used to obtain maximum work results. The organizational structure has parts or there are work groups and each part has its own work target. The communication of each management and delegation of authority on Sragen NPC is good, this can be seen in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13 Results of Questionnaire for Organizing Archery National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Sragen Performance Training, Central Java

Component	Serial Number	Item Number	Answer Indicator				Total	Prosentase
			4	3	2	1		
Optimalisasi sumberdaya	1	84	3	4	1	0	26	81,3%
Pengelompokan kerja	2	85	0	7	1	0	23	71,9%
Komunikasi	3	86	3	4	1	0	26	81,3%
	4	87	0	8	0	0	24	75,0%

pendelegasian wewenang	5	88	3	4	1	0	26	81,3%
	6	89	2	6	0	0	26	81,3%
Jumlah							151	67,4%

Descriptions of Achievement of National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery Achievement Athletes in Sragen, Central Java in the Range of 2011 to 2015

Tabel 3.14 Achievements of the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) Archery
Achievement Athletes in Sragen, Central Java from 2011 to 2015.

NO	EVENT	NAMA	JK	NOMOR	JUARA
1	APGVII 2011	Agus Ristanto	L	Coumpound	3
		Gusnin Albinsar	L	Coumpound	-
2	APG VIII 2012				
3	APG IX 2013				
4	APG X 2014	Agus Ristanto	L	Coumpound	-
5	APG XI 2015				
NO	EVENT	NAMA	JK	NOMOR	JUARA
1	PEPARNAS 2011	-	-	-	-
2	PEPARNAS 2012	Agus Ristanto	L	Coumpound	1
		Gusnin Albinsar	L	Mix Open Nas Ars	2 1
		Wantini	L	Mix Open Ars	2 2
				Mix Open Nas Ars	2 3
3	PEPARNAS 2013	-	-	-	-
4	PEPARNAS 2014	-	-	-	-
5	PEPARNAS 2015	-	-	-	-
NO	EVENT	NAMA	JK	NOMOR	JUARA
1	PEPARPROV I 2012	-	-	-	-
2	PEPARPROV II 2013	Gusnin Albinsar	L	Compound Open	1 1 2
		Agus Ristanto	L	Compound Open	2 1 3
		Ryadi Nugroho	L	Nas Ars	1
		Wantini	P	Nas Open	3 2
		Agus, Gusnin, Wantini	L/P	Team Mix Open	1

3	PEPARPROV III 2014	-	-	-	-
4	PEPARPROV IV 2015	-	-	-	-

4.CONCLUTION

The conclusion of the results of this study is that the state of the Sragen NPC organization is generally in good condition. Organizational contexts are based on community needs, organizational input is obtained based on the agreed system, the organization management process has been carried out according to the procedures and products of organizational management in the form of achievements at national and international levels.

Suggestion

NPC Sragen is the foundation in the process of fostering the achievements of disabled athletes in the region. With good management of NPC Sragen archery achievements, archery athletes who are of high quality and can support archery achievements at the regional and national levels can be produced, therefore it is recommended to:

1. Guiding Archery Achievements NPC Sragen needs special trainers who are tasked only to train and improve the achievements of the archipelago NPC Sragen athletes.
2. Athletes and coaches need to get decent welfare in order to work in a calm and professional manner.
3. Management in the organizational structure needs to be optimized to carry out the training of the archipelago NPC Sragen achievements.
4. It is necessary to do good administration and documentation so that the executors of NPC archery achievement training have a track record of each policy, process of activities and results of activities.
5. NPC Sragen archery trainers make written training programs so that aspects of supervision and control are easier to do. Clear division of tasks is needed between physical and technical trainers. To certify the existing trainers, they are given the opportunity to participate in the training held by PERPANI so that the achievement improvement will be achieved.
6. NPC Sragen needs to maintain the collaboration with rehabilitation centers and special schools to regenerate and find new athletes and monitor the cooperation well.
7. Policy holders in the Department of Youth and Sports must pay more attention to the Sragen NPC so that the process of fostering athletes can run as expected. Of course by referring to the implementation instructions.

8. In order to mature techniques, tactics and mentality, program trials must be programmed periodically and do not just wait for invitations to participate in tournaments in the area.

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