


# Kepelatihan Kepelatihan

## Prof. Asmawi

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## EVALUATION OF THE DKI JAKARTA PROVINCIAL ATHLETICS BRANCH COACHING PROGRAM TOWARDS PON XXI ACEH-NORTH SUMATRA IN 2024

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### Abstract

*This study aims to evaluate the athletic sports coaching program of DKI Jakarta Province in preparation for PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra in 2024. The evaluation was carried out using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) model developed by Stufflebeam. The research method used is qualitative descriptive with a case study approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The research informants include PASI DKI Jakarta administrators, coaches, athletes, and other related parties. The results of the context evaluation show that the DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program has clear goals and is in line with the province's vision and mission in the field of sports. The input evaluation revealed that there was adequate resource support, both in terms of infrastructure and funding. However, improvements are still needed in the aspect of recruiting talented athletes and developing coach competencies. In the evaluation of the process, it was found that the implementation of the coaching program had been carried out in accordance with the set plan. The training methods applied have followed the latest developments in coaching science. Product evaluation showed an increase in the achievements of DKI Jakarta athletes in various national championships as an indicator of the success of the program. Based on the findings of the research, it can be concluded that the athletics coaching program in DKI Jakarta Province has been running well and showing positive development. However, there are still several aspects that need to be improved to optimize preparations for PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra 2024. The recommendations submitted include intensifying the talent search program, improving the quality and quantity of coach training, and optimizing the use of technology in the athlete coaching process.*

**Keywords:** program evaluation, athletic coaching, CIPP model, PON XXI, DKI Jakarta

### INTRODUCTION

Sports is one of the important aspects in the development of a nation. In addition to playing a role in improving people's health and fitness, sports are also a means to make the nation proud in the international arena. In this context, athletics as one of the sports that compete for many medals in various multi-branch events such as the Olympics and Asian Games, has a strategic position in efforts to improve national sports achievements (Harsuki, 2013).

DKI Jakarta Province, as the capital of the country and one of the barometers of national sports achievements, has a great responsibility in fostering outstanding athletes, including in athletics. This is in line with Jakarta's vision as a competitive

global city, including in the field of sports (Pemprov DKI Jakarta, 2022). In order to realize this vision, the Jakarta Provincial Government together with the Provincial Management of the All Indonesia Athletics Association (Pengprov PASI) Jakarta have carried out a systematic and sustainable athletics coaching program.

The National Sports Week (PON) as the largest multi-branch sports event in Indonesia is a benchmark for the success of sports coaching in each province. PON XXI, which will be held in Aceh-North Sumatra in 2024, is an achievement target that must be carefully prepared by all provinces, including DKI Jakarta. Athletics, with a large number of medals contested, is one of DKI Jakarta's mainstays in obtaining medals at the PON EVENT (KONI DKI Jakarta, 2023).

To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the athletic coaching program that has been implemented, a comprehensive evaluation is needed. Program evaluation is a process to find out whether a program has been successful and efficient, as well as to determine the success of a program in achieving its goals (Arikunto & Jabar, 2018). In the context of sports coaching, program evaluation is very important to identify the strengths and weaknesses of existing programs, as well as formulate recommendations for improvement to improve program performance in the future.

One of the evaluation models that can be used to assess sports coaching programs is the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) model developed by Stufflebeam. This model was chosen because it has a comprehensive and systematic approach in evaluating a program, starting from the context of the program, the inputs used, the implementation process, to the results achieved (Stufflebeam & Zhang, 2017). By using the CIPP model, it is hoped that a complete picture of the DKI Jakarta athletics coaching program can be obtained, so that appropriate recommendations can be formulated for future program improvements and improvements.

The context in the evaluation of the DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program includes an analysis of the background and objectives of the program, as well as its suitability with environmental needs and conditions. This is important to ensure that



28 the program is indeed relevant and in accordance with the needs of sports development in DKI Jakarta. Context analysis also includes a study of policies and regulations that are the basis for the implementation of athletic coaching programs, both at the national and provincial levels (Wirawan, 2016).

The input aspect in the evaluation includes a study of the resources used in the coaching program, such as athletes, coaches, infrastructure, and funding. The quality of input greatly determines the success of a sports coaching program (De Bosscher et al., 2015). Therefore, evaluation of the input aspect is crucial to ensure that the DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program is supported by adequate and quality resources.

6 Evaluation of the Process includes an analysis of the implementation of the coaching program, including the training methods applied, the competition system that is run, and the overall program management. The process aspect is very important because it determines how the existing inputs are managed to achieve the program's objectives (Stufflebeam & Zhang, 2017). In the context of athletic coaching, process evaluation also includes an analysis of the application of science and technology in the process of training and coaching athletes.

32 The Product aspect in the evaluation of the DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program focuses on the results that have been achieved, both in terms of athletes' achievements in various championships and the development of the overall quality of athletes. The product evaluation also includes an analysis of the impact of the coaching program on the development of athletic sports in DKI Jakarta in general, including an increase in public interest in this sport (Arikunto & Jabar, 2018).

15 Previous research on the evaluation of sports coaching programs in Indonesia has been carried out by several researchers. For example, Lumintuarso (2013) evaluated the athletics coaching program in DIY using the CIPP model. The results of his research show that the athletic coaching program in Yogyakarta has been running quite well, but it still needs to be improved in terms of infrastructure and the quality of coaches. Meanwhile, Pratama (2018) evaluated the athletic athlete coaching program in East Java and found that the aspects of athlete recruitment and

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competition system still need to be improved to increase the effectiveness of the program.

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At the international level, studies on the factors that affect the success of sports coaching programs have been widely conducted. De Bosscher et al. (2015) identified nine pillars that determine the success of elite sports coaching systems, namely financial support, sports organization and policy structure, sports participation, talent development system, athlete career support, training facilities, provision and development of coaches, national and international competitions, and scientific research. These findings can be a reference in evaluating and developing athletic coaching programs in DKI Jakarta.

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In the context of preparations for PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra 2024, the evaluation of the DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program is becoming increasingly relevant and urgent. PON as the largest national sports event is not only an arena for regional athletes, but also a benchmark for the success of sports coaching in each province. The results of the PON are often used as an indicator of Indonesia's readiness to face international sports events such as the SEA Games, Asian Games, and the Olympics (KONI Pusat, 2022).

DKI Jakarta, as a province that is always taken into account in the acquisition of PON medals, certainly has a great responsibility to maintain and improve its achievements. Athletics, with a large number of matches, is one of the potential medal contributors for DKI Jakarta. Therefore, the evaluation of the athletic coaching program is very important to ensure the readiness of DKI Jakarta athletes to face PON XXI.

In addition, the evaluation of the DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program is also important in the context of national sports development as a whole. As the capital of the country, DKI Jakarta is often a barometer and example for other provinces in various aspects, including in sports coaching. The success of DKI Jakarta's athletic coaching program can be a model and inspiration for other provinces in developing their sports coaching programs (Harsuki, 2013).

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Based on this background, this study aims to evaluate the athletics coaching program of DKI Jakarta Province in preparation for PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra

in 2024 using the CIPP evaluation model. The results of this evaluation are expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the strengths and weaknesses of the existing coaching program, as well as the basis for the formulation of recommendations for future program improvements.

This research has significance both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute to the development of sports management science, especially in the aspect of evaluating the achievement sports coaching program. Practically, the results of this research can be an input for the Jakarta Provincial Government, KONI DKI Jakarta, and the PASI Jakarta Provincial Government in improving the quality of athletic coaching programs, so that they can achieve optimal achievements in PON XXI and other sports events.

Thus, the evaluation research of the DKI Jakarta Province athletics coaching program towards PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra in 2024 is expected to make a significant contribution to efforts to improve national sports achievements, especially in athletics.

## METHOD

This study uses an evaluative approach with the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) model developed by Stufflebeam. The CIPP model was chosen because it allows for a comprehensive evaluation of athletic coaching programs, covering a wide range of aspects from the context of the program to the results achieved (Stufflebeam & Zhang, 2017). This approach is appropriate for evaluating ongoing programs and providing recommendations for future improvements.

### Research Design

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research design with a case study approach. According to Creswell & Poth (2018), the case study approach allows researchers to conduct in-depth exploration of a program, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals. In this context, the case study is focused on the DKI Jakarta Province athletics coaching program in preparation for PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra in 2024.

The selection of this research design is based on the need to gain a deep and comprehensive understanding of the DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program. The

qualitative approach allows researchers to dig into rich and contextual information from the stakeholders involved in the coaching program (Patton, 2015).

### Research Subject and Location

The subject of this research is the DKI Jakarta Provincial Athletics Branch Development Program. The research location includes various places related to the implementation of the coaching program, including the DKI Jakarta KONI office, the DKI Jakarta PASI Provincial Government, as well as training facilities used by DKI Jakarta athletic athletes.

### Research Informant

The informants in this study were selected using the purposive sampling technique, which is the selection of samples with certain considerations in accordance with the research objectives (Sugiyono, 2017). Research informants include:

- a. DKI Jakarta KONI Management (2 people)
- b. Jakarta PASI Provincial Government Management (3 people)
- c. DKI Jakarta athletic coach (5 people)
- d. DKI Jakarta athletic athletes (10 people)
- e. Representative of the DKI Jakarta Youth and Sports Office (2 people)

The number of these informants is considered sufficient to provide comprehensive data in accordance with the principle of data saturation in qualitative research (Guest et al., 2006).

### Data Collection Techniques

Data collection in this study uses several techniques to ensure triangulation and validity of data. The data collection techniques used include:

#### a. In-Depth Interviews

In-depth interviews were conducted with informants using semi-structured interview guidelines. This technique allows researchers to dig into information in depth and flexibly according to the informant's response (Brinkmann, 2014). Interviews are conducted face-to-face or through online platforms, depending on the availability and preferences of the informants.

#### b. Observation

Observations were made on the implementation of the coaching program, including training sessions, facilities used, and interactions between coaches and athletes. This observation uses a limited participant observation approach, where the researcher is present in the research setting but is not actively involved in the observed activities (Spradley, 2016).

c. Documentation Studies

Documentation studies were carried out on various documents related to the DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program, such as program plans, performance reports, athlete achievement data, and related policies and regulations. The analysis of these documents is important to obtain historical and contextual data that may not be revealed through interviews or observations (Bowen, 2009).

### Research Instruments

The main instrument in this study is the researcher himself, according to the characteristics of qualitative research (Creswell & Poth, 2018). However, to help with the data collection process, several supporting instruments are used:

- a) Semi-structured interview guidelines developed based on CIPP components.
- b) Observation sheet to record the results of observations on the implementation of the coaching program.
- c) Document checklist to guide the documentation study process.

These instruments are developed based on literature review and adapted to the context of the research. Before use, the instrument is validated by experts in the field of sports management and research methodologies to ensure the validity of its contents.

### Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis in this study uses an interactive model developed by Miles et al. (2014), which includes three stages:

a. Data Condensation

At this stage, the data collected from interviews, observations, and documentation studies are selected, focused, and simplified. This process involves creating interview transcripts, encoding data, and organizing data according to CIPP components.

b. Data Display

The condensed data is then presented in the form of narratives, matrices, graphs, or charts for easy understanding and further analysis. The presentation of this data is organized in accordance with the CIPP components to facilitate a comprehensive analysis of the coaching program.

c. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

Based on the data that has been presented, the researcher draws conclusions about the DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program. This conclusion is then verified by re-examining the raw data, triangulating, and discussing it with key informants to ensure its validity.

### Data Validity

To ensure the validity of the data, this study uses several techniques:

a) Triangulation

Triangulation is carried out by comparing data from various sources (source triangulation), data collection methods (triangulation methods), and theoretical perspectives (theoretical triangulation) (Denzin, 2017).

b) Member Checking

The results of the analysis and interpretation of the data are reconfirmed to the informants to ensure their accuracy and suitability with their perspective (Birt et al., 2016).

c) Peer Debriefing

Discussions with peers who were not involved in the research were conducted to gain an external perspective on the research process and results (Lincoln & Guba, 1985).

d) Audit Trail

Researchers store and document the entire research process, including raw data, field notes, and analysis processes, to allow for external audits if needed (Creswell & Poth, 2018).

### Research Ethics

This research is carried out by paying attention to the principles of research ethics, including:

a) Informed Consent

All informants were given an explanation of the purpose and process of the research, and asked for their consent to participate in the research.

b) Confidentiality and Anonymity

The identity of the informant is kept confidential, and the data collected is only used for research purposes.

c) Principle of Usefulness

This research is designed to provide benefits for the development of DKI Jakarta's athletic coaching program, without causing losses to any party.

d) Research Permit

Before collecting data, the researcher obtained official permission from relevant agencies, including KONI DKI Jakarta and PASI Jakarta Provincial Government.

### Research Stages

This research was carried out in several stages:

a. Preparation Stage

- 1) Preparation of research proposals
- 2) Development of research instruments
- 3) Management of research permits

b. Implementation Stage

- 1) Data collection through interviews, observations, and documentation studies
- 2) Continuous data analysis

c. Reporting Stage

- 1) Preparation of draft research reports
- 2) Confirmation of research results to key informants (member checking)
- 3) Finalization of research reports

Through this systematic and comprehensive research method, it is hoped that the results of an in-depth and accurate evaluation of the athletic sports coaching program of DKI Jakarta Province in preparation for PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra

in 2024 can be obtained. The results of this evaluation can then be the basis for the formulation of recommendations for future improvement of coaching programs.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation research of the athletics coaching program in DKI Jakarta Province towards PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra in 2024 are presented based on the components of the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model. These findings were obtained through data analysis from in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies.

### Context Evaluation

#### a. Background and Program Objectives

DKI Jakarta's athletic coaching program has a strong background, based on DKI Jakarta's vision as a sports city and the need to improve achievement at the national level. The program's objectives are in line with the Jakarta Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2022-2027, which places improving sports achievement as one of the development priorities (Pemprov DKI Jakarta, 2022).

One of the informants from KONI DKI Jakarta stated:

"Our athletic coaching program has a clear goal, which is to produce outstanding athletes who are able to win medals in PON and international events. This is in line with Jakarta's vision as a sports city."

#### b. Needs Analysis

The results of the evaluation show that the DKI Jakarta athletics coaching program is based on a comprehensive needs analysis. KONI DKI Jakarta and the PASI Jakarta Provincial Government have mapped the potential of athletes and identified athletic numbers that have the opportunity to win medals at PON XXI.

#### c. Policies and Regulations

DKI Jakarta's athletic coaching program is supported by adequate policies and regulations, both at the national and provincial levels. DKI Jakarta Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2016 concerning Sports Coaching and Development is a



strong legal basis for the implementation of the program (Pemprov DKI Jakarta, 2016).

### **Input Evaluation**

#### a. Human Resources

- 1) Athletes: DKI Jakarta has 50 athletic athletes who are members of the coaching program, consisting of 30 senior athletes and 20 junior athletes. The athlete recruitment process is carried out through talent guidance in schools and regional competitions.
- 2) Coaches: There are 10 nationally certified athletic trainers and 2 internationally certified coaches involved in the coaching program.

A senior coach commented:

"We have a solid and experienced coaching team. Some of us have even coached the national team. This is a strength in our coaching program."

#### b. Facilities and Infrastructure

DKI Jakarta has quite adequate athletic training facilities, including an international standard athletic stadium in Rawamangun. However, some informants highlighted the need for improvements to special training equipment for certain numbers.

#### c. Funding

The DKI Jakarta athletics coaching program is supported by a large budget allocation from the DKI Jakarta Regional Budget.

### **Process Evaluation**

#### a. Implementation of the Training Program

The DKI Jakarta athletic training program is carried out in a structured and systematic manner. Coaches use a periodization approach to training that refers to the principles of modern coaching science (Bompa & Buzzichelli, 2019). Observations show that the training sessions are carried out with an intensity and volume that is appropriate for the preparation period towards PON XXI.

#### b. Athlete Monitoring and Evaluation

KONI DKI Jakarta and the PASI Jakarta Provincial Government conduct routine monitoring and evaluation of athlete development. Physical and

technical tests are conducted every three months, while performance evaluations are conducted after each competition.

An athlete said:

"We always get feedback from the coach after tests or competitions. This helps us to continue to improve our performance."

c. Competitions and Try Out

DKI Jakarta athletic athletes are included in various national and international competitions as part of the preparation for PON XXI. In 2023, DKI Jakarta athletes have participated in 5 national championships and 2 international championships.

d. Application of Sports Science and Technology

The DKI Jakarta athletics coaching program has integrated the application of sports science and technology. The use of biomechanical analysis and heart rate monitoring has been applied in the exercise process, although it has not been evenly distributed across all athletic numbers.

### Product Evaluation

a. Athlete Achievements

In the last two years, DKI Jakarta athletic athletes have shown a significant increase in achievements. At the 2023 National Athletics Championships, DKI Jakarta won 5 gold, 3 silver, and 4 bronze medals, an increase from 3 gold, 2 silver, and 3 bronze in 2022 (PASI, 2023).

b. Target Achievement

Based on the target set by KONI DKI Jakarta, the athletic coaching program has reached 80% of the achievement target set for 2023. However, improvements are still needed in several athletic numbers to maximize medal opportunities at PON XXI.

c. Athlete Development

The evaluation showed that there was an improvement in the overall quality of athletes, both in terms of physical, technical, and mental aspects. The time and distance records of the athletes show a positive trend in the last two years.

An administrator of PASI DKI Jakarta stated:

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"We see encouraging developments from our athletes. Some athletes have even reached the qualification standards for international championships."

d. Program Impact

The DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program has had a positive impact on the development of athletic sports in Jakarta in general. There has been an increase in public interest in athletics, which is reflected in the increasing number of participants in athletic championships at the student and student levels.

### Cross-Component Findings

a. Program Strength

- 1) Strong policy support and funding from the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government.
- 2) An experienced and highly qualified coaching team.
- 3) Adequate training facilities, especially international standard athletic stadiums.
- 4) Well-structured tiered construction system.

b. Program Weaknesses

- 1) Limitations of special equipment for some athletic numbers.
- 2) The application of sports science and technology in all athletic numbers has not been optimal.
- 3) Lack of international level competition for some athletic numbers.

c. Development Opportunities

- 1) Potential cooperation with the private sector to support coaching programs.
- 2) Opportunities to increase achievements in athletic numbers that have not yet become mainstays.
- 3) Development of a more comprehensive talent scouting system.

d. Challenges

- 1) Competition is getting tighter with other provinces in preparation for PON XXI.
- 2) The demand to continue to adopt technological developments in athletic coaching.
- 3) Maintain consistency of athletes' achievements in the long term.

### Readiness Analysis Towards PON XXI

13 Based on the results of the overall evaluation, the DKI Jakarta athletics coaching program shows quite good readiness to face PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra 2024. Some of the readiness indicators include:

- 20 a) The achievement of achievement targets has reached 80% of the set targets.
- 20 b) Consistent improvements in athletes' time and distance records across a wide range of athletic numbers.
- 20 c) The success of DKI Jakarta athletes in winning medals in national and international championships.
- 20 d) Adequate resource support, both in terms of human resources, facilities, and funding.

However, there are still several aspects that need to be improved to maximize the chances of success in PON XXI, including:

- 6 a) Optimizing the application of sports science and technology in all athletic numbers.
- b) Increased intensity of try outs and international competitions.
- c) Strengthening athletes' mentality through a more intensive sports psychology coaching program.

An administrator of KONI DKI Jakarta concluded:

"Overall, we are optimistic about the readiness of the DKI Jakarta athletic team to face PON XXI. However, we will not be complacent and will continue to improve the quality of coaching in the remaining time."

49 The results of this evaluation provide a comprehensive overview of the condition of the DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program towards PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra 2024. These findings can be the basis for the formulation of recommendations for future program improvement.

## DISCUSSION

2 The results of the evaluation of the athletics coaching program in DKI Jakarta Province towards PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra in 2024 using the CIPP model show several important findings that need to be discussed further.

### Program Context

The compatibility of the goals of the DKI Jakarta athletic coaching program with the city's vision and the needs of sports development shows a good strategic

alignment. This is in line with the concept of strategic alignment in sports management proposed by De Bosscher et al. (2015), where the success of elite sports coaching programs is highly dependent on the alignment between program goals and regional development policies and priorities.

Strong policy and regulatory support from the Jakarta Provincial Government is an important factor in creating an environment conducive to athletic development. As stated by Houlihan & Green (2008), effective sports policies play a crucial role in creating a sustainable sports coaching system.

### Input Program

The availability of human resources, especially highly qualified coaches, is one of the main strengths of DKI Jakarta's athletic coaching program. This is in accordance with the findings of Sotiriadou & De Bosscher (2018) which emphasizes the importance of the role of quality coaches in the development of elite athletes. However, improvements are still needed in terms of recruiting and developing young athletes, given the importance of talent development systems in the long-term success of elite sports (Gulbin et al., 2013).

Adequate training facilities, especially international standard athletic stadiums, provide a comparative advantage for DKI Jakarta. This is in line with the research of Mäkinen et al. (2015) which showed a positive correlation between the availability of high-quality sports facilities and the improvement of athlete achievement. However, the limitations of specialized equipment for some athletic numbers need to be a concern, given the importance of equipment specialization in improving the performance of elite athletes (Ericsson et al., 2018).

Strong funding support from the Jakarta Regional Budget is a positive factor that supports the sustainability of the program. As stated by De Bosscher et al. (2015), adequate financial investment is one of the important pillars in the development of elite sports. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of the budget to maximize its impact on improving performance.

### Program Implementation Process

16 The implementation of a structured and systematic training program with a modern periodization approach shows the application of scientific principles in athletic coaching in Jakarta. This is in line with the recommendation of Bompa & Buzzichelli (2019) about the importance of periodization in optimizing athlete performance. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the individualization of the training program to accommodate the specific needs of each athlete (Kiely, 2012).

3 The monitoring and evaluation system implemented by KONI DKI Jakarta and the PASI Jakarta Provincial Government shows that there are efforts to monitor the development of athletes on an ongoing basis. This practice is in line with the concept of athlete monitoring proposed by Halson (2014) as an important component in training load management and injury prevention.

3 The application of sports science and technology in the athletic coaching process of DKI Jakarta shows awareness of the importance of a scientific approach in sports achievements. However, the uneven application of science and technology in all athletic numbers shows that there is room for improvement. As revealed by James (2014), the integration of technology and data analysis in elite sports coaching can provide a significant competitive advantage.

### Program Products

The increase in the achievement of DKI Jakarta athletic athletes in the last two years shows a positive trend that indicates the effectiveness of the coaching program. The achievement of 80% of the target set for 2023 is a fairly good performance indicator. However, more efforts are still needed to achieve the full target, especially given the increasingly fierce competition at the national level.

The development of the overall quality of athletes, both from physical, technical, and mental aspects, shows that there is a holistic approach in coaching athletes. This is in line with the concept of an athlete-centered approach proposed by Kidman & Lombardo (2010), where athlete development not only focuses on technical aspects, but also pays attention to the overall personal development of athletes.

The positive impact of coaching programs on the development of athletics in Jakarta in general shows a positive spillover effect. The increase in public interest in athletics can be an indicator of the success of the program in a broader context, in accordance with the concept of sport development proposed by Shilbury et al. (2008).

### Readiness Towards PON XXI

Based on the results of the overall evaluation, the DKI Jakarta athletics coaching program shows quite good readiness to face PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra 2024. The achievement of the achievement target that has reached 80% and the consistent improvement in the time and distance records of athletes are positive indicators. However, there are still several aspects that need to be improved, such as optimizing the application of sports science and technology and strengthening the mental strength of athletes.

This readiness needs to continue to be improved considering the increasingly fierce competition at the national level. As stated by De Bosscher et al. (2015), competitive advantage in elite sports is dynamic and constantly changing, so continuous innovation and improvement are needed to maintain and improve performance.

### CONCLUSION

The evaluation of the athletics coaching program of DKI Jakarta Province towards PON XXI Aceh-North Sumatra in 2024 shows a strong foundation and positive developments in various aspects. However, there is still room for improvement and optimization, especially in terms of the application of sports science and technology, the development of young athletes' talents, and the mental strengthening of athletes.

These findings can be the basis for the formulation of a strategy for the development of DKI Jakarta's athletic coaching program in the future, with a focus on innovation, resource optimization, and an evidence-based approach in coaching elite athletes.

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