

Evaluation of Pencak Silat Achievement Development in Central Lampung Regency

Adi Saputra^{1*}, Rachmat Dody Ariesna¹, Dwi Aprilianto¹

¹Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Al Islam Tunas Bangsa
Jalan ZA Pagar Alam No. 41 Gedungmeneng, Indonesia

* Corresponding Author. E-mail: trianjangsetiawan@stkipalitb.ac.id

Abstract

The Indonesian Pencak Silat Association (IPSI) Central Lampung Branch is an organization that plays an important role in developing and preserving pencak silat at the regional level. This study focuses on revealing how IPSI Central Lampung trains athletes using a descriptive evaluative method through the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, and Product) model approach. The research population involved IPSI administrators, coaches, and pencak silat athletes who are active in coaching activities. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, which involves selecting informants who are considered to have in-depth and relevant knowledge of the research problem, supplemented by snowball sampling, in which the initial informants recommend other individuals who can be the next data sources. Data analysis shows that the role of the government, both in the form of moral and material support, is crucial to the development of athletes' achievements, especially in pencak silat, which requires serious attention in terms of continuous coaching. However, the results of the study also confirm that the coaching program run by IPSI Central Lampung is still not fully systematic, periodic, and structured, thus potentially hindering the achievement of optimal performance. Therefore, concrete efforts are needed to improve the quality of coaching, including through continuous program planning, improving the competence of coaches, and providing adequate facilities and infrastructure. With a more focused strategy and cross-sector support, the process of coaching pencak silat athletes in Central Lampung is expected to produce athletes who excel at the regional and national levels.

Keywords: IPSI Central Lampung, Athlete Coaching, Pencak Silat

Abstrak

Ikatan Pencak Silat Indonesia (IPSI) Pengurus Cabang Lampung Tengah merupakan organisasi yang memiliki peran penting dalam mengembangkan serta melestarikan olahraga pencak silat di tingkat daerah. Penelitian ini difokuskan untuk mengungkap bagaimana proses pembinaan atlet dilakukan oleh IPSI Lampung Tengah dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif evaluatif melalui pendekatan model CIPP (Context, Input, Process, dan Product). Populasi penelitian melibatkan pengurus IPSI, para pelatih, dan atlet pencak silat yang aktif dalam kegiatan pembinaan. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan purposive sampling, yaitu memilih informan yang dinilai memiliki pengetahuan mendalam serta relevan terhadap permasalahan penelitian, dan dilengkapi dengan snowball sampling di mana informan awal merekomendasikan individu lain yang dapat menjadi sumber data berikutnya. Analisis data menunjukkan bahwa peran pemerintah, baik dalam bentuk dukungan moril maupun materil, sangat menentukan perkembangan prestasi atlet, terutama di cabang olahraga pencak silat yang membutuhkan perhatian serius dalam hal pembinaan berkelanjutan. Meski demikian, hasil penelitian juga menegaskan bahwa program pembinaan yang dijalankan oleh IPSI Lampung Tengah masih belum sepenuhnya dilakukan secara sistematis, periodik, dan terstruktur, sehingga berpotensi menghambat pencapaian prestasi optimal. Oleh karena itu, dibutuhkan upaya nyata dalam meningkatkan kualitas pembinaan, termasuk melalui perencanaan program yang berkesinambungan, peningkatan kompetensi pelatih, dan penyediaan sarana prasarana yang memadai. Dengan strategi yang lebih terarah

dan dukungan lintas sektor, proses pembinaan atlet pencak silat di Lampung Tengah diharapkan mampu menghasilkan atlet yang berprestasi di tingkat regional maupun nasional.

Kata kunci: IPSI Lampung Tengah, Pembinaan Atlet, Pencak Silat

Introduction

Sports play an important role in human resource development because they can develop an individual's physical, spiritual, and social potential. In the context of national development, sports are not only seen as a means of recreation or entertainment, but also as a strategic instrument that can shape the character of the nation, strengthen a sense of unity, and increase pride through achievements at the international level (Muhammad Supriyadi & Suhdy, 2022). Through sports activities, people not only gain physical health, but also values such as discipline, sportsmanship, and cooperation that are useful in social life. In addition, sports can be a means of cultural diplomacy that introduces the nation's identity to the world. Thus, competitive sports training needs to be carried out in a planned, focused, and sustainable manner in order to produce competitive and highly competitive athletes. This effort requires the support of the government, sports organizations, coaches, and the wider community to create a conducive sports ecosystem. A tiered development strategy from the regional to the national level is key to discovering and developing potential athletic talent. Therefore, the success of competitive sports development will greatly determine its contribution to the overall development of the nation.

Pencak silat, as an indigenous Indonesian sport, occupies a very important position, not only because it is part of the nation's cultural heritage, but also because it has gained worldwide recognition through its designation by UNESCO as Intangible Cultural Heritage. This recognition further strengthens the legitimacy of pencak silat as a cultural identity and a sport with noble values. In line with this, pencak silat has rapidly developed into a competitive sport that is contested in various prestigious events, both at the regional level such as the SEA Games, the continental level such as the Asian Games, and the global level through the World Championships (Niko Zulni Pratama et al., 2023). The success of pencak silat in breaking into the international arena shows that this sport has great potential to continue contributing to national sporting achievements. However, this potential can only be realized if its management and development system are carried out professionally, structurally, and continuously, so that pencak silat is not merely preserved as a cultural heritage, but also becomes a source of achievement and pride for the Indonesian nation on the world stage.

Lampung Tengah Regency is one of the regions in Lampung Province that is quite active in developing pencak silat through the existence of various training centers and organizations, one of which is the Satria Muda Indonesia Training Center. However, the achievements of pencak silat in this region in recent years have not shown significant progress. For example, at the 2022 Porprov event, the Central Lampung contingent was only able to bring home three medals, consisting of two silver and one bronze, a result that is considered not commensurate with the potential of human resources and the number of schools available. This condition reflects a fundamental problem in the athlete training system that is being implemented. Initial indications show that the training program is still incidental and not carried out continuously. In addition, there are other serious obstacles, such as limited training facilities and infrastructure, a lack of truly competent coaches, and minimal support from stakeholders (Dani et al., 2024). Limited support comes not only from the local government, but also from KONI and the general public, thereby weakening efforts to develop pencak silat in Central Lampung.

Problems in coaching competitive sports in the regions are not only found in Central Lampung, but are also a phenomenon experienced by various other regions in Indonesia, with

various obstacles generally related to managerial aspects, limited funding, and weak support from local government policies. This situation highlights the need for a comprehensive evaluative approach to assess how pencak silat training is implemented at the regional level, while also exploring the key factors that influence its success or failure (Putu Spyanawati et al., 2024). This study uses the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model developed by Stufflebeam, as this model is considered capable of providing a comprehensive overview of the coaching system, including the stages of goal formulation, resource availability, program implementation, and the results or outputs achieved.

By applying this evaluation model, the study aims to identify the root causes of problems encountered in the coaching process, thereby enabling the formulation of relevant strategic recommendations to improve and strengthen the pencak silat coaching system in Central Lampung Regency. Thus, this research not only has academic value as a scientific contribution in the field of sports management, but is also expected to provide tangible practical benefits in efforts to develop competitive sports at both the local and national levels (Subekti et al., 2021). Ultimately, this research is very important in responding to the challenges of sports development in the modern era, which demands effectiveness, efficiency, and professionalism in every stage of its implementation, so that pencak silat can develop more optimally as a competitive and high-achieving sport.

Pencak silat is a traditional martial art that originated in the Indonesian archipelago and has undergone centuries of development, not only in Indonesia but also in several Southeast Asian regions such as Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, southern Thailand, and southern Philippines. This martial art is not only seen as a self-defense technique, but also as a cultural heritage that embodies deep moral, spiritual, and philosophical values. Its existence reflects the cultural richness of the nation and has become an identity that continues to be passed down from generation to generation. According to Rahardjo (2016), pencak silat has played an important role in shaping the cultural identity of Indonesian society and neighboring countries that have similar historical and traditional ties. Furthermore, pencak silat is not only learned for practical purposes in self-defense, but is also integrated as part of character education. Through the process of learning pencak silat, values such as discipline, respect for others, and self-control are consistently instilled. Thus, pencak silat serves a dual purpose as a means of developing self-defense skills and as a medium for moral education. The combination of physical, mental, and spiritual aspects makes pencak silat a relevant tradition in shaping character. This martial art also affirms that traditional sports can play a strategic role in preserving cultural identity while building a more integrity-driven generation.

Pencak silat began to expand into the international arena in the 20th century, especially after Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries introduced it in global forums. An important development occurred in 1980 with the establishment of the International Pencak Silat Federation (PPSAB), initiated by Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, and Singapore as an effort to develop, regulate, and popularize pencak silat at the global level. Its international legitimacy was further strengthened in 2019 when pencak silat was recognized by UNESCO as Intangible Cultural Heritage, confirming its position not only as a martial art, but also as a meaningful cultural and historical symbol for Southeast Asian communities. Additionally, pencak silat has gained more space in international sports competitions through the SEA Games and the World Pencak Silat Championships, which are regularly organized by PERSILAT.

Since the early 2000s, pencak silat has become known in various countries in Europe and America, such as the Netherlands, France, Germany, and the United States, which have even established schools and produced world-class athletes. This rapid development has made pencak silat not only a symbol of cultural identity, but also a competitive sport with great potential for further development, including the opportunity to become part of the Olympic sports in the future. The existence of pencak silat is increasingly strengthened through various competitions, both local, national, and international, and is supported by an athlete training

system that continues to be strengthened in various regions, one of which is in Central Lampung Regency.

Pencak silat is a traditional martial art unique to the archipelago that has been passed down from generation to generation and emphasizes not only physical aspects such as defense and attack techniques, but also contains artistic, spiritual, and moral values. Rahardjo (2016) explains that pencak silat is a combination of martial arts movements and artistic beauty that reflects the personality, local wisdom, and philosophy of life of the Indonesian people. The term pencak is commonly used in Java, while silat is more often used in Sumatra, although both have the same meaning. PPSAB (Persekutuan Pencak Silat Antarbangsa) defines pencak silat as a self-defense system rich in artistic and cultural elements, built on the basis of spirituality, self-control, and respect for others. Thus, pencak silat not only trains fighting skills, but also shapes the character of the fighter so that they have noble morals.

In practice, pencak silat encompasses two main aspects, namely the martial arts aspect, which focuses on systematic attack and defense techniques that can be applied in real-life situations, and the cultural arts aspect, which emphasizes the beauty, harmony, and philosophical meaning of each movement, which is usually displayed in performances or arts competitions (Maharani Fatima Gandasari, 2024). In addition to being a competitive sport, pencak silat also plays a role as a means of character education, mental development, and preservation of national culture. As times change, pencak silat has transformed into a competitive sport that is contested at the national and international levels, while still maintaining its traditional essence and inherent noble values.

Several previous studies have become important references in the evaluation of pencak silat performance development. Research Asrianda et al., (2023) in West Java shows that the availability of facilities and infrastructure is a dominant factor in athletes' achievements. Meanwhile, Irfan & Wili, (2025) in East Java emphasizes the role of coach quality in building athletes' mental strength and skills in a sustainable manner. Furthermore, research Maghfiroh et al., (2023) In South Sumatra, it was found that regular competition programs organized by regional organizations had a significant impact on improving athletes' performance. Unlike the three studies mentioned above, this study focused more on evaluating the development of pencak silat performance in Central Lampung Regency by highlighting the integration between organizational support, coach quality, and the availability of facilities and infrastructure as an integrated development system. Thus, this study does not focus on a single factor, but rather looks at the overall development ecosystem that plays an important role in producing high-achieving athletes at the regional and national levels.

Method

This study uses a descriptive method, which is defined as a problem-solving procedure that describes the state of the research subject, whether an individual, institution, or community, as it is at the time of the study based on the facts found (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2013). The type of research used is evaluative research with the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, and Product) evaluation model developed by Stufflebeam. This model was chosen because it provides a comprehensive overview of all aspects of pencak silat achievement development in Central Lampung, from the planning stage and process to the achievement of results. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, which is the selection of data sources based on specific considerations to make it easier for researchers to explore information related to the object or social situation being studied. The subjects of this study consisted of three people, namely the Chairman of IPSI Central Lampung, a pencak silat coach, and an IPSI Central Lampung athlete, who were considered relevant to represent the aspects of leadership, coaching, and field experience.

The data required in this study is factual information obtained from individuals and agencies directly involved in the development of pencak silat achievements in Central Lampung Regency. This information was collected through various complementary methods, providing a comprehensive picture of the coaching process. To support accuracy and ease of processing and analysis, the data sources, data types, and collection methods were considered as an inseparable whole (Sari et al., 2024). The techniques used include observation, which involves directly observing the coaching process and athletes' activities; interviews to obtain in-depth information from key informants; documentation in the form of archives, activity records, or relevant written data; and visual images that serve to reinforce empirical descriptions and provide concrete evidence of coaching activities. Thus, the use of this combination of methods is expected to produce comprehensive data and support the achievement of the research objectives.

Data analysis is a follow-up stage after the data collection process, which aims to organize, interpret, and draw conclusions from the information obtained. In this study, the analysis was carried out through several systematic steps. First, the data collection stage, which is to gather various relevant information according to the predetermined techniques (Berlian Fernanda Putri et al., 2025). Second, the data reduction stage, which involves filtering, selecting, and simplifying data related to the development of pencak silat achievements in Central Lampung. Third, the data presentation stage, where the selected information is organized in an easy-to-understand form, either in the form of tables, narratives, or systematic summaries in accordance with the research focus. Fourth, the conclusion drawing and verification stage, which involves compiling the findings based on the analysis that has been carried out, then checking them by comparing them with relevant theories or other studies. With these stages, data that was originally complex can be processed in a targeted manner to produce valid and accountable conclusions.

Result and Discussion

The description of this research data covers three main categories, namely interview results, literature studies, and descriptive surveys. Interview results are used to obtain direct information from sources related to experiences, views, and actual practices in the field. Literature studies are conducted by reviewing various relevant literature, official documents, and previous studies to strengthen the analysis and provide a comprehensive theoretical basis. Meanwhile, descriptive surveys were conducted to obtain an overview of the conditions and phenomena under study by distributing research instruments to selected respondents. These three data sources complement each other, providing a deeper understanding of the research problem. By integrating interviews, literature studies, and descriptive surveys, this study seeks to produce an analysis that is not only conceptual but also applicable. This approach allows researchers to identify supporting and inhibiting factors that influence the research object. In addition, this combination of primary and secondary data helps strengthen the validity and reliability of the research findings. Thus, this data description becomes an important basis for a comprehensive and focused discussion of the research results.

Based on the results of interviews with key informants, a number of important issues related to the development of pencak silat in Central Lampung Regency were found. The local government is considered to have not provided optimal support, both morally and materially, so that the development program has not been running optimally. In addition, the interest of the younger generation in pencak silat is still low because this sport is considered high risk, making it difficult to find potential athletes. The training program has also not been compiled in writing and structured, making its implementation spontaneous and lacking continuity. Evaluations conducted by coaches are rarely reported formally to KONI, which tends to only

monitor ahead of events. Although the facilities and infrastructure meet national standards, the results have not shown optimal achievements. The number of certified coaches is also very limited, with only three people having regional, national, or international qualifications. The involvement of local governments and sponsors in supporting pencak silat development is also minimal. On the other hand, coordination between institutions, both IPSI and the district and provincial governments, has not been effective. This situation is exacerbated by the limited facilities available to athletes, who only receive a modest allowance for meals and live in simple dormitories. Therefore, more serious attention from the government and administrators is considered the key to improving the success of pencak silat athlete development in Central Lampung.

Institutional Review

The government plays a strategic role in national sports development, which includes regulating, coaching, developing, and organizing various sports activities. This role is clearly stipulated in Law No. 3 of 2005 on the National Sports System, which obligates the government to coach and supervise all sports, including pencak silat. The success of sports coaching is also determined by the participation of the community, which is committed to supporting the development of athletes' achievements. Therefore, synergy between the community and the government is an important element so that sporting achievements do not only develop in pencak silat, but also in various other sports.

General Review of Coaching: Funding and Infrastructure

Literature studies and field surveys show that pencak silat training facilities in Central Lampung are considered adequate and meet national standards, thus becoming an important asset in creating a quality training process. In terms of funding, the main sources come from regional allocations and sponsor support, although the amount is still limited. Incentives or bonuses for outstanding athletes are given in varying amounts, depending on the level of the championship achieved. This is reinforced by the statement of one of the coaches (Restu) who explained that allowances and bonuses are given according to the athletes' achievements. Thus, adequate funding and rewards are one of the determining factors in increasing motivation and the sustainability of pencak silat athlete development in Central Lampung. The following are the conditions of the facilities and funding:

Tabel 1. Facilities and Funding Conditions

No.	Facilities/ Infrastructure	Developed/ Funded	Current Status (check √)	
			Adequate	Inadequate Adequate
1	Training infrastructure (buildings/ fields/tracks)	Local Government	√	
2	Main training facilities/equipment	Local Government	√	
3	Supporting training facilities/equipment	Local Government	√	
4	Athlete and coach accommodation facilities	Local Government	√	
5	Miscellaneous	There is assistance from KONI and businesspeople/sponsors		√

Based on the results of a survey conducted by researchers, it is known that the facilities and infrastructure for pencak silat training in Central Lampung are still inadequate, mainly because the training equipment used does not meet national standards. This deficiency has an impact on the effectiveness of training and the readiness of athletes to compete at various levels. In addition, funding is also an important factor that affects the quality of training, as the amount of bonuses and allowances given to athletes varies. This is in line with the explanation given by Restu, a pencak silat coach in Central Lampung, who stated that the amount of allowances for athletes is adjusted according to their achievements. This situation shows that the rewards for athletes are more results-oriented, but do not fully support the basic needs of long-term training. Therefore, special attention is still needed to provide national standard facilities and a more consistent and equitable funding mechanism. The following are the bonuses/incentives for athletes who have won championships based on the level of the competition.

Table 2. Bonuses/Incentives for Athletes

No	Type of Incentive/Reward	Level of Achievement at Event/Championship		
		Regional Championship	Provincial Championship	National Championship
1	Cash bonus	√	√	√
2	House/land prize	-	-	-
3	Appointment as civil servant	-	-	-
4	Award	√	√	√
5	Prize for Hajj/Umrah pilgrimage	-	-	-

Coaches in the context of pencak silat play a very important role, not only in preparing athletes physically and mentally, but also in shaping their character. The main tasks of a coach include strategic planning, tactical planning, physical training, and moral and emotional support. A coach's success depends not only on technical skills, but also on communication skills, leadership, and building positive relationships with athletes. Thus, coaches are central figures who influence the success of sports training. The survey results show that the coaching system at IPSI Lampung Tengah has been quite effective, although it still faces a number of challenges. This effectiveness is greatly influenced by the ability of coaches to perform their roles optimally. Coaches are required to master various disciplines, ranging from sports science and sports psychology to team management. The integration of training methodologies with creative and applicable approaches is key to making the coaching process more efficient and capable of meeting the needs of athletes.

Environmental factors in Central Lampung also contribute to pencak silat coaching, although they do not always have a dominant influence. Several supporting aspects include the availability of training grounds that are spacious and close to other sports facilities, a hot climate that shapes the fighting spirit of athletes, and a local culture that values courage. These conditions add value to the development process, as they strengthen the athletes' mental fortitude and fighting spirit on the field. The ultimate goal of sports development is, of course, to achieve success at the regional, national, and international levels. IPSI Central Lampung, which had been inactive since the early 2000s, resumed its activities in 2014 with more structured management and development programs. However, to date, its athletes have not been able to break into national events such as the National Championships, Pre-PON, or PON. Despite the lack of optimal achievements, the management and athletes of IPSI Lampung Tengah continue to demonstrate a strong determination to rise and achieve higher achievements in the future.

Descriptive survey

A descriptive survey is conducted by analyzing the frequency distribution of respondents based on several characteristics. The aspects observed include the gender of athletes, length of experience as athletes, level of education attained, and occupations held by athletes. This approach aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the profile of respondents in the study. Thus, the data obtained can be used as a basis for further analysis related to the conditions and backgrounds of athletes. The results of this frequency distribution also serve as preliminary information in understanding the context of the coaching that is carried out.

Table. 3 Gender, length of time as a pencak silat athlete in Central Lampung		
Gender	Length of time as an athlete	Frequency
Male	5	6
Female	5	4
Total		10

Table 4 Education for pencak silat athletes in Central Lampung

Education	Frequency
Senior high school	10
Total	10

Table 5 The work of pencak silat athletes in Central Lampung

Occupation	Frequency
Student	5
Employee	2
Other	3
Total	10

Based on the results of the descriptive survey, it can be concluded that the profile of pencak silat athletes in Central Lampung has relatively homogeneous characteristics. In terms of gender, the number of male athletes is more dominant than female athletes, although the difference is not too significant. The length of experience as an athlete shows an average of around five years, which reflects consistency in pursuing this sport. In terms of education, all respondents are at the high school level, indicating that most athletes are still at a productive age for performance development. Meanwhile, the athletes' employment backgrounds are quite diverse, although most are students or college students, followed by employees and other occupations. This data illustrates that athlete development in Central Lampung still heavily relies on young people with a secondary education background, which on one hand represents great potential, but on the other hand requires a more sustainable development strategy to produce long-term high-achieving athletes.

Research Results Based on the CIPP Evaluation Model

Context Evaluation

The context evaluation was conducted to understand the background, basis, and objectives of the pencak silat coaching program in Central Lampung. Field findings show that the Central Lampung IPSI administrators are aware of their role in coaching, training, and independently funding athletes. In addition, the relatively good social conditions of the community have made pencak silat a means of improving living standards, especially for

athletes from lower-middle-class backgrounds. The geographical and cultural support of the local community also plays a role in the development process, although its contribution is not too dominant. Furthermore, the achievements of the pencak silat sport have encouraged the government to provide support, although this assistance is still limited and is generally only provided prior to competitions (Ramdani & Setiawan, 2025). Thus, pencak silat development in Central Lampung is based on collaboration between the active role of IPSI administrators, the socio-cultural potential of the community, and government support, which, although minimal, still has an impact on the sustainability of the program.

Input Evaluation

Input evaluation was conducted to assess the extent to which the availability and quality of resources support pencak silat coaching in Central Lampung. The evaluation results show that the available facilities and infrastructure have been maximally utilized by coaches, athletes, and administrators to maintain the continuity of the coaching process. Coaches and administrators also play an active role in designing and organizing activities, despite facing resource constraints. In addition, the government has provided support in the form of facilities and infrastructure that are considered adequate, although their implementation has not been fully optimized. These findings confirm that the success of athlete development is not only determined by the availability of facilities, but also by the commitment of coaches, administrators, and synergy with the government in optimizing existing potential to support the development of pencak silat in the region.

Process Evaluation

The evaluation of the coaching process aims to assess the extent to which the program has been implemented as expected. The results show that the selection process for athletes and coaches is still subjective because it does not refer to clear competency indicators. Training does take place regularly and applies basic training principles, but it does not yet fully utilize a sports science-based approach. In addition, coaches have not yet developed written training and evaluation programs, making systematic monitoring difficult. Support services in the form of health and nutrition are also not yet available on an intensive and sustainable basis (Guntur Sutopo & Misno, 2021). From an organizational perspective, management is still closed and does not involve broader stakeholders, while coaching management tends to be centralized and less open to external input. Interestingly, the majority of athletes come from lower-middle-class families, which is a strong motivator for them to achieve in order to improve their socioeconomic conditions.

Product Evaluation

Product evaluation was conducted to assess the achievements of the pencak silat coaching process implemented in Central Lampung. The evaluation results show that the Central Lampung IPSI contingent has successfully participated in various national championships, such as the National Championships, Pre-PON, and Porwil, which are important indicators of athlete development. In the pre-PON event, although they were not yet able to win gold medals or top positions, Central Lampung athletes managed to reach the finals, which indicates an improvement in the quality of training. The main objective of this evaluation is to assess the effectiveness of the training program that has been carried out systematically. Based on field data and interviews, it can be concluded that pencak silat training in Central Lampung is not yet optimal but has shown significant progress compared to previous years. This confirms that the support of the local government is urgently needed, especially in providing funding, training facilities, improving the capacity of coaches, and strengthening the organizational management system so that training can be more effective and sustainable.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, conclusions can be drawn regarding the development of pencak silat in Central Lampung. Government support, both moral and material, is still minimal, thereby hampering the development process. In addition, the search for talented athletes faces obstacles because pencak silat is considered a high-risk sport. Coaches also do not yet have a structured written training program, while evaluation reports are rarely submitted to the Central Lampung KONI. Monitoring by KONI also tends to be carried out only ahead of competitions, rather than regularly and continuously.

Although the facilities and infrastructure meet national standards, the athletes' achievements have not been optimal. The number of certified coaches at the regional, national, and international levels is still very limited, with only one certified coach available. The lack of support from the local government and sponsors has worsened the coaching conditions. Additionally, the Central Lampung IPSI organization has not been running optimally due to weak coordination between the regency and provincial governments. Athletes only receive a limited amount of meal allowances and simple dormitory facilities. Therefore, serious attention from the government and IPSI administrators is urgently needed to improve the quality of pencak silat training in Central Lampung.

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