Original Article Research

Policy on Giving Awards to Student Athletes in Bogor District

Abdul Gopur[1]*, Nuryadi Nuryadi[1], Sufyar Mudjianto[1], Agus Gumilar[1]

[1]*Physical Education, Health and Recreation, Faculty of Sport and Health Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia*

*email corresponding author: abdulgopur@upi.edu

Abstract

This study confirms that awards can increase athlete motivation if given with the right approach, such as informative feedback and an environment that supports athlete autonomy. With an effective policy, it is hoped that sports achievements in Bogor Regency can continue to increase, while also providing inspiration for other regions in designing similar policies. Analyzing the influence of budget and implementation on the effectiveness of the policy of awarding young athletes in Bogor Regency. Achievement sports are types that rely on skills to achieve certain targets, with a foundation of science and innovation in sports technology. To achieve optimal performance, an athlete must go through an intensive and focused training process. Without structured training, athletes will not be able to hone the skills needed to achieve their goals. Therefore, proper training management from an early age is very important in developing sports talent. The results of the study showed that partially, the budget variable had a significant effect on the policy with a significance value of 0.018 ($p < 0.05$), while the implementation variable did not have a statistically significant effect. However, simultaneously, the budget and implementation together had a significant effect on the effectiveness of the policy.

Keywords: awards, sport policy, student athlete

How to cite:

1. INTODUCTION

Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System states that every citizen has the same rights to participate in sports activities, obtain sports services, choose and participate in sports that suit their talents and interests, and receive direction, support, guidance, and development in the field of sports. In addition, they also have the right to become sports actors and develop the sports industry in various fields, such as competitive sports, education, health, recreation, and as a livelihood (Utomo, 2018). The regulation for awarding young athletes highlights the importance of government support and appropriate policies. Regular and timely

rewards can provide a huge motivational boost for athletes (Rudiawati et al., 2024). Traits such as self-control and emotional determination can influence a young athlete's performance in sport, although the effect can vary depending on the sport they are involved in (Ulyanova & Chernykh, 2019). It is important to take into account the unique physical characteristics and developmental stage of young athletes in designing rules and regulations, as standards applicable to adults may not be suitable. In addition, adolescence is a period of personality formation that has certain characteristics that may affect academic achievement in school (Hardiansyah et al., 2024). Award and scholarship programs for outstanding young athletes should be implemented at the primary and secondary school levels. Selection of recipients is based on certain criteria that include moral, intellectual and physical aspects. Reward itself is a form of appreciation or reward given by individuals or institutions for achievements, and can be in the form of words of honor or material form (Purbaningrum & Wulandari, 2021). These studies emphasize the need for a tailored approach in supporting and rewarding young athletes to promote their development and success.

Debate has recently arisen over the appropriateness of rewarding young athletes with participation trophies, with critics arguing that it fosters entitlement (C. English, 2018). However, research shows that monetary rewards do not significantly affect athlete identity (Adewunmi & Uroh, 2022). Instead, recognizing multiple values beyond winning, such as symbolic value and close relationship, can have a more positive impact. (Colleen English, 2018). Rewards, including non-financial rewards, can effectively motivate performance and loyalty while potentially increasing intrinsic motivation and creativity (Frey & Gallus, 2017). In school sports, there is a gap between the value placed on sporting achievement and academic achievement, with sporting awards often being greater (Wretman, 2017).

Achievement sports are types of sports that utilize expertise to achieve goals with the support of sports science and technology. Training is one of the important steps that must be taken by an athlete to achieve maximum performance. Without training, athletes will not be able to develop the skills needed to achieve their desired goals. (Ma'mun, 2019). Proper management of coaching from an early age is critical to developing sporting talent, as demonstrated by the Kelas Khusus Olahraga program in Indonesia, which has contributed significantly to regional and international sporting success (Kurniawan et al., 2021).

Policies are collections of actions or activities proposed by individuals, groups, or governments in a context, especially where there are challenges and opportunities. These policies are proposed to help address the problem and achieve the desired goal (M. Fatah et al., 2021). Youth sport policies aim to increase participation, achievement and personal development, but face challenges in implementation and achieving sustainable impact. Research suggests there is a need for clearer policy objectives and better stakeholder engagement (Stylianou et al., 2019). Research has largely focused on Europe and North America, with school-based policies receiving the most attention (Lindsey et al., 2023). An effective policy should balance deliberate training for performance with fun activities to maintain motivation and avoid burnout (Côté & Hancock, 2014). The Sports Participation Progression Model suggests structuring policies by age and competition level to simultaneously achieve performance, participation, and personal development goals (Strachan et al., 2011). But, young people are often excluded from policy-making processes, highlighting the need for a more inclusive approach (Kipp, 2017).

Effective coaching of young athletes involves a multifaceted approach that goes beyond physical training. Coaches play an important role in developing life skills such as leadership,

autonomy and decision-making in young athletes (Watson et al., 2011). Successful coaches combine technical knowledge with a genuine concern for athlete well-being and long-term development (Lloyd et al., 2019). Effective coaching includes several important aspects, such as formulating a coaching philosophy, improving communication skills, understanding psychological principles, and mastering efficient teaching skills. Communication itself is the process of exchanging information between two or more parties. In the context of sports, communication has a vital role in supporting success, because through communication the coach can convey various messages to his athletes, including instructions, directions, prohibitions, criticisms, and suggestions (M. S. Fatah & Farida, 2023). Athletes' perceptions of coaches' behaviors significantly impact their psychological development and well-being to optimize young athletes' sport experiences and development, coaches should focus on creating a positive environment, fostering intrinsic motivation, and using evidence-based coaching strategies (Watson et al., 2011; Lloyd et al., 2011). Understanding and applying these principles can help coaches to positively influence young athletes' athletic performance and personal growth.

Bogor Regency has very proud achievements in various sports events, both at the regional and national levels, which are followed by student athletes. Many student athletes from Bogor Regency have won gold, silver and bronze medals. This achievement is of course the result of the hard work and dedication of young athletes in practicing. About 33% of West Java provincial athletes come from Bogor Regency. With this significant contribution of athletes, Kemenpora designated PPOPM Bogor Regency as one of the 53 best PPOPM in Indonesia. Therefore, an increase in government policy regarding awards given to athletes can be a motivation for them to continue to excel (Tanjung, 2015). The limited budget allocated for innovation and development in coaching student athletes is a major challenge, especially in supporting the vision of Bogor Regency as a City of Sport and Tourism. This problem is the background of the research that aims to examine the policy of awarding student athletes in Bogor Regency by identifying obstacles and constraints in the implementation of the current awarding policy and how the implementation of awards for outstanding student athletes. With an award, athletes will feel appreciated for the dedication and effort they have put into practicing and competing, which will encourage them to continue to improve their sporting abilities and achievements. Athletes who receive awards will feel appreciated for the hard work they have done.

2. METHOD

Descriptive quantitative research is a systematic way of investigating something using measurable variables and statistical analysis(Helmold, 2019). The purpose of this method is to obtain objective, reliable, and generally applicable results. Typically, this method is used to test hypotheses and see the relationship between variables. Some commonly used approaches include surveys, experiments, observations, and content analysis (Hasan, 2024). Researchers can use self-administered questionnaires, interviews, and scales, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. Sampling methods can be probability-based or non-probability-based (Barella et al., 2024).

2.1 Participants

Participants are people who are physically involved in acting as participants who provide responses to the research being conducted, as well as helping to achieve the objectives and being responsible for their involvement (Fadliati, 2015). The participants used in this study were 11

respondents from the KONI sports branch administrators of Bogor Regency who understood the program for awarding outstanding athletes. Participants in descriptive quantitative research play an important role in shaping the findings and conclusions of the study. Researchers must carefully describe the characteristics of the participants and their selection methods, because these factors can affect the results of the study (Woodrow, 2014). How participants are selected and external validity are important things to think about, as they can affect how widely research findings can be applied. Reporting participant information and descriptive statistics accurately is essential to ensuring that a quantitative research study is credible and easy to understand (Pickering, 2017).

Participants in this study consisted of various stakeholders involved in the management and implementation of sports policies, including:

1. Bogor Regency Youth and Sports Office: to obtain perspectives from the government regarding the policies implemented.

2. Student Athletes: to understand their experiences and views regarding the awards received.

3. Coaches: to obtain perspectives regarding the impact of policies on athlete training and motivation.

4. Chairman of Komite Olahraga Nasional Indonesia (KONI): to obtain information regarding policy support and evaluation.

2.2 Research Design

Quantitative descriptive research is a method used to provide an objective picture of a situation using numbers. This process includes data collection, data interpretation, and presentation and results (Rachmayani, 2015). This research aims to describe phenomena, with descriptions of activities carried out systematically and focusing more on factual data than conclusions (Jacob, 2017). Observational research is a type of research that does not manipulate or intervene on the subjects being studied, but only observes the subjects.

The research design used in this study is the descriptive analysis survey method. According to Maidiana (2021), surveys are used to collect information from students regarding attitudes, interests, habits, and other things. The purpose of survey is to present a comprehensive picture of a phenomenon. Descriptive surveys usually use data collection techniques such as questionnaires or observations. In this study, data was collected through a questionnaire with a guttman scale. A questionnaire is an instrument that contains a number of questions that are arranged in a structured manner. Respondents are asked to provide measurable answers, either by choosing from the available options.

Using purposive sampling technique is a non-probability technique used to select informants with certain characteristics relevant to the research (Tongco, 2007). There are different types of purposive sampling, including criterion, maximum variation, and theoretical sampling (Memon et al., 2024). Despite its efficiency and robustness, purposive sampling has inherent biases and limitations on external validity (Obilor & Isaac, 2023). To ensure rigor and transparency, researchers must select informants carefully, apply techniques systematically, and report methods thoroughly (Memon et al., 2024).

2.3 Instruments

Research instruments are tools used to collect data in scientific research (Yusup, 2018). The instrument used in this study was the athlete career model development questionnaire from Cristi, R. R.,, (2018) with the article title "Penghargaan pada Atlet Berprestasi untuk Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Atlet PON XIX Tahun 2016 Provinsi Jambi". Adopted from the theory developed by Stambulova (Dieter Hackfort et al., 2009). The questionnaire contained 30 statements and was distributed to the Bogor Regency Youth and Sports Service, student athletes, coaches, and KONI Bogor Regency administrators.

2.4 Procedures

Descriptive survey methods are used to collect and analyze data related to current situations, habits and trends, involving an in-depth review of information sources and the preparation of general conclusions (Salaria, 2012). This process includes defining research objectives, identifying target populations, and selecting appropriate sampling techniques (Banerjee, 2019). Researchers must consider various aspects such as developing indicators for concepts, constructing questionnaires, and administering surveys to ensure validity and reliability, researchers must use qualitative and quantitative analysis to validate the content and construct of questionnaires, best practices in survey research include careful consideration of sampling procedures (Hansen & Tsheko, 2021).

2.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques are used to test the information obtained from respondents' answers, which will then be analyzed. In this study, the analysis technique used is quantitative descriptive, which is analyzing the data that has been collected as it is. This quantitative descriptive analysis technique aims to describe or illustrate the data that has been collected without making general conclusions (Aziza, 2023). Data processing uses the SPSS version 23 statistical program. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression tests, t-tests (partial), F-tests (stimulants), and coefficient of determination tests (R^2) to determine the relationship between the three variables in this study.

3. RESULTS

Based on data analysis that has been carried out using SPSS version 23 software for Windows, the descriptive statistical results are as follows:

Table l.

Demographic Data

Dimensions	N	Mean	St. Dev
Budget	11	3,45	0,65
Implementation		6,91	1,00
Policy		9,73	1,76

The data provided in table 1. shows three different dimensions related to respondents' assessments. First, for the budget dimension, respondents gave an average assessment of 3.45. This shows that they feel the budget is quite good, but there is still room for improvement. The variation in this assessment is quite small, with a standard deviation of 0.65, which means that most respondents have similar views.

Next, on the award implementation dimension, the assessment is given, with a very positive average of 6.91. This shows that they feel the award implementation is going well, although there is little variation in their views, as seen from the standard deviation of 1.00. Finally, for the policy effectiveness dimension, the assessment has a very high average of 9.73. This shows great satisfaction with the effectiveness of the policies implemented, although the variation in assessment is greater with a standard deviation of 1.76. Overall, respondents feel positive about the award implementation and policy effectiveness, but the assessment of the budget shows that there is still room for improvement.

Table 2.

Multiple Linear Regression Equation

	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.853	3.355		.552	.596
	budget	1.926	.650	.716	2.965	.018
	implementation	.176	.428	.100	.413	.691

a. Dependent Variable: policy

From Table 2, it is known that if there is no change in the budget and implementation, then the effectiveness of the award policy in Bogor Regency is 1.853. If the budget increases by 1%, the effectiveness of the policy increases by 1.926%, which means that the budget has a positive effect. Meanwhile, if the implementation increases by 1%, then the effectiveness of the policy increases by 0.176%, which shows that the implementation also makes a positive contribution to the awarding of awards.

Table 3.

t-Test (Partial) Results

	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.853	3.355		.552	.596
	budget	1.926	.650	.716	2.965	.018
	implementation	.176	.428	.100	.413	.691

a. Dependent Variable: policy

The t-test results in Table 3. show that the budget variable has a calculated t value of

2.965, which is greater than the t-table value of 2.306 (df = 8, α = 0.05). In addition, the significance value is 0.018 < 0.05, which means that the budget has a significant effect on policy. The budget regression coefficient of 1.926 indicates that every one unit increase in the budget will increase the policy score by 1.926 units, assuming other variables are constant. The beta value of 0.716 indicates that the budget is a dominant factor in influencing policy.

The implementation variable shows a t-value of 0.413, which is smaller than the t-table value of 2.306, and a significance value of 0.691 > 0.05. This indicates that implementation does not have a significant effect on policy in this model. The regression coefficient of 0.176 indicates a very weak relationship, and the beta value of 0.100 confirms that the contribution of this variable to policy change is very small.

Table 4.

F Test (Stimulants) Results

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
			ANOVA[a]			
1	Regression	18.873	2	9.436	4.931	.040[b]
	Residual	15.309	8	1.914		
	Total	34.182	10			

a. Dependent Variable: policy

b. Predictors: (Constant), implementation, budget

In addition to conducting a t-test to see the influence of each independent variable partially, this study also conducted an F-test to test whether the budget and implementation variables simultaneously affect the policy. Based on the Table 4. the calculated F value was obtained at 4.931 with a significance value (p) of 0.040, which is smaller than the value of α = 0.05. The degrees of freedom for regression are 2 and for residuals are 8, so the F table = 4.46 (α = 0.05, df1 = 2, df2 = 8). Thus: F count = 4.931 > F_{table} = 4.46 and p = 0.040 < 0.05

These results indicate that the regression model simultaneously has a significant effect on the implementation and budget indicator policies. This means that overall, the combination of budget and implementation variables has a significant contribution in explaining variations in policy variables.

Table 5.

Results of the Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
		Model Summary		
1	.743[a]	.552	.440	1.383

a. Predictors: (Constant), implementasi, anggaran

The results of the regression model analysis in Table 4. show that R² is 0.552, which

means that around 55.2% of policy variation can be explained by budget and implementation variables in this model. Meanwhile, the Adjusted R² value of 0.440 shows that after taking into account the number of variables in the model, around 44.0% of policy variation still cannot be explained by this model. This shows that although this model can explain most of the policy variation, there are still other factors that play an important role in determining policy, which have not been measured in this study.

4. DISCUSSIONS

Referring to the data analysis that has been done, descriptive statistics are obtained that describe three main dimensions: budget, award implementation, and policy effectiveness. The demographics of descriptive statistical data show that the budget dimension is considered quite good, although there is still room for improvement. Most respondents have a uniform perspective on budget availability. For the award implementation dimension, there is little variation in opinion among respondents, who generally consider that the award implementation is running smoothly. The policy effectiveness dimension reflects a high level of satisfaction with the policies implemented, although there are more significant differences of opinion regarding effectiveness between the other two dimensions. Regression analysis shows that there is a strong relationship between implementation and budget with policy effectiveness. This suggests that good management of implementation and budget can significantly increase policy effectiveness. Local government policies play an important role in sports development and athlete achievement. Overcoming these challenges can improve athlete performance and regional pride in sports achievements.

The budget has a significant influence on public policy. This indicates that the increase in funds allocated the higher the effectiveness of the resulting policy. The regression coefficient shows that every increase in one budget unit will increase the policy value positively. In contrast, implementation does not show a significant effect partially, which may be due to the lack of variation in implementation or other external factors. However, the results of the F test prove that the budget and implementation simultaneously contribute to policy, which means that both are still important to be considered together. In addition, the R Square value of 0.552 indicates that this model has quite good explanatory power even though there are still 44.8% of other variations that have not been explained.

Successful implementation of sports policy requires a multifaceted approach involving various stakeholders. Government support and systematic management are essential for the success of elite sport, as demonstrated by Indonesia's performance at the 2018 Asian Games (Rahadian et al., 2021). However, in Bogor Regency itself, there are still challenges in policy implementation, including insufficient budget and lack of support from industry. Understanding the perspectives of community end users is critical to effective policy implementation, especially in a multi-stakeholder environment. Stakeholder awareness and involvement in policy formulation and dissemination is essential, as many sports administrators and coaches may not be aware of existing policies (Aibueku & Ogbouma, 2013). In addition, the use of scientific methods and experts in various sport specialties are essential for successful policy implementation and program outcomes. Overall, successful implementation of sports policy requires a comprehensive approach that includes funding, stakeholder engagement, and scientific expertise.

Studies in various regions in Indonesia highlight the need for relevant and sustainable policies in terms of coaching, infrastructure, and athlete support. Budgets for sports development are often insufficient, impacting the availability of facilities and the quality of coaching. Lack of sustainable support for athletes outside of the competition period is a common problem (Arman, 2022). Athlete awards are recognized as a motivational tool, but their implementation is often inconsistent and not aligned with athlete needs (Prasetyo et al., 2018). To improve sports development, local governments must focus on implementing consistent policies, adequate budget allocations, and sustainable athlete support programs (Rahanra & Sarkol, 2022).

Research on rewards and motivation in sports shows mixed results. Some experts, such as Sullivan (2019), argue that rewards can weaken intrinsic motivation if they are considered a form of control. However, the impact is highly dependent on how the rewards are given (Dumford, 2009). If given with an autonomy-supportive approach and accompanied by informative feedback, rewards can actually increase athlete motivation and performance. Meanwhile, challenged the notion that rewards always have a negative impact. They found that if given in the right way, rewards can increase athlete interest and performance. Their research also shows that incentive systems can be used effectively in sports practice. In addition, Hendijani (2016) found that the combination of performance-based rewards and intrinsic motivation can increase overall athlete motivation and performance. This finding contradicts cognitive evaluation theory, which states that rewards can decrease intrinsic motivation. Overall, Research findings suggest that rewards and bonuses can motivate athletes and improve their performance if implemented properly. Factors such as the method of delivery, the content of the message in the award, and the motivational environment created must be considered so that the award really has the desired effect.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that have been conducted, it can be concluded that the budget has a significant influence on the effectiveness of the award policy for athletes in Bogor Regency, while the implementation has not shown a significant influence partially. However, simultaneously, the budget and implementation have proven to have a significant influence on the policy, as shown through the results of the F test.

The coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.552 indicates that the model used in this study is able to explain 55.2% of the variation in policy effectiveness, while the rest is explained by other factors outside this model. This finding indicates that proper and planned budget management plays a crucial role in supporting the success of sports policies, especially in terms of awarding athletes. In addition, the implementation that is not statistically significant indicates the need for improvements in aspects of policy implementation, such as transparency, stakeholder involvement, and continuity of support for athletes. This study can provide important contributions to policy makers, especially in encouraging more comprehensive, inclusive, and evidence-based evaluation and strengthening of sports policies. For further research, it is recommended to consider additional variables such as the quality of human resources, institutional support, and public participation in order to produce more effective and sustainable policies.

who have contributed to and supported this research.

REFERENCES

Adewunmi, C. M., & Uroh, C. C. (2022). The Relationship between Monetary Reward and Athletic Identity of Lagos State Athletes. *International Journal of Comparative Psychology*, *35*, 0–8. https://doi.org/10.46867/ijcp.2022.35.5609

Aibueku, S. O., & Ogbouma, S. (2013). *EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2009 NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY OF NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR SPORTS SCIENCE, EXERCISE SCIENCE, AND SPORT MEDICINE*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:150598677

Arman, A. (2022). The role of local government in sports development in Maros district. *Requisitoire Law Enforcement*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:259829077

Asiva Noor Rachmayani. (2015). *Quantitative design*. 6.

Aziza, N. (2023). Metodologi penelitian 1 : deskriptif kuantitatif. *ResearchGate*, *July*, 166–178.

Banerjee, T. (2019). Designing a primary survey-based research. *Research Methodology for Social Sciences*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:213133824

Barella, Y., Fergina, A., Mustami, M. K., Rahman, U., & Alajaili, H. M. A. (2024). Quantitative Methods in Scientific Research. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi Dan Humaniora*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:270295041

Belakang, A. L. (2018). *Reza Ryanantama Cristi, 2018 PENGHARGAAN PADA ATLET BERPRESTASI UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KESEJAHTERAAN ATLET PON X IX TAHUN 2016 PROVINSI JAMBI Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu*.

Belakang, L. (2015). Bab I حض خ ي. *Galang Tanjung*, *2504*, 1–9.

Côté, J., & Hancock, D. J. (2014). *Submitted to: International Journal of Sport Policy & Politics*. 1–36.

Dieter Hackfort, P., Durand-Bush, N., Serpa, S., Van Raalte, J., Secretary General Ronnie Lidor, U., Treasurer Athanasios Papaioannou, I., Members Abderrahim, G., Côté, J., Gangyan, S., Kong, H., Kondo, A., Martin Samulski, D., Schuijers, R., Stambulova, N., Statler, T., & Tsung-Min Hung, E. (2009). *InternatIonal SocIety of Sport pSychology ManagIng councIl*. *7*(4). www.fitinfotech.com

Dumford, N. (2009). *THE EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL REWARDS ON INTRINSIC MOTIVATION*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:17199970

English, C. (2018). Rewarding participation in youth sport: Beyond trophies for winning | Premiando la participación en el deporte para jóvenes: Más allá de los trofeos por ganar. *Cultura, Ciencia y Deporte*, *13*(38), 109–118.

English, Colleen. (2018). Rewarding Participation in Youth Sport: Beyond Trophies for Winning. *Cultura_ciencia_deporte*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:126106906

Fatah, M. S., & Farida, L. A. (2023). *Indonesian Journal for Physical Education and Sport Komunikasi Olahraga Antara Pelatih dan Atlet terhadap Performa Atlet di Klub Dayung*

Sunan Kalijaga Kabupaten Demak. *4*, 477–483.

Fatah, M., Suud, F. M., & Chaer, M. T. (2021). Jenis-Jenis Kesulitan Belajar Dan Faktor Penyebabnya Sebuah Kajian Komperehensif Pada Siswa Smk Muhammadiyah Tegal. *Psycho Idea*, *19*(1), 89. https://doi.org/10.30595/psychoidea.v19i1.6026

Frey, B. S., & Gallus, J. (2017). *Honours versus Money: The Economics of Awards*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:157146186

Hansen, M. A., & Tsheko, G. N. (2021). A Primer on Survey Research. *Advances in Human Resources Management and Organizational Development*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:238023193

Hardiansyah, H., Sulistiyono, S., & Nugroho, S. (2024). Pengaruh Olahraga Dalam Pembentukan Karakter Remaja: Literature Review. *Jurnal Dunia Pendidikan*, *5*(1), 244–255. https://doi.org/10.55081/jurdip.v5i1.2609

Hasan, K. (2024). Quantitative Methods in Social Science Research: Systematic Review of Content Analysis, Survey and Experiment Methodologies. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:267691987

Helmold, M. (2019). Excellence in PM. *Management for Professionals*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:199146858

Hendijani, R., Bischak, D. P., Arvai, J. L., & Dugar, S. (2016). Intrinsic motivation, external reward, and their effect on overall motivation and performance. *Human Performance*, *29*, 251–274. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:148243585

Iii, B. A. B., & Penelitian, A. P. (2015). *Rati Fadliyati, 2015 Penggunaan Media S2DLS (Sony Sugema Digital Learning System) Dalam Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Pada SMA Alfa Centauri Bandung Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu*. 38–66.

Jacob, J. (2017). Reliability: How? When? What? *International Journal of Advances in Nursing Management*, *5*, 372–374. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:126195503

Kipp, L. E. (2017). *Developmental considerations for working with young athletes*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:150340133

Kurniawan, B. A., Sugiyanto, & Utomo, T. A. (2021). Profile of Sport Coaching Achievements in Sport-Specific Class. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Language Politeness (ICLP 2020)*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:236550866

Lindsey, I., Strittmatter, A. M., Hayton, J., & O'Gorman, J. (2023). Two decades of youth sport policy research: an augmented scoping review and synthesis. *European Sport Management Quarterly*. https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2023.2233553

Lloyd, R. S., Moeskops, S., Cropley, B., & Faigenbaum, A. D. (2019). Coaching young athletes. *Strength and Conditioning for Young Athletes*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:210365609

Ma'mun, A. (2019). Governmental Roles in Indonesian Sport Policy: From Past to Present. *International Journal of the History of Sport*, *36*(4–5), 388–406. https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2019.1618837

Maidiana, M. (2021). Penelitian Survey. *ALACRITY : Journal of Education*, *1*(2), 20–29. https://doi.org/10.52121/alacrity.v1i2.23

Memon, M. A., Thurasamy, R., Ting, H., & Cheah, J. (2024). PURPOSIVE SAMPLING: A REVIEW AND GUIDELINES FOR QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH. *Journal of Applied Structural Equation Modeling*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:274846320

Obilor, E., & Isaac. (2023). *Convenience and Purposive Sampling Techniques: Are they the Same?* https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:263753435

Pickering, R. M. (2017). Describing the participants in a study. *Age and Ageing*, *46*(4), 576–581. https://doi.org/10.1093/ageing/afx054

Prasetyo, D. E., Damrah, D., & Marjohan, M. (2018). *Evaluasi Kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah dalam Pembinaan Prestasi Olahraga*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:158369201

Purbaningrum, A., & Wulandari, F. Y. (2021). Peran Pelatih Dalam Membentuk Karakter Atlet Atletik TPC-t Kota Kediri untuk Menunjang Prestasi. *E-Journal Universitas Negeri Surabaya*, 151–157. https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/jurnal-prestasi-olahraga/article/view/42182

Rahadian, A., Ma'mun, A., Berliana, B., & Nuryadi, N. (2021). Successful Elite Sport Policies: Indonesia at The 2018 Asian Games. *JUARA : Jurnal Olahraga*, *6*(2), 288–303. https://doi.org/10.33222/juara.v6i2.1327

Rahanra, F., & Sarkol, T. (2022). Kebijakan Pemerintah Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara Dalam Pembinaan Prestasi Atlet. *PUBLIC POLICY (Jurnal Aplikasi Kebijakan Publik & Bisnis)*, *3*(1), 42–51. https://doi.org/10.51135/publicpolicy.v3.i1.p42-51

Rudiawati, W., Nuryadi, N., & Gumilar, A. (2024). The Role of Government in Awarding Outstanding Student Athletes in West Bandung Regency. *JUMORA: Jurnal Moderasi Olahraga*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:275479713

Salaria, N. (2012). *MEANING OF THE TERM- DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY RESEARCH METHOD*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:62495726

Strachan, L., Côté, J., & Deakin, J. (2011). A new view: Exploring positive youth development in elite sport contexts. *Qualitiative Research in Sport, Exercise and Health*, *3*(1), 9–32. https://doi.org/10.1080/19398441.2010.541483

Stylianou, M., Hogan, A., & Enright, E. (2019). Youth sport policy: the enactment and possibilities of 'soft policy' in schools. *Sport, Education and Society*, *24*, 182–194. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:148922441

Sullivan, G. S. (2019). SDT in Athletics. *Servant Leadership in Sport*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:151032994

Tongco, M. D. C. (2007). Purposive Sampling as a Tool for Informant Selection. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*, *5*, 147–158. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:166413790

Ulyanova, N., & Chernykh, O. (2019). Volitional regulation and performance of sports gifted young athletes. *SHS Web of Conferences*, *70*, 08042.

https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20197008042

Utomo, D. P. (2018). Studi Implementasi Kebijakan Terhadap Penghargaan Atlet Berprestasi. In *Repository.Uinjkt.Ac.Id*. https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/42854%0Ahttps://repository.ui njkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/42854/1/DWI PRAYOGO UTOMO-FISIP.pdf

Watson, J. C., Connole, I. J., & Kadushin, P. (2011). Developing Young Athletes: A Sport Psychology Based Approach to Coaching Youth Sports. *Journal of Sport Psychology in Action*, *2*, 113–122. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:144672056

Woodrow, L. (2014). *Writing about Participants*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:157032957

Wretman, C. J. (2017). School sports participation and academic achievement in middle and high school. *Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research*, *8*(3), 399–420. https://doi.org/10.1086/693117

Yusup, F. (2018). Uji Validitas dan Reliabilitas Instrumen Penelitian Kuantitatif. *Jurnal Tarbiyah : Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*. https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:188252665