



STUDENT ATHLETE REWARDING SYSTEM IN BANDUNG CITY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to obtain empirical data related to the analysis of student lifestyles at the Indonesian Education University during the COVID-19 pandemic. The method that will be used in this research is descriptive. By creating a database related to student physical activity at the Indonesian Education University during the COVID-19 pandemic. The instrument that will be used in this research is an instrument developed by Douglas & Donna named Fantastic Lifestyle Assessment. The results of the analysis show that the lifestyle or lifestyle of students within the Indonesian Education University during the Covid-19 Pandemic showed poor results where out of a total of 274 respondents 38% were in the low category and there were even 2 respondents in the dangerous zone category, and only a total of 13% were in poor condition. ideal and 48% are in the sufficient category. The Covid-19 pandemic has greatly disrupted the stability of lifestyle conditions through the parameters measured, namely the condition of family and friends, physical activity, nutritional or nutritional intake, cigarette consumption, alcohol consumption, sleep quality and stress levels, personality, ability to understand events, and satisfaction with career.

INTRODUCTION

The goal of competitive sports is to achieve the highest achievement, namely to win the championship and get a gold medal (Nuryadi et al., 2020). Elite, olympic, and professional athletes in contemporary sports are fully devoted to being superior and the best in their sport (Aquilina, 2013). The implementation of competitions in competitive sports carried out by sports organizations every year always increases, whether it's an event on a regional, national, or international scale. The implementation of multi-events in Indonesia itself has several levels, at the regional level there is the Provincial Sports Week (PORPROV) and at the national level the National Sports Week (PON) which is held every four years. (Nuryadi et al., 2020).

Multi-event events such as PON involve many athletes who compete, of course, they must also think about how their lives will be after becoming athletes. Athletes have struggled for decades to decades to fill their lives for the pride of themselves and their nation. During their prime, they were greatly admired and hailed by the public because of the status they held as athletes. All life while being an athlete is fulfilled, from salary, transportation, to accommodation. Now many of them have neglected their lives after becoming athletes (Nuryadi et al., 2019). Of course, while being an athlete, what is expected is to get achievements by winning as many medals as possible to get bonuses in the form of coaching money from the government. Finally, the final cessation of an athlete's career is not a matter of bonuses but is marked by leaving the world of competitive sport and by a transition to another, namely a career in the form of work, the need to adjust to a new status, lifestyle, and social network.. Athletes need planning in their careers after retirement, they also

have a great interest in planning future careers while still active as athletes (N. Stambulova, 2010). Athletes tend to have a low level of awareness regarding career planning during their careers (Lavallee, 2006), they are more likely to think about the achievements to be achieved than to think about their post-retirement career as athletes. In China On average 3000 Chinese athletes quit or retire from provincial level athletes or the national team, and only 10 percent are employed or seconded by the government. They have to wait a year or two to get a job (Liu & Lu, 2016).

The Indonesian government has a program for the appointment of civil servants through the athlete route but it is very limited, in 2018 as many as 138 athletes were appointed as civil servants by the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform as well as the Ministry of Youth and Sports (daily tempo, 2018). However, those who are appointed and awarded by the government are only athletes who are selected and have the highest achievements. Then how do other outstanding athletes get jobs and develop careers after retiring to become athletes. National data states that in the 2018 Asia Games where Indonesia hosted 1,303 athletes and coaches fighting to defend their homeland to achieve achievements, it means that only 10.5% of athletes and coaches are rewarded and given jobs by the government, then how do other athletes get a job? profession. One of the main problems in the development of national sports is the unstructured award system given in Indonesia (Ma'mun, 2016). Post-athlete career is a phenomenon that attracts public attention. Not only in terms of success but also in terms of failure, ex-athletes in life are retired from status as athletes. Athletes have struggled for decades to decades to fill their lives for the pride of themselves and their nation (Nuryadi et al., 2020). The five main factors that hinder athletes'

careers are career development self-efficacy, career versus sport identity, locus of control, career development barriers, and the relationship between sport and work. (Sandstedt et al., 2004).

METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative survey analysis research method, survey research is research to collect information from a sample by collecting data through questionnaires or interviews so that it can describe aspects of the population. The survey was conducted on athletes, former athletes and sports coaches to reveal how awards are given in the academic field to student athletes in Bandung city. The samples in this study were athletes, former athletes and coaches in the city of Bandung. Athletes and former athletes in the environment and under the guidance of Bandung city. At the 2018 West Java Regional Sports Week, there were 1,822 athletes, mechanics, managers, and officials involved. The researcher here reviews and conducts surveys and interviews with athletes and Koni West Java regarding the awards given to student athletes.

Population and Sample

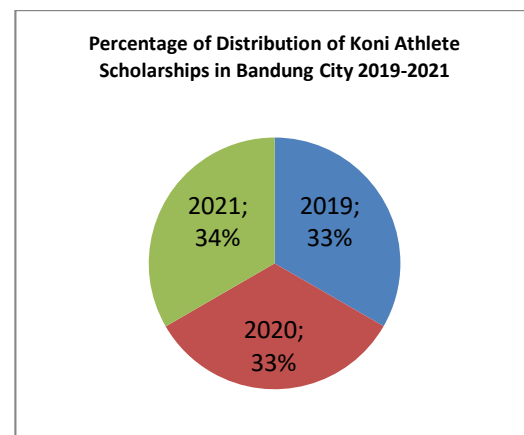
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Instrument

The instrument used in this study was structured interviews with athletes, coaches, and administrators of the Bandung City KONI. The interviews conducted were related to how awards are given to athletes and coaches as well as to reveal patterns of athlete career development, one of which is in encouraging athletes to get a proper education.

Design or Data Analysis

The analysis in this study used descriptive statistics and percentages. The survey results obtained data related to student athletes assisted by Koni City of Bandung, especially in the field of Career Education (Student Athlete) in the form of educational scholarships. The following is the percentage of athlete scholarship recipients who are in the Bandung City KONI environment since 2019-2021:



Picture 1. Bandung City Koni Athlete Scholarship Distribution

Since 2019-2021 Bandung city City has distributed educational scholarships to athletes in the city of Bandung, namely in 2019 by 33%, in 2020 by 33%, and in 2021 as much as 34% of the total scholarship budget that has been disbursed since 2019-2021.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The National Sports System in it regulates the roles and responsibilities of the government towards athletes in Indonesia. The intended responsibility is how the government must fulfill the needs and rights of athletes in Indonesia, both in their social life and their training needs (UU No 3 Tahun 2005, 2005). The role of the government in athletes' careers is very important, athletes must be given guidance and support both morally and materially in terms of athlete careers. The athlete's career transition after retiring from the sport has been a difficult and disturbing process for many athletes.

Koni Kota Bandung hopes that the coaching of Student Athletes can be a provision for athletes after retirement to become athletes and their welfare is guaranteed. Retirement is a scary thing for athletes, career transition and handling models for athletes and former have been carried out by world researchers, among others; 1) Atchley expressed continuity theory: retirement is seen as a process in the continuity of past roles 2) Rosenberg suggests that retiring from a sporting career can be likened to the figurative "social death," which is characterized by isolation and rejection from the group to which the athlete belongs; dan 3) Werthner & Orlick's research found 78% of Canada's elite athletes experience emotional difficulties after leaving the sport and 32% describe the transition as "extremely difficult. 5) Elite athletes in their careers will face 6 transitions, and the most critical period is the end of achievement (towards retirement) and post-athlete. (N. Stambulova, 2010; N. Stambulova et al., 2009; N. B. Stambulova & Wylleman, 2015).

CONCLUSION

Referring to all the results of a survey of athletes in the Bandung City Koni environment showing positive results, this shows that the athlete's response to athlete career development for student athletes is very positive and supports 100% of the athlete's career development pattern. that athlete career development is realized in the form of educational scholarships for athletes within the Bandung City KONI from 2019-2021, with the following percentages in 2019 of 33%, in 2020 33%, and in 2021 as much as 34% of the total scholarship budget that has been disbursed from 2019-2021. Recipients of scholarship assistance within the Bandung city City range from Middle School, Undergraduate, and Masters programs, through the student athlete program it is hoped that athletes will get decent jobs, so that after athletes retire from the world of sports, they will get prosperity in their retirement period.

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