

The Current Situation of Reemployment of Retired Badminton in Malaysia

Yunxi Zhang^{1,*}, Shuyu Zhang²

¹Xi'an Eurasia University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, China

²Gemdale School, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

*Correspondence Author

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem Statement

The specific research study shades light on the concept of reemployment of badminton players after retirement in Malaysia. There are specific policies in the sports industry of specific countries and the study is focused on the sports industry of Malaysia. It is identified that the pandemic situation has majorly impacted the sports industry of Malaysia as well as the economic condition of the athletes who are retired (Amlus et al. 2021, p.23). According to the policies of the sports industry all the athletes have to stop their sport at a certain age which is a very early age and because of that sometimes that leaves them to face unemployment and bad economic conditions.

Global Revenues–Sports Industry

US\$ billion

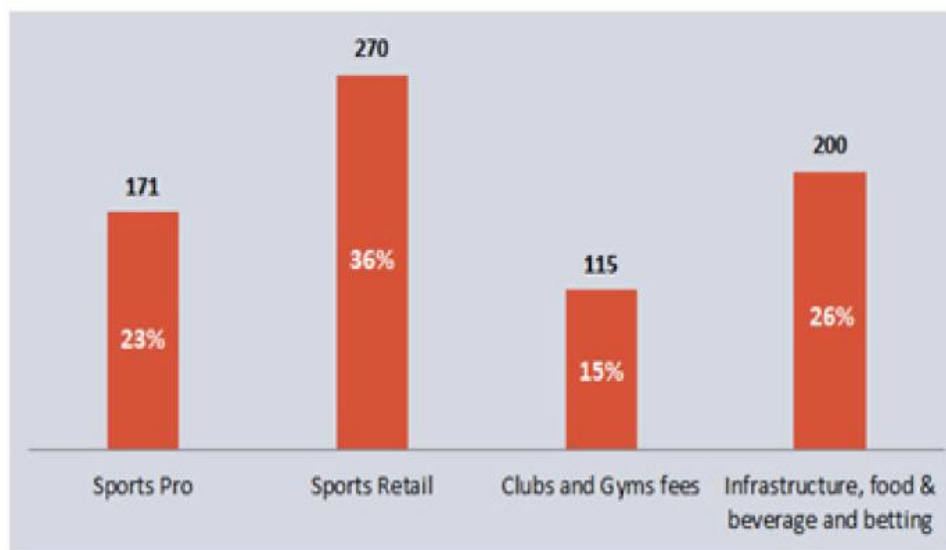


Figure 1: Revenues of sports industry (Source: Un.org, 2020)

Hence the pandemic situation has increased the need for employment among retired athletes. The above figure represents global revenue of the sports industry which indicates that the revenue of sports retail is 270 billion which is decreasing due to the pandemic (Un.org, 2020). The aim and objective of the study are presented below as well as some previously published studies are reviewed for gaining knowledge about reemployment of badminton players in Malaysia which are also evaluated in the study. In addition to that some methods are recommended for use in the study.

1.2 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this specific research study is to investigate the situation of the re-employment of the retired badminton players in Malaysia. Thereafter, the objectives of the study are,

- To identify the situation of the re-employment of retired badminton players in Malaysia
- To understand the importance of re-employment of retired athletes in Malaysia
- To analyse the re-employment policies for retired athletes in Malaysia

1.3 Significance of the Study

The study examines the situation of the reemployment of the retired badminton players in Malaysia. There are many previously published studies that are based on the concept of reemployment of retired athletes in different countries. Hence an investigation specifically on the badminton players of Malaysia enhances the significance of this research study. Apart from that the researcher will discuss policies related to reemployment of badminton players after retirement will enhance the significance of the study. Along with that the researcher will divide the entire research study into 5 specific chapters and specific information will be evaluated in all those chapters which will enhance the significance of the study.

1.4 Definitions of Key Terms

Athletes

Athlete is one of the most used words in the research study as the studies focused on the reemployment of athletes in Malaysia. Thereafter athletes are the players who belong to the sports industry and represent their country in international sports. The specific research study is majorly focused on the badminton players of Malaysia

Reemployment

The concept of reemployment refers to employment after retirement from a specific sector. Athletes have to retire at an early age based on their body structure and the sports policies. Therefore, it becomes difficult for sports players to live a long life after retirement without employment. Hence all the athletes are given a chance of reemployment in several sectors according to the policies of the sports industry. The specific research proposal is focused on the reemployment of the badminton players of Malaysia.

Retired athletes

Retired athletes are the international and national players who are not able to play on their fields according to the policy. There are some specific criteria in the sports industry of Malaysia. After a certain age all the athletes have to stop playing and then they become retired athletes.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Policies of Retirement for Badminton Players

Retirement of badminton players refers to the policy that ensures complete stoppage of playing of the player in several badminton competitions organised by National and international institutions under the BWF framework (Blair, 2018, p.270). There are some specific policies for the badminton players regarding their retirement which are provided by the formation of the sports industry of Malaysia. According to the policy the badminton players cannot participate in any badminton activity which is competitively structured after retirement. Along with that the players are only allowed to participate in the badminton activities which are purely recreational.

On the other hand, the badminton players have to retire at about 30 years old which is an early age for retirement. According to the policies of badminton sports it is immensely important to maintain fitness among badminton players for their better performance. After the age of 30 slowness is a significant factor which leads to unfitness and because of that the badminton sports industry only allows younger players (Khalid et al. 2020, p.18). According to the policies of Malaysian industry a person must be between 18 and 20 to participate in national badminton competitions. Hence these are the policies provided by the sports industry of Malaysia regarding retirement for badminton players in the country.

2.2 Importance of Reemployment of Retired Athletes in Malaysia

Reemployment of the retired athletes is essential in Malaysia as the athletes have to retire at an early age according

to the policy of the sports industry of Malaysia. At the age of 30 a badminton player has to retire which is the early age to be unemployed. Thereafter the phantom situation has highly impacted the economic condition of the countries as well as the sports industries (Jais and Asokumar, 2020, p.15). The athletes and retired athletes have been highly impacted by the pandemic situation which leads to a bad economic condition of the retired athletes specially. Hence reemployment of the retired athletes in Malaysia is highly important for reducing the worst economic condition.

In addition to that, reemployment of the retired athletes according to their knowledge and skills will help to enhance the employment rate of Malaysia which is also important for establishing the economic condition and stability of the country. Due to the pandemic situation the unemployment rate of Malaysia has increased which led to bad economic stability of the country (ELAIYARAJ and RETNAM, 2018, p.2). Hence it can be stated that reemployment of retired athletes is important in Malaysia. The retired athletes can be employed in the sports industry for enhancing the skills of the future athletes which will be beneficial for both the retired athletes and the country

2.3 Reemployment Policies of Retired Athletes in Malaysia

There are some reemployment policies for retired athletes in Malaysia which are provided by the Olympic council of Malaysia. It is identified that in 2020 during the pandemic situation the Olympic council of Malaysia has proposed a specific pension scheme for the retired athletes in the country (Insidethegames, 2020, p.1). According to the specific pension scheme a particular amount of money will be provided by the government to the retired athletes in return to the contribution that leads to the country establishing its economic stability and position in international sports.

According to the Olympic council of Malaysia the athletes have highly contributed to the country and its economy in the past but now many of the athletes are facing difficulties during the pandemic situation. Some of the athletes needed to sell medals and shoes for cash (Hong, 2020, p.2). It is immensely important to start reemployment policies for retired athletes in Malaysia in order to reduce the issue regarding the bad economic condition of the athletes after their retirement. The Malaysian Olympic council has already taken some necessary steps and needs to enhance the rate of reemployment of athletes who are retired.

2.4 Literature Gap

The importance of reemployment for retired athletes in Malaysia as well as some policies related to reemployment is presented in this part of the study. Hence the situation of the reemployment among the badminton players who are retired in Malaysia is not analysed in the literature review part which remains a gap.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Approach

Research approaches are immensely important for conducting an appropriate research study. Two types of research approaches are “inductive research approach” and “deductive research approach”. It is recommended to use the **deductive approach** for the specific study as there are some beneficial sides of deductive approach. At first the deductive approach refers to observation of studies and using specific theories and models for conducting a research study (Grinchenko and Shchapova, 2020, p.205). Apart from that the use of deductive approach requires less time to complete the entire study with an abundance of sources. On the other hand, the inductive approach requires a lot of time with scarcity of sources which are the limitations of the inductive approach as well as the reasons for not choosing the inductive approach. Hence the deductive approach will be appropriate for the study as the research will observe previously published studies for gaining knowledge about the research topic.

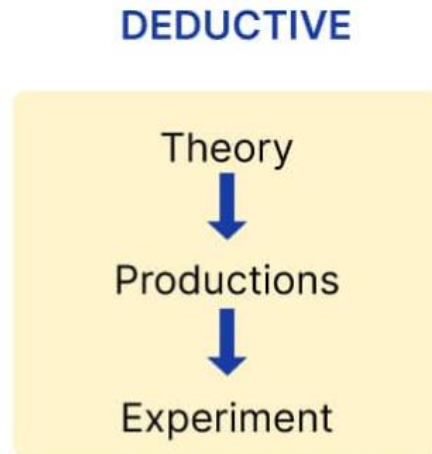


Figure 1: Deductive approach for the research (Source: Grinchenko and Shchapova, 2020, p.205)

3.2 Research Philosophy

Research philosophies are used in research studies for understanding the topic in a different way. There are three types of research philosophies such as interpretivism philosophy, **positivism philosophy** and realism philosophy. Although all the three philosophies are equally efficient to be used in a research study, the researcher is recommended to use the positivism philosophy in the study (Suleimenov et al. 2018, p.214). It is identified that the positivism philosophy helps to understand the research topic in an objective way. Hence the uses of the positivism philosophy of he will be appropriate for the study in order to interpret all the data properly.

3.3 Research Design

Research design is another important factor of research study which is used for designing the research study. There are different types of research designs that are used in research studies such as correlational design, descriptive design and others. The correlational design helps to interpret the relations between the variables in a research study although the specific research design is unable to evaluate the relationship between the variables and the concept (Nyhan and Howlin, 2021, p.105). Apart from that the descriptive design is helpful for gaining the answers of where, how, what and when questions of a research study which are the basic questions and helps to get a basic idea about the research topic. It is immensely important for analysing the relationship between the variables and the concept of the research study to make it significant and the descriptive design makes the research able to do so. Hence it is recommended to the researcher to use the **“descriptive research design”** in the study for creating A remarkable and significant research study.

Descriptive Research Design

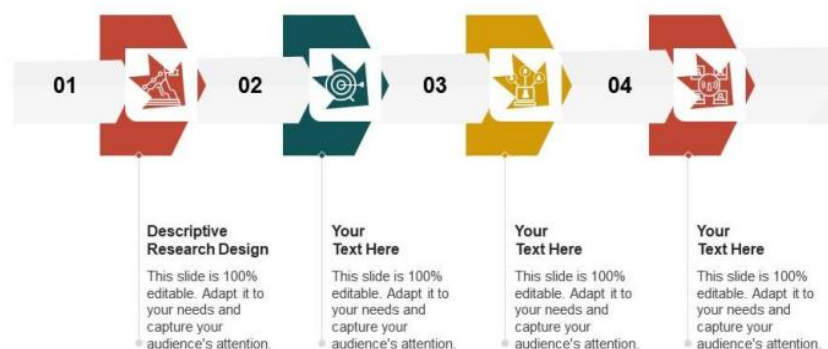


Figure 2: Descriptive design for the research (Source: Nyhan and Howlin, 2021, p.105)

3.4 Method for Collecting Data

Data collection methods are one of the most important methods that researchers can use in a research study. There are two types of specific methods that are majorly used for collecting data in research studies such as the **secondary method** and the primary method. The secondary method refers to the sources such as articles, books, magazines, journals, newspapers, government records and others which are published (Brundin-Mather et al. 2018, p.297). Apart from that the primary methods refer to the sources such as interviews and surveys. The use of the primary methods requires a lot of time and expenses although the specific method is able to provide some original and genuine data. In addition to that the use of the secondary methods requires a short time and expenses but it makes the research able to collect all the secondary data which are not original.

SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION METHOD



Figure 3: Secondary methods and sources (Source: Brundin-Mather et al. 2018, p.297)

On the other hand, the research study is focused on the concept of reemployment of athletes after their retirement in Malaysia. There are many articles, journals and newspapers which provide information about the situation of reemployment of athletes after their retirement in Malaysia. Therefore, the uses of secondary methods will be appropriate for the research study in order to collect reliable and objective data. The researcher will select about 5 journals from Google scholar that provide information about retired badminton athletes and their employment in Malaysia. There will be some criteria for selecting the journals from the scholar which are

Internal criteria

The journals and articles which were published between 2018 and 2022 will be selected only in order to collect some recent and correct data about the research topic.

External criteria

Doctoral dissertations will be excluded because those studies can provide wrong information. Along with that the journal articles which are published before 2018 will be excluded.

3.5 Method for Analysing Data

The research will use a specific type of method for analysing all the collective data in a proper way for making a significant research study. Collecting appropriate data is important as well as evaluating all those data in a meaningful way is also important for making the research study readable. It is identified that there are generally two types of methods that are used for analysing data in research studies such as the **qualitative method** and the quantitative method. Furthermore, the quantitative method refers to the analysis of some primary and numerical data whereas the qualitative method refers to the analysis of some secondary and non numerical data (Wutich et al. 2021, p.20). As the research is recommended to use the secondary sources for collecting some secondary data therefore it will be appropriate to use the qualitative method for analysing all the data. Along with that the researcher is recommended to use the **thematically analysis** process for analysing all the collective information by creating specific themes.

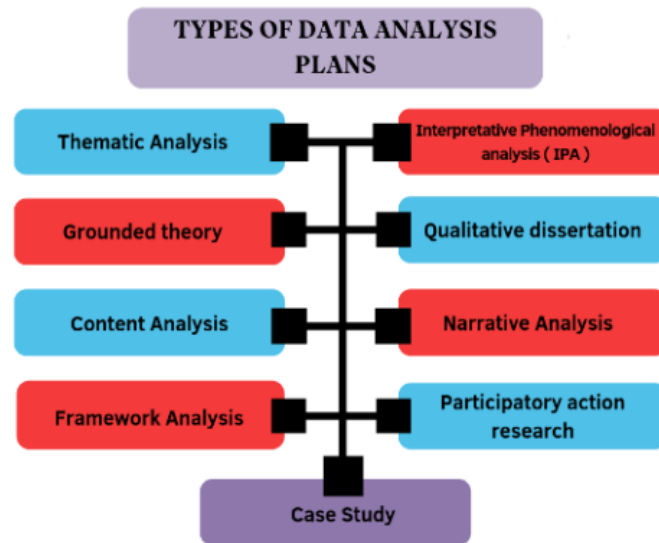


Figure 4: Qualitative methods for interpreting data (Source: Wutich et al. 2021, p.20)

3.6 Timetable

Table 1: Timetable for completing the study (Source: Self-made)

Activities	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Chapter 1							
Chapter 2							
Chapter 3							
Chapter 4							
Chapter 5							

The above table represents a time table for completing the entire research study on time. It can be identified in the table that there will be a total of 5 chapters in the study and an estimated time for completing each chapter is presented through different colours in the table. The first chapter will be an introductory chapter which will take the entire week 1 as well as chapter 2 will be the literature review chapter which will take week two and week three for completing. Furthermore, the third chapter will be based on the explanation of all the methods and techniques that will be used in the research study which will take the entire 4th week.

In addition to that the 4th chapter will be the data analysis chapter which is one of the most important chapters in research studies and this will take week five and six for completing appropriately. Further more the last and 5th chapter is the conflation chapter which will take the 7th week. Hence it can be stated that the entire research study will take about 7 weeks to complete appropriately with inclusion of all the chapters.

REFERENCES

- [1] Amlus, M. H., Rashid, I. M. A., Samah, I. H. A., Muhammad, N., Salleh, A. F., & Abdullah, A. Z. (2021, July). The economic determinants of sports industry in Malaysia. In AIP Conference Proceedings (Vol. 2347, No. 1, p. 020158). AIP Publishing LLC.
- [2] Blair, K. (2018). The 2012 Olympic badminton scandal: Match-fixing, code of conduct documents, and women's sport. *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 35(2-3), 264-276.
- [3] Brundin-Mather, R., Soo, A., Zuege, D. J., Niven, D. J., Fiest, K., Doig, C. J., ... & Stelfox, H. T. (2018). Secondary EMR data for quality improvement and research: a comparison of manual and electronic data collection from an integrated critical care electronic medical record system. *Journal of critical care*, 47, 295-301.

- [4] ELAIYARAJ, S., & RETNAM, O. (2018). INFLUENCE OF COACH AND PARENTAL SUPPORT TOWARDS CAREER DECISION-MAKING SELF-EFFICACY AMONG MALAYSIAN NATIONAL STUDENT ATHLETES.
- [5] Grinchenko, S., & Shchapova, Y. L. (2020). The deductive approach to Big History's Singularity. In *The 21st Century Singularity and Global Futures* (pp. 201-210). Springer, Cham.
- [6] Hong, F., & Zhouxiang, L. (2020). *The Routledge handbook of sport in Asia*. London: Routledge
- [7] Insidethegames, (2020). Olympic Council of Malaysia proposes pension scheme for elite athletes. Retrieved from: <https://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1100524/olympic-council-of-malaysia-pension> retrieved on: 25th April 2022
- [8] Jais, J. B., & Asokumar, A. (2020). Psychological Process, Social and Environmental Influence on Retirement Planning: Malaysian Energy Industry Perspective. *Management & Marketing*, 15(2).
- [9] Khalid, H. A., Ling, O. H. L., Jalil, N. I. R., & Marzukhi, M. A. (2020). An analysis of the needs of elderly-friendly neighbourhood in Malaysia: Perspectives of older and younger groups. *PLANNING MALAYSIA*, 18.
- [10] Nyhan, T., & Howlin, F. (2021). From registered nurse to nursing student-Exploring registered nurses' transition to nursing student during a post-registration children's nurse programme: A qualitative descriptive research study. *Nurse Education Today*, 105, 105046.
- [11] Suleimenov, I., Massalimova, A., Bakirov, A., & Gabrielyan, O. (2018). Neural networks and the philosophy of dialectical positivism. In *MATEC Web of Conferences* (Vol. 214, p. 02002). EDP Sciences.
- [12] Un.org, (2020). The impact of COVID-19 on sport, physical activity and well-being and its effects on social development. Retrieved from: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/2020/05/covid-19-sport/> retrieved on: 25th April 2022
- [13] Wutich, A., Beresford, M., SturtzSreetharan, C., Brewis, A., Trainer, S., & Hardin, J. (2021). Metatheme Analysis: A Qualitative Method for Cross-Cultural Research. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 20, 16094069211019907.