

CONSTRUCT VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE GOLFERS' DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONNAIRE (GDQ) IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, the growth of golf facilities has outpaced the growth of active golfers, which may influence the number of athletes progressing to elite competitive levels. This situation has generated interest in identifying factors that influence golfer development, beginning with engagement in golf as a mainstream sport and progressing toward elite participation. The primary aim of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of the Golfer Development Questionnaire (GDQ), focusing on the validity and reliability of its constructs in assessing the development environments of golfers in Malaysia. A total of 132 golfers participated in this study. Data were analysed using SPSS software, with reliability assessed through Cronbach's alpha. The results indicated that all seven constructs talent development, athlete support, training centres, competition, intellectual support, agency support, and the mass sport system demonstrated acceptable internal consistency, with Cronbach's alpha values of 0.76, exceeding the recommended threshold of 0.60. These findings suggest that the GDQ constructs and items are reliable measures and are appropriate for assessing golfer development environments in the Malaysian context.

Keywords: Golfer development; Talent development environment; Psychometric validation

INTRODUCTION

Golf is growing in popularity worldwide, with participation across diverse age groups (Stenner, Mosewich, & Buckley, 2019). Over the past two to three decades, the increasing global appeal of golf led to its reinstatement in the Olympic Games at Rio de Janeiro in 2016, prompting many countries to strategically plan and enhance golf development within their national sports systems. In Malaysia, golf is supported by well-developed infrastructure, with more than 200 golf courses, including several regarded as among the best in Asia. Despite this extensive facility development, the progression and competitive success of Malaysian golfers remain relatively limited compared to other Asian countries such as Thailand, Japan, and South Korea (Omar, Rozaina, Azniza, & Shaari, 2019). Malaysian golfers' performance and representation in national and international competitions have not reached comparable standards, highlighting challenges in developing a strong and sustainable pool of elite golfers.

Research on athlete development in golf within the Malaysian context remains limited. Only a small number of studies have examined factors related to talent identification and development aimed at producing elite golfers (Muslim, 2022). This lack of empirical evidence presents challenges for coaches, administrators, and sport management entities in designing effective development programmes guided by established theoretical models. Athlete development is a complex and multifaceted process influenced by interactions across multiple environmental levels. Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory (1979) explains human development as being shaped by interconnected environmental systems. This perspective has been further expanded in sport development contexts, where development is understood to occur through interactions at micro-, meso-, and macro-level systems that collectively influence athlete growth (Robledo, Edwards, Boccaro, Behnke, & Casper, 2022). These levels can be adapted for social and sport development analyses and have been widely applied in sport-related research (Serpa & Ferreira, 2019). Smolianov et al. (2020) further emphasized that individual athletic success is closely linked to broader national sport system structures and support mechanisms operating across these dimensions.

In response to the growing need for a systematic and evidence-based approach to understanding golfer development in Malaysia, the Golfer Development Questionnaire (GDQ) was designed to assess key environmental and systemic factors influencing talent development (Hall, Jones, & Martindale, 2019). The GDQ draws upon established athlete development models, particularly those proposed by Smolianov et al. (2020) and Martindale et al. (2010), and encompasses seven core factors: talent development, golfer support, competition, training centres, intellectual support, agency support, and the mass sport system. These factors reflect the interaction of individual, organizational, and systemic influences on golfer development. The instrument was initially examined using exploratory factor analysis involving 132 golfers from Kelab Golf Sultan Sallehuddin and Kelab Golf Putra, resulting in a refined 98-item, seven-factor structure.

At the macro and meso levels, athlete development is influenced by social, cultural, organizational, and policy-related factors. De Bosscher et al. (2006) classified the macro level as the broader social and cultural context, while the meso level encompasses sport policies, infrastructure, and support systems that facilitate long-term athlete performance. Smolianov et

al. (2020) further highlighted the importance of socio-economic, legal, and organizational support systems in shaping national sport development. Agency support and mass sport systems play a crucial role in ensuring balanced integration between grassroots participation and high-performance pathways (Smolianov et al., 2022). Effective coordination of funding structures, legal frameworks, and institutional collaboration is essential for sustaining athlete development over time (Erzhuo, Hooi, & Hadizadeh, 2022; Kaka'an, Smolianov, & Lian, 2022).

At the meso level, access to quality sporting facilities, structured competition systems, and intellectual support contributes significantly to athlete progression. Adequate facilities are necessary to enhance training quality and performance outcomes (Anon, 2022), while well-designed competition systems allow athletes to progress from amateur to professional levels (Sotiriadou, Brouwers, & De Bosscher, 2016). Intellectual support, including organizational philosophy and management practices, also plays a critical role in achieving success within high-performance sport environments (Abdolmaleki, Heidari, Zakizadeh, & Bosscher, 2019).

At the micro level, elite golfer development is shaped by talent identification, advanced athlete support, and structured training processes. Smolianov et al. (2020) emphasized the importance of coaches, parents, and educational institutions in nurturing athletic talent. In addition, intensive training regimes supported by sport science services and comprehensive athlete support systems contribute to improved performance and athlete well-being (Rothwell et al., 2020). Collectively, these interconnected factors highlight the need for a holistic approach to golfer development.

Therefore, the principal aim of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of the Golfer Development Questionnaire (GDQ) by assessing its validity and reliability in measuring the golfer development environment in Malaysia. By providing a validated instrument grounded in established theoretical frameworks, this study seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the factors influencing golfer development and to support future research and policy development in Malaysian golf.

METHODOLOGY

Sampling

This study aimed to examine the validity and reliability of GDQ. A survey was used to collect responses among members of Kelab Golf Sultan Sallehuddin, Kedah and Kelab Golf Perlis. This study utilized a purposive sampling strategy in order to capture golfers playing on both golf club selected. To be eligible for the study, the participants had to meet the following criteria (a) be willing to participate in the study; (b) playing golf at any stage. Hence, 132 respondents meet the criteria to participated in this study.

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Instrument

The DGQ is a questionnaire that was adapted from previous studies and has been modified to suit the context of the study. The dual language questionnaire (English & Malay) were divided into two (2) sections, demographic profile (section A) and statement of respondents (section B). The GDQ consist of seven (7) construct and total of 100 items. This questionnaire also uses a likert scale 1 - 5 (1: Strongly Disagree – 5: strongly Agree) to obtain responses from participants. The questionnaire also went through a validation process where the researcher appointed 3 experts (2 language experts, 1 area expert) to ensure the validity of the modified questionnaire.

Table 1. Experts Validity Score

Experts	Experience	Score (r)
Language (English)	>10	1.00
Language (Malay)	>10	1.00
Experts Area	>10	0.91

Table 1 shown the expert validity score. Based on the table, the score of correlation coefficient is high. The value of r is close to the value 1. The value of correlation coefficient between $\pm .80$ to 1.00 is a high (Safrit & Woods, 1995; Miller, 1998). Therefore, this questionnaire has high validity to be used for the purpose of conducting a pilot study.

Data Analysis

The data obtained were analysed in accordance with the objectives of the study using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the demographic profiles of the respondents. The internal consistency and reliability of the Golfer Development Questionnaire (GDQ) were examined using Cronbach's alpha (α). Instrument reliability is indicated by the proximity of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient to 1.0, with higher values reflecting greater internal consistency. For most research purposes, a Cronbach's alpha value between 0.80 and 0.90 is considered desirable (Robert et al., 2006). However, in pilot studies, a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.60 is considered acceptable (Hair et al., 2014).

Procedure

Approval to conduct the study was obtained from the management of both selected golf clubs prior to data collection. The questionnaire was administered in two formats: hard copy and online (Google Form). Participation was voluntary, and respondents were free to choose their preferred format for completing the questionnaire. All participants were informed of the study purpose and were allowed sufficient time to complete the questionnaire without any interruption or coercion.

FINDINGS

Based on the demographic background of the respondents (N=132), male respondents (n=111, 84.1%) were higher than female respondents (n=21, 15.9%). The majority of respondents were aged 18 to 25 years (n=49, 37.1%) followed by 36 to 45 years (n=46, 34.8%). While the lowest number were respondents aged 46 to 55 years (n=8, 6.1%) as well as 18 years and above and 55 years and above (n=1, 0.8%).

In terms of playing ability, respondents consisted of golfers with handicaps ranging from 0 to 24. The largest proportion of respondents had handicaps between 19 and 24 (n = 55, 42.5%), followed by those with handicaps between 0 and 12 (n = 50, 37.9%) and 13 to 18 (n = 27, 20.5%).

Regarding playing experience, more than half of the respondents reported having 6 to 10 years of golfing experience (n = 68, 51.5%). This was followed by respondents with 1 to 5 years of experience (n = 39, 29.5%) and 11 to 15 years of experience (n = 18, 13.6%). Only a small number of respondents reported more than 15 years of experience, with the lowest representation among those with 21 to 25 years of experience (n = 1, 0.8%).

With respect to levels of involvement, most respondents participated at the club level (n = 64, 48.5%), followed by national-level involvement (n = 38, 28.8%). A smaller proportion reported participation at the international level (n = 13, 9.8%) and school level (n = 10, 7.6%), while the fewest respondents were involved at the state level (n = 7, 5.3%). A detailed summary of the participants' demographic characteristics is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Participants demographic profile

Demographic Profile	N (132)	%
Gender		
Male	111	84.1
Female	21	15.9
Age		
< 18	1	0.8
18 - 25	49	37.1
26 - 35	27	20.5
36 - 45	46	34.8
46 - 55	8	6.1
> 55	1	0.8
Handicap		
0 - 12	50	37.9
13 - 18	27	20.5
19 -24	55	42.5
Experience (Year)		
1 - 5	39	29.5
6 - 10	68	51.5
11 - 15	18	13.6
16 - 20	4	3
21 - 25	1	0.8
26 – 30	2	1.5

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Level of involvement		
School	10	7.6
Club	64	48.5
State	7	5.3
National	38	28.8
International	13	9.8

Accordingly, the reliability test of this pilot study instrument uses Cronbach's Alpha value because this method is more suitable for testing questionnaire instruments with a 5-point Likert scale (Sutha & Nurhanani, 2023). In addition, the reliability of instruments for all types of research requires reliability checks before data collection by considering the results obtained (Irshad et al., 2023). Therefore, Table 3 shows that the threshold value that can be used to measure a variable is $\alpha=0.50$ and above according to the classification of reliability values (Stikker, 2023).

Table 3. Classification Reliability Value

Cronbach Alpha	Cohen (1988)	Rosenthal (1996)	Hopkins (1997)
$0.00 < 0.10$	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
$0.10 < 0.30$	Low	Low	Low
$0.30 < 0.50$	Average	Average	Average
$0.50 < 0.70$	High	High	High
$0.70 < 0.90$		Very High	Very High
$0.90 < 1.00$			Almost perfect

Source: Stikker (2023)

Reliability on each construct

The following are the findings of the analysis of the 7 main constructs studied (1) Talent development (2) advance support (3) Training centre (4) Competition (5) Intellectual support (6) Agencies support (7) Mass sport support system. The table 2.2 below shows that the Cronbach alpha coefficient value on each construct exceeds the range .63 to .80.

Table 4. Construct reliability

Construct	Item	Cronbach Alpha (α)
Talent Development	TD1, TD2, TD3, TD4, TD5, TD6, TD7, TD8, TD9, TD10, TD11, TD12, TD13, TD14, TD15, TD16	.65
Advance Support (AS)	AS1, AS2, AS3, AS4, AS5, AS6, AS7, AS8, AS9, AS10, AS11, AS12, AS13, AS14, AS15	.67

Training Centre (TC)	TC1, TC2, TC3, TC4, TC5, TC6, TC7, TC8, TC9, TC10, TC11, TC12, TC13, TC14, TC15	.67
Competition (C)	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14	.75
Intellectual Support (IS)	IS1, IS2, IS3, IS4, IS5, IS6, IS7, IS8, IS9, IS10, IS11, IS12, IS13, IS14	.80
Agencies Support (AGS)	AGS1, AGS2, AGS3, AGS4, AGS5, AGS6, AGS7, AGS8, AGS9, AGS10, AGS11, AGS12, AGS13	.63
Mass Sport Support System (MS)	MS1, MS2, MS3, MS4, MS5, MS6, MS7, MS8, MS9, MS10, MS11, MS12, MS13	.62

Item deleted: TC6, MS10

Based on the table below, the Cronbach alpha coefficient values for all items in the questionnaire are shown. The results of the study show that the Cronbach alpha coefficient values are at an acceptable level ($\alpha = .76$).

Table 5. Instrument (GDQ) reliability

Construct	Item	Cronbach Alpha (α)
Talent Development	16	
Advance Support	15	
Training Centre	14	
Competition	14	.76
Intellectual Support	14	
Agencies Support	13	
Mass Sport Support System	12	

DISCUSSION

This pilot study successfully established the validity and reliability of the research instrument and contributed to the refinement of the study design for subsequent large-scale research. One of the key challenges addressed during this pilot phase involved ensuring the reliability of the instrument and its suitability for the Malaysian golf development context. By adapting established theoretical models, this study developed a comprehensive framework for

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examining factors influencing golfer development. The research questionnaire was further strengthened through expert evaluation and pilot testing, ensuring its relevance and appropriateness for the targeted population.

The findings demonstrated that the overall Cronbach's alpha values for the GDQ constructs ranged from $\alpha = 0.63$ to $\alpha = 0.80$, exceeding the acceptable threshold of $\alpha = 0.50$ for pilot studies. Based on the reliability analysis, two items (TC6 and MS10) were removed to enhance internal consistency, resulting in the retention of 98 items across the seven constructs. These results indicate that the GDQ possesses satisfactory internal consistency and is suitable for further application in substantive research. Additionally, the pilot findings suggest that online questionnaire administration is a viable method for large-scale data collection; however, effective data management strategies are required to ensure adequate response rates.

This pilot study contributes to the methodological literature by demonstrating the importance of pilot testing in establishing instrument validity and reliability. It provides practical guidance for researchers seeking to adapt and validate instruments within specific sporting contexts. Moreover, the validated constructs offer a meaningful framework for assessing factors that influence golfer development in Malaysia, thereby contributing to the expansion of knowledge within the field of sport development research.

The GDQ instrument may be applied across various research settings, including studies on golfer development at school, university, and professional levels, as well as in research involving other individual sports. Future studies may also integrate the GDQ with alternative sport development models to enhance its applicability and explanatory power. Furthermore, comparative studies across countries with differing levels of sport development—such as European nations, developing Asian countries, and less-developed regions in Africa—may yield valuable insights into how contextual factors shape golfer development pathways. Such differences are likely influenced by variations in infrastructure, policy frameworks, and talent development systems within each country (Roos, Kruger, & Jooste, 2024).

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APPENDIX

Bahagian A / Section A

Profil Demografik / Demographic Profile

Sila tandakan (✓) pada petak berkenaan / Please tick (✓) in the box

Jantina / Gender	:	Lelaki / Male	☐	Perempuan / Female	☐
Umur / Age	:	< 18	☐	18 - 25	☐
		26 – 35	☐	36 - 45	☐
		46 – 55	☐	> 55	☐
Negeri / State	:				
Handikap / Handicap	:	0 – 12	☐	13 -18	☐
		19 -24	☐	>24	☐
Pengalaman / Experience (Tahun / Years)	:	< 5	☐	6 -10	☐
		11 – 15	☐	16 - 20	☐
		21 - 25	☐	25 - 30	☐
		> 30	☐		
Peringkat Penglibatan / Levels of involvement	:	Sekolah / School	☐	Kelab / Club	☐
		Negeri / State	☐	Kebangsaan / National	☐
		Antarabangsa / International	☐		
Pendidikan / Education	:	SPM	☐	Diploma	☐
		Ijazah Sarjana / Degree	☐	Sarjana / Master	☐
		Phd	☐		

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Jenis Pemain Golf /
Type of Golfer : Amatur Elit /
Elite Amatur ☐ Jurulatih / *Coach* ☐

Professional /
Professional ☐ Golf Sosial / *Social*
Golf ☐

Lain – Lain / *Others*:
.....

Bahagian B / Section B

Kenyataan / Statement

Sila berikan skala anda seperti dibawah / *Please rate your scale as given below*:

1	2	3	4	5
Sangat Tidak Setuju / <i>Strongly Disagree</i>	Tidak Setuju / <i>Disagree</i>	Tidak Pasti / <i>Not Sure</i>	Setuju / <i>Agree</i>	Sangat Setuju / <i>Strongly Agree</i>

1. Pembangunan bakat /
Talent development

Pernyataan berikut mewakili bidang sokongan yang diberikan kepada bakat dalam sukan golf untuk membantu mereka membuat langkah pertama dalam sukan golf, meningkatkan dan mencapai tahap prestasi terbaik mereka.

The following statements represent areas of support that are provided to young golf players to help them make their first steps in golf, improve and achieve their highest performance level

No item	Soalan/Question	Skala / Scale				
1	Terdapat pelbagai program pembangunan bakat pemain golf <i>There are various of golfers talent development programs</i>	1	2	3	4	4
2	Terdapat penilaian terhadap kecergasan fizikal seperti kepantasan, kekuatan, ketangkasan, daya tahan, dan koordinasi. <i>There are assessment on physical traits such as speed, strength, agility, endurance, and coordination.</i>	1	2	3	4	5

3	Kategori pemain pembangunan bakat berdasarkan kepada peringkat umur. <i>Talent development player category is based on age levels.</i>	1	2	3	4
4	Prestasi pemain golf dalam setiap peringkat umur yang bertanding sentiasa dipantau <i>Performance of golf players in each competitive age group is always monitored</i>	1	2	3	4
5	Terdapat ramai jurulatih golf yang pakar pada semua peringkat penyertaan <i>There are numerous expert golf coach across all participant levels</i>	1	2	3	4
6	Pemain golf muda yang berbakat dilatih berpandukan kepada kesesuaian peringkat pembangunan. <i>Young golf players are trained based on suitable development stages</i>	1	2	3	4
7	Pemain golf yang berpotensi untuk mewakili negara di berikan latihan berprestasi tinggi secara sepenuh masa. <i>Golf players with potential to represent the country are offered to train full time with high performance standards</i>	1	2	3	4
8	Mengadakan kem latihan yang memberikan perhatian terhadap pembangunan kemahiran dalam sukan golf <i>Organize training camps focusing on skill development of golf.</i>	1	2	3	4
9	Latihan golf adalah bersepadu di pelbagai peringkat institusi pendidikan untuk pembangunan bakat pemain golf yang lebih harmoni. <i>Golf training is integrated in various education institution for harmonious talent development of golfers</i>	1	2	3	4
10	Pelan pembangunan bakat pemain golf menggabungkan pelbagai persediaan kecergasan fizikal				

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	<i>The golfer talent development plan combines various physical preparations</i>	1	2	3	4	5
11	Latihan golf yang diberikan adalah secara spesifik untuk perkembangan lebih berkesan dalam jangka masa panjang <i>Golf training is specifically designed for effective long term development`</i>	1	2	3	4	5

Komen dan Cadangan / *Comment and Suggestion*

.....

2. Persediaan dan sokongan atlet /
Advanced Athlete Support

Bahagian ini berkaitan persediaan dan sokongan atlet yang mencapai telah mencapai tahap prestasi yang tinggi

This section relates to support of athletes who achieved high level of performance

No item	Soalan / Question	Skala / Scale				
1	Pemain golf mendapat sokongan dari aspek pengurusan (cth., teknikal dan kewangan) <i>Golfers are supported from management aspect (eg., financial and technical)</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2	Pemain golf dibantu dengan sokongan sistem pendidikan formal bagi mendapatkan kerjaya yang baik <i>Golfer are assisted with formal education for a better career</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3	Pemain golf sentiasa mendapat sokongan ditempat mereka bekerja atau belajar <i>Golfers are supported at places of work or study</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4	Pemain golf disokong dengan baik oleh pemain industri golf.					

	<i>Golfer is well supported from industry golf players</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5	Pemain golf mendapat akses dalam menggunakan teknologi terbaru <i>Access to using latest technology are available golfers.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6	Doping dikawal oleh badan yang diiktiraf di peringkat dunia <i>Doping is controlled by international recognized bodies</i>	1	2	3	4	5
7	Pemain golf mendapat bantuan pakar psikologi sukan sebagai persediaan mental <i>Golfers are supported by sport psychology expert for mental preparation</i>	1	2	3	4	5
8	Pemain golf mendapat akses kepada kelengkapan golf yang lebih sesuai <i>Access for more suitable customized golf equipment are available for golfers</i>	1	2	3	4	5
9	Pemain golf dibantu dengan keseimbangan dalam kehidupan seharian <i>Golfers are assisted with a balanced lifestyle</i>	1	2	3	4	5
10	Pemain golf yang bersara dari sukan kompetitif diberikan perancangan kehidupan yang bersesuaian. <i>Golfers leaving competitive sport are provided with suitable lifestyle plans</i>	1	2	3	4	5

Komen dan Cadangan / Comment and Suggestion

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3. Pusat Latihan
Training Centers

Pernyataan berikut berkaitan dengan kewujudan pelbagai kemudahan dan perkhidmatan di kelab golf dan pusat latihan

The following statements relate to creation of multi-facility hubs and services at the golf club and training centre.

No Item	Soalan/Question	Skala/Scale				
1	Semua fasiliti golf adalah tersedia dengan kos yang berpatutan <i>All golf facilities are available at affordable costs</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2	Pusat latihan menyediakan kesemua fasiliti latihan dalam aspek teknikal sukan golf (cth, <i>driving range</i> dan <i>green</i> latihan) <i>The training center provides all training facilities in the technical aspects of golf (e.g., driving range and practice green)</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3	kelab golf menyediakan perkhidmatan latihan golf secara persendirian atau berkumpulan. <i>Golf club provided golf lesson individually or in groups</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4	Pusat latihan golf menyediakan khidmat jurulatih yang bertauliah <i>Golf training centre provides certified coaches services</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5	Pemain golf berprestasi tinggi di berikan keutamaan mengakses fasiliti golf <i>High performance golfers are provided with priority access to golf facilities</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6	Terdapat pelbagai promosi keahlian kelab golf. <i>There are variety of golf club membership promotions</i>	1	2	3	4	5
7	Terdapat fasiliti sukan yang berlainan berdekatan dengan pusat latihan golf bagi membolehkan pemain belajar melalui sukan lain	1	2	3	4	5

	<i>Golf training centres are located close to other sport facilities so that players can participate in and learn from other sports</i>					
8	Penggunaan teknologi bagi meningkatkan lagi perkhidmatan pusat latihan <i>The use of technology to further improve training center services</i>	1	2	3	4	5
9	Kerjasama antara kelab golf dengan kelab golf yang lain bagi mewujudkan rangkaian akses yang lebih mudah di lokasi latihan yang berbeza (Affiliate dan Reciprocal) <i>Cooperation between golf clubs with other golf clubs to create a networ for ease of access when in other training locations. (Affiliate dan Reciprocal)</i>	1	2	3	4	5
10	Fasiliti diselenggara secara berkala bagi memastikan kepuasan pemain golf <i>Facilities are regularly maintained to ensure golfers satisfaction</i>	1	2	3	4	5

Komen dan Cadangan / *Comment and Suggestion*

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4. Pertandingan / Competition

Bahagian ini berkaitan dengan pembangunan sistem pertandingan pada peringkat domestik dan antarabangsa untuk semua jenis pemain golf.

This section relates to development of domestic and international competition systems for all types of golf players.

No item	Soalan/Question	Skala/Scale				
1	Pertandingan dirancang dengan baik pada setiap peringkat kejohanan (cth., kelab, negeri dan kebangsaan) <i>Competitions are well structured at all competition levels (e.g., club, regional, and national)</i>	1	2	3	4	5

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2	Pelbagai inisiatif sokongan yang mencukupi dalam membantu perkembangan kejohanan <i>A variety of support initiatives are sufficient to assist in tournament development.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3	Semua pertandingan diselaraskan untuk semua lapisan peringkat penyertaan <i>All competitions are adjusted for all tiers of participation levels</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4	Semua kejohanan golf disepadukan ke dalam plan pertandingan yang progresif <i>All golf tournaments are integrated into a progressive plan of competitions</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5	Terdapat kerjasama badan sukan profesional dengan organisasi yang lain bagi mewujudkan lebih banyak kejohanan <i>There are collaboration between sport professionals bodies with other organizations to create more tournaments</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6	Dana kejohanan oleh penajaan digunakan untuk mengadakan pertandingan bagi semua peringkat penyertaan <i>Event sponsorship incomes are used to run competitions for all participation levels</i>	1	2	3	4	5
7	Jumlah kejohanan sepanjang tahun adalah mencukupi <i>The number of tournaments throughout the year is sufficient</i>	1	2	3	4	5
8	Suasana pertandingan memberikan tarikan serta prestij terhadap imej kejohanan <i>The atmosphere of the competition gives attraction and prestige to the image of the tournament</i>	1	2	3	4	5
9	Kerap menganjurkan kejohanan berstatus antarabangsa <i>Often hosted international tournaments</i>	1	2	3	4	5
10	Kejohanan amatur dan profesional yang dianjurkan mendapat liputan media yang meluas	1	2	3	4	5

	<i>Amateur and professional tournaments that are organized receive extensive media coverage</i>					
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Komen dan Cadangan / *Comment and Suggestion*

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5. Sokongan Intelektual / Intellectual Support

Pernyataan berikut berkaitan dengan sokongan pendidikan, saintifik, perubatan, falsafah dan promosi kepada setiap komponen dan peringkat pembangunan pemain golf.

The following statements relates to support from educational, scientific, medical, philosophical, and promotional to each component and level of the golfers development pipeline.

No item	Soalan/Question	Skala/Scale				
1	Semua kepakaran dalam sukan golf sentiasa bekerjasama menjalankan peranan masing-masing <i>All golf specialists are well engaged to carry out their roles</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2	Galakkan penyelidikan terhadap pembangunan pemain golf oleh badan sukan professional <i>Encouragement for research on golfer development from professional sport bodies</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3	Hasil kajian dalam sukan golf oleh ahli akademik disampaikan dengan baik kepada jurulatih <i>Research findings in golf from academician are well communicated to golf industry</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4	Keperluan geran penyelidikan bagi menjalankan kajian pembangunan pemain golf <i>Research grants are needed to conduct research to improve aspects of golfer development</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5	Menyediakan program biasiswa pendidikan kepada pemain golf <i>Provides education scholarship programs for golfer</i>	1	2	3	4	5

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6	Sokongan komprehensif oleh badan sukan profesional dalam memberikan semangat kepada pemain golf supaya sentiasa berusaha untuk berjaya <i>Comprehensive support by the sports profesional bodies contributes inspiring golfers to strive for excellence.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
7	Terdapat badan profesional mengurus pemain golf bagi memastikan personaliti pemain mendapat sokongan industri. <i>Professional bodies manage golfers to ensure golfers personality are supported by the industry</i>	1	2	3	4	5
8	Terdapat badan profesional menyediakan latihan bagi meningkatkan hubungan dengan media <i>Profesional bodies provide training to enhance relation with media</i>	1	2	3	4	5
9	Terdapat badan profesional dalam membantu mengelakkan kecederaan pemain golf <i>Professional bodies help to prevent golfer injuries.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
10	Terdapat badan sukan profesional menganjurkan program perkembangan kerjaya (cth., Dari pemain menjadi jurulatih) <i>Sports profesional bodies organize career development programs (e.g., from player to coaching)</i>	1	2	3	4	5

Komen dan Cadangan / *Comment and Suggestion*

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**6. Sokongan Agensi-agensi /
Agencies Support**

Pernyataan di bawah menunjukkan sama ada sistem golf di Malaysia memperoleh sumber yang mencukupi daripada petukaran pendapat pakar dalam mencapai matlamat dengan pelbagai kerjasama.

The statements below indicate whether the golf system in the Malaysia obtains sufficient resources from, exchanges expertise with multiple partners.

No Item	Soalan/Question	Skala/Scale				
1	Agensi – agensi kerajaan memberi sokongan dalam pembangunan pemain golf <i>Golfer development are supported from government agencies</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2	Sukan golf mendapat sokongan yang baik dari sektor pendidikan (cth; sekolah, kolej, univerisiti). <i>Golf is well supported by the educational sector (e.g., schools, colleges, universities)</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3	Sokongan yang mencukupi dari badan sukan professional dalam menyediakan persijilan untuk pembelajaran kepada jurulatih. <i>Sufficient support is obtained from sport professional bodies to provide certification for coach education</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4	Sokongan dari media meningkatkan populariti sukan golf dalam kalangan masyarakat. <i>Support from media to influence popularity of golf among society</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5	Kerjasama antara pusat latihan untuk pembangunan pemain golf yang tidak berasaskan keuntungan. <i>Partnerships between training centre with non-profits golfer development programs</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6	Terdapat agensi pengurusan sukan yang mewakili pemain golf dalam rundingan kontrak. <i>Sports management agencies represent golfers in contract negotiations.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
7	Kerjasama dengan pakar bidang sukan spesifik dalam membantu persediaan pemain golf <i>Partnerships with specific sport expert to help golfer preparation.</i>	1	2	3	4	5

Komen dan Cadangan / Comment and Suggestion

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7. Sistem sokongan sukan massa

Mass sports support system

Bahagian terakhir ini membincangkan pembiayaan yang seimbang dan bersepadu serta struktur organisasi sukan massa untuk memastikan jumlah penyertaan yang ramai dalam sukan golf adalah asas kepada kecemerlangan dalam golf.

This last section deals with balanced and integrated funding and organizational structures of mass sport to ensure that mass sport participation is the foundation of excellence in golf.

No Item	Soalan/Question	Skala/Scale				
1	Insentif cukai oleh kerajaan menyokong sukan massa dalam sukan golf <i>Tax exemption incentives from government to support mass sport in golf</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2	Yuran keahlian kelab golf adalah berpatutan di kebanyakan kelab golf untuk menggalakan penyertaan keahlian <i>Golf club memberships fees are affordable in various golf clubs to encourage memberships</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3	Inisiatif komuniti menganjurkan program golf menggalakkan penyertaan dari pemain golf <i>Community-based initiatives organize golf programs encourages golfer participation.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4	Pembiayaan yang diberikan adalah berdasarkan kepada prestasi pemain <i>Funding is based on player performance outcomes.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5	Kepelbagaian peringkat dalam sistem kelayakan pemain golf untuk meningkatkan penyertaan <i>There is various levels of golfer qualification to increase participation</i>	1	2	3	4	5

6	Program latihan golf menawarkan latihan secara berfokus (rekreasi dan prestasi tinggi) <i>Golf training programme offered focused training. (recreational and high performance)</i>	1	2	3	4	5
7	Komuniti pemain golf adalah pelbagai (cth., peringkat umur, handicap, tahap permainan) <i>Golf players communities are diverse. (eg. Age level, handicap, levels of play)</i>	1	2	3	4	5
8	Sekolah sukan memberi peluang kepada semua pemain golf muda membangunkan bakat. <i>Specialized sport schools provided opportunities to all young talented golfers</i>	1	2	3	4	5
9	Penglibatan dalam pelbagai jenis sukan oleh kanak-kanak sebagai asas pembangunan sukan golf <i>Participation of childrens in various sports, as a foundation for golf development.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
10	Aktiviti golf selepas waktu sekolah memberikan akses kepada pembabitn sukan golf pada awal usia <i>After-school golf activities provide access to golf involvement at an early age</i>	1	2	3	4	5

Komen dan Cadangan / Comment and Suggestion

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Soalan Tamat / Questions Ended

Terima Kasih / Thank You