



**STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEADERSHIP SCALE FOR SPORT AND
ATHLETE' SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE OF PREMIER LEAGUE'S
SOCCER PLAYERS OF HORMOZGAN**

MOHAMMAD AMIN SHAHI¹, HAMID REZA SAYEBANI²

1: Department of Physical Education and Sports Science, Sports Management, Bandar Abbas Branch, Islamic Azad University, Bandar Abbas Branch, Iran, M.D Student

2: Department of Physical Education, Qeshm Branch, Islamic Azad University, Qeshm, Iran

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is the consideration of relationship between corrector's direction style and sport satisfaction of Premier League's soccer players of Hormozgan which accompanied by description-correlation methodology and as field. Statistical society of this study includes 198 soccer players of Hormozgan in 2013-14. Sample in this study has been accounted for as total number. It has used from individual information questionnaire, leadership in sport and athletic satisfaction questionnaire to collect the information. Data analyzes showed there is a meaningful relationship between corrector's direction styles and sport satisfaction of Premier League's soccer players of Hormozgan ($p < 0/05$). There was a direct and meaningful relationship between leadership dimensions of democratic attitude, the leadership of social shelter and positive feedback of correctors with sport satisfaction of Premier League's soccer players of Hormozgan. But it has seen a meaningful and inverse relationship between attitude leadership dimensions and educational leadership and exercise by sport satisfaction of Premier League's soccer players of Hormozgan. In general, corrector's leadership styles are a main and prediction factor in players' satisfaction. So, we can say that correctors can play a main role in the satisfaction formation in players.

Key words: Training and Instruction, Social Support, Positive Feedback, Autocratic Style, Democratic Style

INTRODUCTION

When a group of people attempt to gain a purpose, he copes with responsibility of a group as a manager and leader. This person must have essential skills and features to

lead a group and can direct group members towards main purpose. This role is copes with correctors in sport situation and his leadership and useful attitudes plays a main role on group performance (Ancshel, 2003). Correctors' intuitions are the main pivot and main column of sport teams in Roben opinions and pose between three factors called athlete, corrector and audience in leading a team as a strong organizer and infrastructure of a progress. A successful corrector is not only as tactic architecture, but also is a leader who applies his own psychical abilities to lead players as a suitable formation and directs them (Goodarzi, 2011). Cheladvari and Saleh (1980) determine five dimensions for leader attitude in sport situations which is includes: education and exercise attitude, democratic attitude, imperious attitude, social shelter attitude and positive feedback attitude. Education and exercise attitude is an attitude to improve athletes play via technics education and it has called as coordination team members actions in team exercise. Corrector praise athletes in positive feedback attitude and introduce their play. Education and exercise attitude and positive feedback are related to administer the task and its administration rate. Social shelter attitude is an attitude which corrector attempt to personal requirement satisfaction, for example has a friendly relation with

players, consider their problems and help problems solving between team members. Corrector let athletes in democratic attitude to participate in decision making related to determination of group aims and the method of access to them, seek their opinion about play method and exercise and important issues coaching. Coach in aggressive behavior against democratic behavior doesn't intervene in coach's aggressive behavior and players should run coach's comment (Sayebani et.al, 2013).

Nowadays, needs in order to motivate employees to improve the quality of their work and more advantage of human resources in organizations in human resources management is one of topic interest (Nazari, 2005). Knowledge of methods to meet the needs of athletes leads to athlete satisfaction and consequently, causes his balance and mental relaxation and effectiveness. Although, direct understand all aspects of athlete satisfaction is so difficult, but knowledge from these behavioral aspects help coaches to take an essential step by exercise and teaching desired behavior (Rimer, 1997). Athlete satisfaction is an emotional response to different team dimensions and processes or sport activities which this response has given by athlete to himself, coach, teammates, club and other factors.

So, satisfaction of the general attitude is formed towards the behavior of athletes, sports teams and clubs processes and activities and can be positive, negative or neutral. On the other hand, according to this topic athlete is in relation to coach, teammates and club, this emotional and exciting balance is deep and positive, athlete satisfaction from team, club and himself will be more (Dehnavi et.al, 2013). Noroozi Seyed Hosseini et.al (2013) reported a meaningful and positive relation between coaches' leadership methods and judo fighters' satisfaction. Sobhani et.al (2012) reported there is no meaningful relation between auto critic coaching styles to athletes' satisfaction. However, there is a meaningful and positive relation between liberal style of coaching and athlete satisfaction. Gazameh et al (2012) expressed the relation of coaches' leadership method by Golestan satisfaction wrestlers, there is not a positive and meaningful relation between liberal style of coaching and satisfaction dimensions. Asgari et al (2012) reported a positive relation between coaching styles and athletes' satisfaction and a negative relation between coaching styles and satisfaction from coach education and coach behavior and interactions. Sayebani et al (2013) concluded that trainers' change-oriented leadership style can increase commitment sport of soccer

players via increasing athlete satisfaction. Khalej et al (2011) in a research called female skaters relationship between leadership styles and satisfaction of coaches reported there is a meaningful relation between understanding the behavior of women coaches and skaters satisfaction. Also, there is a meaningful and positive relation between leadership behaviors coaches, education and exercise, positive feedback and social protection and female skaters' satisfaction. Hosseini Keshtan et al (2010) showed in a research called the relation between coaches' leadership style and team Cohesion of Premier League of Iran football teams, showed that coaches of Premier League of Iran football teams are used further to exercise and education leadership style and less to democratic style. It seems that research conflicting results is related to preferred leadership styles of coaches and its relation to athletes' satisfaction maybe which ought to say it is related to diversity of team and individual sports and different levels of competitive athletes. On the other hand, coaches using from different leaders' styles may be different in various countries, according to social and cultural differences and the type of athletes' satisfactions. Hormozgan have various league in different categories which its premier league is accounted for the most prominent league of province in the

presence of eleven teams. So, researcher has been sought to the answer of this question in this study whether there is any relation between coaches' leadership styles and sport satisfaction of premier league of sport players of Hormozgan?

METHODOLOGY

The present study is cohesion type in terms of application aim and description method which is accompanied as field. Statistical society of this research is include sport players of premier league of Hormozgan in 2013-14 which at least has activity under team coach and is include 11 team by 18 people that is 198 people in general that the sample has considered as total number. It has used from following tools to collect information:

- The questionnaire of leadership of sport scale (LSS) has used to collect information in terms of coaches' leadership styles. This questionnaire has formulated by Cholahdvery and Saleh (1978) and has reviewed in 1998 and has normalized in Iran by MohammadZadeh (2008).
- The questionnaire of sport's satisfaction (ASQ) was used in terms of football players' satisfaction to collect the information. This questionnaire has formulated by Cholahdvery and Rimer (1997) which has normalized by Hallaj (2008).

It was distributed 198 questionnaires among people and was analyzed on 130 questionnaires statistically. It was used from descriptive static scales to shape and summarize raw scores and description obtained sizes from samples (average, percent, and frequency, standard deviation and all types of tables). Also, it was used from multiple regressions to determine the relationship. Statistical operation was accompanied by SPSS 20 software and data were analyzed in the meaningful level of $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

It was clear that according to data analyzes, Kendall's correlation coefficient has a meaningful relation between coaches' leadership styles and sport satisfaction of football players of Hormozgan premier league ($P > 0/05$). Also, there was a meaningful and direct relation between leadership dimensions of democratic behavior, leadership of social protector and positive feedback of coaches with sport satisfactions of football players of Hormozgan premier league ($P > 0/05$). But there was a meaningful and reverse relation between Leadership dimensions of authoritarian behavior and educational Leadership and exercise with sport satisfaction of football players of premier league of Hormozgan. The results of this test has been brought in **Table 1**.

Educational and exercise leadership on the basis of regression results predict sport satisfaction and has a decreasing effect ($p < 0/01$ and $Beta = -/489$). Democratic behavior predict positively sport satisfaction and has a rising effect $p < 0/01$ and $Beta = 0/185$. Also, social protector leadership predict sport

satisfaction positively and has rising effect ($Beta = 0/281$ and $p < 0/01$). But aggressive behavior leadership and positive feedback leadership, don't predict sport satisfaction ($p > 0/05$). Finally, on the basis of adjusted R^2 of 40/7 percent of sport satisfaction changes is explained by educational and exercise leadership, democratic behavior and leadership of social protector (**Table 2**).

Table 1: Kendall's correlation test statistics

Variable	Satisfaction		
	Cohesion coefficient	Relationship Type	R^2
Leadership style	0/152	Direct	0/023
Education and exercise	0/148	Reverse	-
Democratic behavior	0/279	Direct	0/077
Social protector	0/145	Direct	0/021
Positive feedback	0/171	Direct	0/029
Aggressive behavior	0/197	Reverse	-

Table 2: regression coefficients

Predictive variables		Not standardized coefficient	Standardized coefficient	T	P
Leadership	Educational and exercise	-3/15	-/489	-6/25	0/0001*
	Aggressive	-/195	-0/012	-0/16	0/86
	Democratic	1/17	0/185	2/51	/01*
	Social protector	2/39	0/281	3/80	0/0001*
	Positive feedback	1/521	0/125	1/73	0/08

Criterion variables: sport satisfaction in the level of 0/05 meaningful

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was the consideration of coaches' leadership styles and sport satisfaction of premier league's football players of Hormozgan. The results showed there is meaningful relation between coaches' leadership styles and sport satisfaction of premier league's football players of Hormozgan ($P < 0/05$). In one hand, there is the power of

satisfaction prediction of football players via coaches' leadership styles. This result is consistent with the results of Khoran studies (2008), Shee (2004), Rimer and Cheladori (1997), Noroozi Seyed Hosseini et al (2013), Ipen Morti (2006), Chiaphen (2006), Ayes et al (2006), Chen (2007), Kotzort and Kenrevy (2009), Karman et al (2009), Farenti (2008), Khalej et al (2011) and Nazarodin et al (2009) who reported a

meaningful and positive relation between coaches' leadership styles and players' satisfaction. In contrast, they are inconsistent with Dwyer and Fisher's finding (1990) and Rimer and Town (2001) who couldn't report a meaningful relation between coaches' leadership styles and players' satisfaction. Maybe the possible reason of this consistency is hiding in the difference of study society. Also, the results showed there is a meaningful and positive relation between democratic leadership styles and Judo fighters' satisfaction. This result is consistent with study results of Khoran et al (2008), Shee (2004), IpenMorty (2006), Chiaphen (2006) and Nazarodin et al (2009). According to this result, we can say some coaches who participate athlete in decisions making and emphasize on the relation between positive person with athletes and create a positive group atmosphere, play a main role in creating athletes' satisfaction, on the other hand, some coaches who use from democratic leadership style, can create more satisfaction in their athletes. Certainly, some coaches who use more from this style of leadership, response to psychic and mental needs and in general to human needs' athletes and can understand them in sports scenes and make a friendly relation with them and provide athletes' trends to gain more succeed in sport scene and create

a desired satisfaction in their athletes. When the relation of coach and athlete is on the basis of respect and harmony and create opportunities for creative participation, bring understanding and respect for the players which is cause increase his satisfaction. If the interactions between coaches and players don't be positive, it is possible that athlete experience undesirable scenes and negative experiences in sport can be related to weak performance of players, weak performance of team and withdrew players from team, so some coaches who pay more attention to athletes and participates them in decisions related to team, can have a positive role in rising athlete satisfaction. In general, we can say that coaches' leadership styles are a main and predictor factor in athlete satisfaction. While, satisfaction is a main part of sport participation, coaches should attempt for satisfaction in players by taking suitable styles of leadership. On the basis of obtained results, we can say that coaches' football premier league of Hormozgan proceed by emphasize on democratic styles, positive feedback, social protector for creating satisfaction in athletes and try to create a high satisfaction by these leadership styles in athletes and finally favorable performance promotion conditions. While, coaches share athletes in selecting exercise methods, aims, the

methods of movement implementation and ... by applying democratic leadership style; it is suggested that coaches consider the offer provided by football players and make a decision on the basis of finding of this study coaches can increase athletes' satisfactions using desired leadership styles. Using from democratic leadership styles, positive feedback and social protector has the most effect on raising the level of athletes' satisfaction. Also, coaches should cause satisfaction from the result in athletes by increasing their knowledge from players, protecting and support from them, honest and loving behavior and on time and appropriate acknowledgment, in addition to improve individual and team performance.

REFERENCES

- [1] Anshel, Mark H, (2003). Sport Psychology from theory to practice, Translated by SeyedAlaaAsagharMosaded, publication of Etelaat.
- [2] Aoyagi, M.W., Cox, R.H., & McGuire R.T. (2008). Organizational Citizenship Behavior in Sport: Relationships with Leadership, Team Cohesion, and Athlete Satisfaction. *Journal of applied sport psychology*, 20: 25-41.
- [3] Asgari, Khorshidi, Khodayari (2012), the relationship between leadership styles of men's volley ball league coaches and athletes' satisfaction. *Psychology of Sport*, No. 2, P.P 65-74.
- [4] Chelladurai, P. and Riemer, H. A. (1998). "Measurement of leadership insport". In J. L.
- [5] Chelladurai, P., and Saleh, S. D. (1980). "Dimensions of leader behavior insports: development of leader scale". *Journal of Sport Psychology*, 2. PP: 34-35
- [6] Dehnavi, A. Ismaili, M.R. and Poursoltani H.(2013). Perceptions of coaching behavior and quality of work life in athletes competing in Iran track and field league 2012-13.2248 –9215
- [7] Ehsani M, Mottaghi Shahri M.R., Norouzi Seyed Hossini R, Gholampour Golkaran E,(2013). The Relationship between Perceived Power Sources of Coaches and Satisfaction of Iranian Elite Judokas. *International Journal of Sport Studies*.
- [8] Gazameh, Javad; Matin, Mojdeh; Ghazalsolfoo, Hamidreza, Bahr-ol-ooloom, Hassan (2012). Relationship of satisfaction coaches leadership stylewrestlers of Golestan. *Proceedings of theNational Conference onScienceandships*, P.P 147-148.

- [9] Goodarzi, Mahmood (2013). Organizational behavior management. Publication of Tehran University. Chapter 7, P.P 149-210.
- [10] Hassani Sangani A.R., Sardar Mohammadi, Yektayar M,(2013).The Relationship Between Leadership Style of Coaches and Collective Efficacy of Players in Football Teams of Khorasan Razavi Premier League. Asian Journal of Social Sciences& Humanities is.
- [11] Hoseini Keshtan M, Ramzaninezhad R, Shafiee Kordshooli Sh, and Mohamad Panahi P, (2010). The Relationship Between Collective Efficacy and Coaching Behaviors in Professional Volleyball League of Iran Clubs. World Journal of Sport Sciences.
- [12] Khalaj G, Khabiri M, Sajjadi N,(2011). The Relationship between Coaches Leadership Styles & Player Satisfaction in Women Skate Championship. Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences.
- [13] Maghsoodi, Abdolmajid; ShahlayiBagheri, Javad; Henry, Habib; Gohari pour, Sadegh (2012). The relationship between leadership styles of coaches and wrestlers satisfaction of view wrestlers. Proceedings of the National Conference on Science and ships, P.P 203-205.
- [14] Mohaddes, Ramezan Nejad, Khabiri, (2010). The leadership style of coaches and athletes of satisfaction, research in sport science, No. 29, P.P 125-138.
- [15] Nizam bin Hj, M., Omar Fauzee, M.S., Jamalis, M., Kim Geok, S., & Din, A. (2009). Coaching leadership styles and athlete satisfaction among Malaysian university basketball team. Research journal of international studies: .11-4
- [16] Noroozi Seyed Hosseini, Koozeh Chian, Rasool, Henry, Noroozi Seyed Hosseini, Ebrahim (2013). The leadership styles of coaches with elite Judo satisfaction, Journal of Sport Management, No. 17, P.P 173-190.
- [17] of Sport Psychology, 20: 127-156.
- [18] Rezaiyan, Ali (2007). Principles of Organization and Management. Tenth print, Tehran: Samt publication.
- [19] Riemer, H.A. (1997). A Classification of Facets of Athlete Satisfaction. Journal
- [20] Roberts BJ, Jones C & Lynn M. Job satisfaction of new

-
- baccalaureate nurses. *J NursAdm* (2004); 34(9):428-35.
- [21] Saybani H.R, Yusof A, Soon C, Hassan A, Zardoshtian S,(2013). Transformational leadership, athletes' satisfaction and sport commitment: A study of Iranian high school football teams. *International Journal of Sport Studies*. 406-413.
- [22] Shabani, Bahar (2012), Fundamentals of sports management organization, publications of Aboo Ali Sina University.
- [23] Shahlayi, Bagheri, Javad; Maghsoodi, Abdol Majid; Ghafoori, Farzad; Khalpoor Alamdardehi, Yaser, Ghasemian, Behzad (2012). The relationship between the two styles of coaching coaches and wrestlers satisfaction perspective. Proceedings of the National Conference on Science and ships. P.P 90-95.
- [24] Sobhani, Yazdan; Shahlayi, Bagheri, Javad; Hatami, Saeed; Abbasian, Shahriar; Ahmadi, Alireza (2012). The relationship between leadership styles of coaches and wrestlers satisfaction of Kermanshah. Proceedings of the National Conference on Science and ships, P.P 268-270
-