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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOURCES POWER COACHES WITH
SATISFACTION AND SPORT COMMITMENT IN WOMEN ELITE
ATHLETES IN THE FARS PROVINCE**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to evaluate The Relationship between Sources Power Coaches with Satisfaction and Sport Commitment in Women Elite Athletes in the Fars Province. The present study was descriptive and correlation. For this study, selected all of the elite athletes in the in the Fars Province 225 (40 coach & 185 athletes). For collecting the data, we used the standard Harlod & Whitesid' the power in sport Questionnaire (2000), Chladvray and Riemer Athlete' Satisfaction questionnaire (1998) and Scanlan & et al Sport commitment Model (1993). Data analyzed with the regression stepwise, Pearson Correlation Coefficient and independent T test (t.test). The result showed that the satisfaction of athletes and sport commitment changes can predict by the sources of power' Coaches. The result showed that there were significant correlation between five Source of Power Coaches with sport commitment and the satisfaction of athletes ($P \leq 0/05$). The result showed that there were high positive significant correlation between sport commitment and the satisfaction of athletes, too ($P \leq 0/05$). And finally, the result show that there weren't significant different between Source of Power Coaches from coaches and athletes sight ($P \geq 0/05$).

Key words: Source of Power Coaches, sport commitment and satisfaction of athletes

INTRODUCTION

The power of complex issues and topics in the field of politics, economics, advertising and so on. All governments, organizations and people who wish to influence to others, compete with others and win need to diversify sources of power and equipped with the resources to advance the goals and Run your applications use. Power, especially for leaders and managers of industrial enterprises and economic organizations, an integral part of roles, competencies, actions and decisions is, therefore, familiar with definitions and concepts more future power needs of the world of management and organization (Aboallayy, 2010). Today it's no secret that power in the current political and social events and the level of government or enterprise level plays a prominent role, and the authorities can social changes, political and organizational lead in their own way normally anyone have more power, is more successful in achieving its goals and objectives. So from the very small, such as family, school and a sports team or social macro level, an important factor to achieve the objectives of individual, group and organizational (Naderi Qomi, 1999). To influence the behavior of others successful, leaders

must be aware of the power of the different leadership styles. Power, leadership and coaching an integral part of the team. Knowledge of the sources of power and learn how to use it, is a fundamental skill in coaching makes the relationship between coach and athlete healthy and good form and finally to performance lead to better athlete (Ramezanejad, 2009). In the field of sport, as a source of power that enables the coach to athletes compel obedience or responsibility is defined (Karimi Torghabeh, 2004). So how to use the power of the players may be effective or non-effective management and leadership makes him one of the factors that can affect team performance. When a group of people trying to achieve a goal, usually someone as leader is responsible for group There's bulk. This person must have the skills and attributes necessary to be a leader, to members lead to the desired goal. The position of sports, coaches and players this role is responsible for leading and guiding them . Therefore, leadership style plays an important role on the performance and success of the group. The relationship between coach (leader), reciprocal and dynamic relationship with athletes the equation used is the coach of

power. Power is the ability to influence employee behavior or athletic director or coach said. Rather than consider whether powerful or powerless coach is better and more correct to examine to what extent he can be effective (Layos et al., 2003). Therefore, managers and coaches can also learn how to use the power of the organization and the club management to be more effective (Robinz, 2006). As one of the key aspects of coaching skills, ability to motivate athletes, so the style and quality of leadership or coaching can be associated with the motivational state. Practices of the very important power of knowledge management and organizational behavior in sport. Although this is more for sports management, but the team as a sports organization structure and processes that formed the scientific method should be examined. In the team coach as manager and leader and athletes are considered as employees. Therefore, methods of power educators can communicate with the various processes. One of the important variables in the process, commitment and satisfaction sports athletes. In this study, we tried to identify the common practices among coaches coaching women, the association of each of these modes of exercise of power with the

satisfaction and commitment of team sports should be determined.

Foreign search

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is the correlation method.

Population

The population of the athletes in this study included all women who Fars state medalist (2014) and coaches of up to 185 athletes from ten sports including football, futsal, handball, karate, badminton, taekwondo, chess, athletics, swimming and wushu are the 40 players who have participated in the championship in 1393, is. Sample

To select the sample using a sample of 185 athletes and all the coaches who work with athletes, 40 subjects were selected.

Measuring tool

To test the research questions and find the answers they need to collect various data from the population and the analysis and processing (Khaki, 2005). In this study due to the nature and methodology of the questionnaire was used to collect information. The questionnaire quantitative tool used in this study. In this study, three questions were used. Questionnaire used was a standard inside and outside of the country and its validity and reliability is measured.

1. Inventory Management practices power

To assess the strength coaches and athletes from the perspective of a standardized questionnaire Halord Vitsayd, which was produced in 2000

was used. The questionnaire consists of two series of 15 questions which 5 ways power is one of teacher educators and other measures from the perspective of athletes.

Table 1: Cronbach's alpha coefficient of power component of teacher

| Cronbach's alpha | Component |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 0/751 | Way power based on force |
| 0/730 | Power-based compensation practices |
| 0/759 | Power constitutional practices |
| 0/776 | Way power based on expertise |
| 0/854 | Practices based power authority |

Table 2: Cronbach's alpha components of the power from the perspective of athletes

| Cronbach's alpha | Component |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 0/919 | Way power based on force |
| 0/896 | Power-based compensation practices |
| 0/867 | Power constitutional practices |
| 0/947 | Way power based on expertise |
| 0/884 | Practices based power authority |

2. Athlete Satisfaction Questionnaire

Standardized questionnaire to assess the satisfaction of athlete satisfaction Cheladory and Reimer (1998) was used. Athlete's satisfaction questionnaire contains 14 questions that satisfaction perspective athletes in 5 athlete measure.

3. Sport Commitment Questionnaire

Sport Commitment Questionnaire to assess the standard of the sport commitment model Scanlan et al. (1993). The questionnaire contains 28

questions, six components that person's willingness and determination to continue to participate in sports activities show.

Statistical analysis methods

The research data based on descriptive statistics (tables, frequencies, averages, percentage charts) is analyzed. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) test to determine the normality of the data and Leuven (levene) were used to determine the homogeneity of variances.

Table 3: Information on how to apply the power of coaches

| Maximum | At least | Standard deviation | Average | Practices based power authority |
|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| 14 | 8 | 2/17 | 12/39 | Way power based on expertise |
| 14 | 9 | 1/67 | 13/92 | Power constitutional practices |
| 15 | 7 | 2/12 | 13/51 | Power-based compensation practices |
| 14 | 5 | 2/37 | 12/63 | Way power based on force |
| 14 | 3 | 2/29 | 12/47 | Practices based power authority |

Table 4: Information on forms of exercise of power of athletes

| Maximum | At least | Standard deviation | Average | |
|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| 15 | 5 | 2/36 | 12/92 | Practices based power authority |
| 15 | 10 | 1/34 | 13/99 | Way power based on expertise |

| | | | | |
|----|----|------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 15 | 9 | 1/87 | 13/94 | Power constitutional practices |
| 15 | 10 | 2/14 | 13/02 | Power-based compensation practices |
| 14 | 5 | 2/11 | 12/36 | Way power based on force |

Table 5: Information on athletes' satisfaction

| Maximum | At least | Standard deviation | Average | |
|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 60 | 27 | 1/75 | 57/61 | Satisfaction athletes |

Table 6: Information about the commitment of the athlete

| Maximum | At least | Standard deviation | Average | |
|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|
| 136 | 41 | 2/63 | 124/72 | Sports commitment |

Table 7: normal distribution of data

| Significant | K-S | Factor |
|-------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 0/504 | 0/702 | Team cohesion |
| 0/564 | 0/645 | Sports commitment |
| 0/379 | 0/795 | Practices based power authority |
| 0/352 | 0/821 | Way power based on expertise |
| 0/341 | 0/847 | Power constitutional practices |
| 0/421 | 0/756 | Power-based compensation practices |
| 0/376 | 0/805 | Way power based on force |

Table 8: Stepwise multiple regression parameters

| R ² | R | Predictors | Model |
|----------------|-------|--|--------|
| 0/840 | 0/917 | Way power based on expertise | Step 1 |
| 0/935 | 0/967 | Way power based on expertise, law | Step 2 |
| 0/958 | 0/979 | Way power based on expertise, law, authority | Step 3 |
| 0/960 | 0/980 | Way power based on expertise, law, authority, rewards | Step 4 |
| 0/961 | 0/980 | Way power based on expertise, law, authority, rewards, force | Step 5 |

Table 9: Characteristics of stepwise multiple regression

| R ² | R | Predictors | Model |
|----------------|-------|---|--------|
| 0/849 | 0/921 | Way power based on expertise | Step 1 |
| 0/901 | 0/949 | Way power based on expertise, rewards | Step 2 |
| 0/920 | 0/959 | Way power based on expertise, rewards, authority | Step 3 |
| 0/924 | 0/961 | Way power based on expertise, rewards, authority, law | Step 4 |
| 0/925 | 0/962 | Way power based on expertise, rewards, authority, rule, force | Step 5 |

The first hypothesis testing

H0 - between practices based power athletes rewarded with the satisfaction of the sports teams there is no significant correlation province.

Table 10: The relationship between force-based method athletes are rewarded with satisfaction

| Conclusion | Correlation | Significant level | criterion variable | Predictor variables |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Rejecting the null hypothesis | 0/827 | 0/000 | Happiness | Power-based compensation practices |

Table 11

| Conclusion | Correlation | Significant level | criterion variable | Predictor variables |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Rejecting the null hypothesis | -0/789 | 0/000 | Happiness | Way power based on force |

The third hypothesis testing

H0 - the way of the exercise of power based on the satisfaction of athletes and sports teams there is no significant correlation province

Table 12: The relationship between satisfaction with the way athletes are constitutional power

| Conclusion | Correlation | Significant level | criterion variable | Predictor variables |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Rejecting the null hypothesis | 0/893 | 0/000 | Happiness | Power constitutional practices |

The fourth hypothesis testing

H0 - the way of the exercise of power based on expertise with satisfaction of athletes and sports teams there is no significant correlation province.

Table 13: Relationship between practices expertise with satisfaction based power athletes, teams

| Conclusion | Correlation | Significant level | criterion variable | Predictor variables |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Rejecting the null hypothesis | 0/917 | 0/000 | Happiness | Way power based on expertise |

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In general, the study is to investigate the relationship between satisfaction with the manner of the exercise of power coaches, athletes and athlete's commitment. The results showed that variable changes both satisfaction and commitment to sports athletes can be predicted by means of force simulators. The forecast, based on the expertise of the way power is exercised, the highest share in predicting changes in athletes' satisfaction and commitment to the sport. The interesting thing was that the power of rule-based approach, the expertise, the highest share in predicting changes in athletes' satisfaction and while that to predict changes in sport commitment, the expertise, rewards the greatest power a. While satisfaction variable to predict changes athletes and athletic commitment, the way power is based on force, the lowest share in the practices of power. But the relationship

between two variables coaches, significant negative respectively.

First hypothesis: the way of the exercise of power based on reward and satisfaction of women athletes and sports teams there is a significant correlation province.

The results of this study, significant correlation between satisfactions with remuneration practices based power athletes of sports teams is the province. Due to the positive effect by increasing the power-based compensation practices, athlete satisfaction also increased. This finding is consistent with results Fallah (2008), Falah (2009), Norozi (2012), Bachmann et al. (1998), Thurman (2006), Chang (2008), in line with the results Bachmann et al (1966) is antithetic. Robbins in 1385 states that power is based on exactly the opposite of reward power is based on force. They asked suitable because others behave, which behavior leads to positive benefits. Robbins in 2006 states that

power is based on exactly the opposite of reward power is based on force. They asked suitable because others behave, which behavior leads to positive benefits. So who can distribute rewards (provided that others valuable rewards to know) he has power over them. The meaning of the word bonus, bonus material, including promotion, interesting jobs, close friends, and post appropriate information is important if one man can deprive someone of a positive value or negative value on something that has imposed, he shall have power over the second one based on force. If anyone can give to another is something that has a positive value or a negative value is something that has taken away from him, the person has power over another is based bonuses (Robbins, 2006).

The second hypothesis: the way of the exercise of power based on the force with satisfaction of women athletes and sports teams there is a significant correlation province.

The study also showed that the method based power force satisfaction of athletes and sports teams for women there is no significant correlation province. Due to the negative correlation with increasing force-based methods of exercising power, satisfaction decreases

athletes. This finding is consistent with results J. Mason and Thomas (1988), Thurman and Hernig (2005), Wang, 2006) and Chang (2008), in line with the results Norozi (2012), Bachmann et al. (1966) and Thurman (2005), which showed that the practice of force-based power with no significant relationship satisfaction, is antithetic. Practices based power force of French and Raven's vision is based on fear. The force is nothing but fear or threat. Man surrenders to fear or threat or compatibility of the show, because otherwise the reaction will be negative. At the organizational level, if i could be expelled from the organization, or that he demoted him (of course, assuming that the value of his work), then it can be said that a power-based force. In the same way, if (a) to (b) of the Postal Committee, which he (b) is negative, or if (b) is abusive behavior, it can be said that a force-based power to (b) is (Robbins, 2006).

The third hypothesis: the power of rule-based method with satisfaction of women athletes and sports teams there is a significant correlation province.

Another result of the study showed that the exercise of rule-based method with satisfaction of athletes and sports teams for women province there is a significant

relationship. Due to the positive effect by increasing the power of rule-based practices, satisfaction also increased athletes. This finding is consistent with results Fallah (2008), Bakhmann et al. (1966), student (1968), net Meyer (1988), J. Mason and Thomas (1988), and Chang (2008), in line with results Norozi (2012) and Thurman (2006), which showed that the practice of force-based power with no significant relationship satisfaction, is. Robbins (2006) states that the legislative power (legitimate), represent the power of the individual in the shadow of the post or position in the organizational hierarchy and organization acquires official authority.

Positions in such a way that one can use the power of force and rewarded. But the broader legal power of authority is based on coercion and reward, in particular the members of the recipient agrees (in relation to the powers of the office of the organization) is (Robbins, 2006). However, as a regulatory authority in the team, the players and the club could easily apply the power-based law practices and increase the satisfaction of athletes. In conjunction with the antithetic reasons some results must also be acknowledged that the use of constitutional power, personality, and

behavior coach is very important because elite athletes, especially young athletes of pressure even the name of the law are so elusive that it makes that sometimes coaches have used this technique, the satisfaction of athletes to be reduced.

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