The Relationship Between Leadership Behaviors of Coaches The Level of Commitment and Operation Kabedi Players in the League Khozestan

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Keywords: Leadership behaviors, provocation of achieving to success, warranty, kabedi.

ABSTRACT

The main goal of this study is surveying the correlation between coach's leadership behaviors with warranty and provocation of kabedi players is Khozestan league. For this purpose: we choose the best men of kabedi players who were 178 person and all of them selected as statistic samples. Test implements were 3 questionnaires of leadership behavior (cheladuri, 1980),and organizational warranty (Miyer and Allen, 1997) and Herzberg questionnaire of vocational provocation that it's decency obtained 0.88, 0.90 and 0.80 respectively via koronbah Alfa. For analysis of data used from methods of descriptive and deductive statistic and SPSS. In descriptive statistic for description of surveyed variables used from central tendency indexes (Diagram, Average, Median) and dispersal indexes (Variance, Scale Slope, Scale error), mass extension and percent and Schema graphic, and deductive statistic applied with colmingrugf and smirnof test and pinson adhesion test. For nomination of correlation between leadership behavior with provocation and warranty of kabedi players that assume in P<0.05. Rests of the study showed that there is a correlation between leadership behaviors (democracy methods, Social patronage, instruction and practice, positive feedback) and players warranty and provocation (P<0.05). So we can achieve this outcome that couches can develop warranty and provocation of kabedi players with give attention leadership behavior elements.

INTRODUCTION

Behavior of human interaction that occurs. As each person's character, behavior in front of other offers Successful and efficient teamwork requires good management and effective management of The success or failure of groups and organizations simply cannot be passed When a group of people working together to achieve a goal, usually as a manager and leader who will take responsibility for the group This person must possess the necessary skills and qualities to lead the band to the target groups to be able to comment guide In sports, the coach is in charge of this role, he led the team in charge of the work is And effective leadership, he has an important impact on group performance. When a group of people working together to achieve a goal, usually as a manager and leader who will take responsibility for the group. This person must possess the necessary skills and qualities to lead the band to the target groups to be able to comment guide. In sports, the coach is in charge of this role, he led the team in charge of the work is and effective leadership, he has an important impact on group performance. In sports, especially team sports, like other groups and organizations, a necessary condition for achieving a common goal Having unity and commitment and motivation is no doubt that the role of the coach as the team leader's job is responsible for directing, plays a key role in this context. Successful sports teams usually have one outstanding characteristic that distinguishes them from the unsuccessful teams and the management and effective leadership, active and worthy, Coaches as one of the basic elements and the formation and progress of each team are considered and their important role in the performance of the players cannot be ignored. Based Studies of personality and behavioral style and performance coaches, team motivation and satisfaction and commitment closely related. According to Hesin Motivation, success in competitive and recreational activities and efforts in the direction of any athlete's success depends on his motivation level. Dionne showed that transformational behaviors with respect coaches and athletes are motivated by considerations of individual causes. Thus the relationship between leadership style and...
commitment and motivation of athletes, Kabedi coaches could provide better scientific and practical solutions for athletes, coaches, and officials said. Trainers are recommended to make appropriate social environment to achieve team goals to create. To organize big clubs, scientific management methods were employed. Researchers in many fields have tried to identify the factors affecting the success of sports teams [7]. Leadership is the behavior and activities of a group towards a common goal or purpose. A leader’s influence over others in certain situations where the communication process in order to achieve a certain goal or goals, are driven. Leader could arise within the group. Just as the leader of the group are determined by Rohani. Leadership is the art or process of influencing people so that the enthusiasm and their capacity to strive to achieve the target group. Leadership means influencing employee behavior. A coach must be able to lead the team rather than the rule. Therefore, we must create an atmosphere in which to learn and grow players. Such leadership is strong and significant effect on the mind, often leaving no room for thought to other factors. It seems that the creation of a strategic leadership style is effective or reduced motivation to avoid failure. Trainers should be selected so it's important to pay attention to their style. Ronald.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This research is descriptive correlation method. The field method is used. The research team league Sistan and Baluchestan and sample its 9 team is comprised of 168 clubs across the province. 2012-2013 years who participated in the league province for at least six months experience in the relevant field have. Due to the low population, the total population was selected. Sampling was selected on a voluntary basis. Data collection

In this research hypotheses related to data collection questionnaire studies, library and Internet use each of these tools is part of the research work and to collect certain data set is used. Due to time constraints, the research questionnaire was used to assess the main criteria, but have been trying to obtain data from other tools; the analysis should not be ignored. The following questionnaires were used as well. Herzbeg's Motivation Questionnaire Job Leadership Behavior Questionnaire Chladveray Organizational Commitment Questionnaire

Descriptive statistics of mean, thumb, middle and standard deviation were used to describe demographic characteristics. In the analytical part of the Pearson correlation test was used to determine the relationship between variables. Reminder to All statistical calculations was performed in spss version 18.

**Results:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Distribution of athletes by age.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first main hypothesis: There is a relationship between leadership behaviors of coaches and athletic commitment.

H0: There is no relationship between leadership coaches and athletic commitment.

H1: There is a relationship between leadership coaches and athletic commitment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Results of correlation between commitment and leadership coaches and athletes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The correlation coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/617</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Pearson correlation test shows that the commitment and leadership coaches and athletes, there is a significant positive correlation at the 95% significance level.

The first sub-hypothesis: There is a relationship between education and training and athletic commitment.

H0: There is no relationship between training and athletic commitment.

H1: There is a relationship between education and training and athletic commitment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3: Results of correlation between training and athletic commitment.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The correlation coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/558</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows the Pearson correlation test between training and athletic commitment There is a significant correlation at the 95% significance level.
The second sub-hypothesis: There is a relationship between leadership style democracy and committed athletes.

\{H0: There is no relationship between leadership style democracy and committed athletes.
\{H1: There is a relationship between leadership style democracy and committed athletes.

**Table 4: Results of correlation between leadership style and commitment to democracy Athletes.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The correlation coefficient</th>
<th>Significant</th>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>The independent variable</th>
<th>Type of test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0/410</td>
<td>0/000</td>
<td>Athletes Commitment</td>
<td>Democratic leadership style</td>
<td>Pearson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Pearson correlation test shows that the democratic leadership style and commitment to athletes in the 95% significance level, there was a significant positive correlation.

The third sub-hypothesis: There is a relationship between leadership style autocratic and committed athletes.

\{H0: There is no relationship between leadership style autocratic and committed athletes.
\{H1: There is a relationship between leadership style autocratic and committed athletes

**Table 5: Results of correlation test between autocratic leadership style and commitment to athletes.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The correlation coefficient</th>
<th>Significant</th>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>The independent variable</th>
<th>Type of test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-0/574</td>
<td>0/012</td>
<td>Athletes Commitment</td>
<td>Autocratic leadership style</td>
<td>Pearson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion:**

The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between leadership styles and motivation of teachers Sistan and Baluchestan Kabedi. Results showed that between "leadership styles of coaches" and "motivation" There is a significant positive correlation (p<0.05) In other words, we can predict the "motivation" through "leadership styles of trainers" there.

The results of the research Alvarez *et al*, Hagr and Katrysantys and Smith *et al*, Estandiy *et al*, McDonald, Elempio *et al*, Ming, Zardohstians, Holemberk and Amervs, Joot, Jam, the relationship between leadership styles and motivation of teachers reported that they are consistent. Can be expressed as an overall factor in predicting leadership styles of teachers in achievement motivation athletes.

Since motivation is the foundation of success, without seeking other sources of successful athletes and enjoy the process also the lack of motivation and morale of the athletes competing in Gary can be of poor results in the fields and sports arenas. Perhaps choosing a particular style of leadership does not lead to the desired result, and finally, instructor, Team and the club do not achieve their intended purpose, and all costs and time spent uselessly destroyed, so teachers should adopt appropriate leadership styles to motivate players to strive for progress Based on the results of the study can be stated that judo coaches in league with the emphasis on democratic leadership styles, social support and positive feedback to motivate the development of the players act. And try using these leadership styles on their athletic achievement motivation affects the favorable conditions to improve the team's performance, therefore, according to the results of this study and previous studies suggest Instructors adopt appropriate leadership styles to motivate players progress achieved thus far are.

Positive feedback relationship exists between motivation and commitment of the players.

Analysis of positive feedback on leadership behavior and motivation were found positive and significant relationship. There is a difference between feedback and motivation. If Hom observational memorials, medals, badges and points, which is a form of motivational possibilities to control one expects that the acquisition will have a chance. In fact, this may increase a person's motivation to exercise. Therefore, teachers should increase the motivation motivational control athletes according to their style of behavior to investigate Howe. The Dean Ryan, based on research conducted on football players realized that the players who received scholarships had greater intrinsic motivation, Thus, the favorable circumstances can be applied regardless of a person's environment and motivated by internal factors will propel him to. Finally Mac Kelland *et al*. The paper studies the relationship between motivation and coaching style to conclude that Coaching style, coupled with encouragement and positive experiences along with increasing motivation and success for the person to learn the developmental stages of the acquisition is.

The relationship between leadership behaviors of coaches and players, there is a significant level of motivation and commitment. The review of theoretical and research literature on the relationship between coaching behaviors and motivation to participate as will be Coaching behavior in the characteristics of special effects and gives motivation behind the athletes. As Mac Kellnd as one of motivation theorists believe that the coaching behaviors associated with reward and positive mood may be seen as a positive experience, thus increasing one's motivation. Smith and colleagues found a clear relationship between teachers' attitudes and motivation toward participation kids there. With an overview of the ideas about leadership as the leader of a sports team can directly affect the motivation of athletes and can be made to increase the lead, motivate athletes. According to statistical analysis, it was determined that a specific coaching behaviors can be associated with motivation. In this context we Corticosteroid theory pointed to the atmosphere in the team are the most appropriate and effective coaching methods to select the proper coaching methods can increase motivation. The results of studies carried out show that certain behaviors can increase motivation, provide coaching behaviors. The study objectives associated with authoritarian leadership behavior and motivation was found that autocratic
behavior had the lowest frequency. In this context we Fidler comments emphasized that believes in conjunction with highly skilled players should be focused on solving the behavior and style of coaching is and orientation exercise should be based on democratic and autocratic and dictatorships do not accept. The authoritarian approach can be applied as a factor in reducing the detrimental effects of extrinsic motivation created because the athlete feels Group's decision and his willingness to mentor not only is his responsibility to do the specific task. In situations where individual creativity is taken away from athletes, we are seeing a decrease in intrinsic motivation and extrinsic factors that affect the behavior of athletes. However, if a special opportunity for creative displays of athletes in the sports scene, we will see the creation of motivation to exercise is increased. Thus, in the context of authoritarian behavior and its effects can be treated as despotic authority of the coach and the athlete will take part and thus reduces opportunities for increasing motivation does not make much.

Danielson believes that teachers need ways to employ social responsibility to create more opportunities for athletes of the motivation has to increase. The study indicated that the use of authoritarian behavior can increase the motivation to provide and no significant association between the use of this particular style of coaching and the motivation is not there. The findings associated with authoritarian behavior and motivation are consistent with existing literature and theory.

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REFERENCES