

The relationship between leadership styles of coaches into schools of ardabil province with the attitude of their success in obtaining titles

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the relationship between leadership styles of Ardebil school coach with the attitude of their success in winning the championship was. Methods of descriptive - correlation. The population of 80 patients, 66 of whom were selected based on Morgan table as samples. Instruments measured by questionnaires Bardnz leadership style and Mtzkas (1969), and attitude to succeed Radsyp (1984) was conducted the content and face validity of the questionnaires confirmed by an expert in sport management and final questionnaire through Cronbach's alpha was calculated to investigate and, respectively, 0.83 and 0.81 percent, respectively. The data were analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient and SPSS19. The results showed that the leadership styles of command, delegation, consultative and participatory with their success and there is a significant positive relationship between delegated and collaborative leadership style with the greatest amount of influence on their success.

Keywords: staff entrepreneurship, leadership style, grammar, delegating, consultative and participatory

Introduction

In today's world of sport coaching duties with care and attention during the past two decades as a professional challenge has been popular dynamic, but difficult to be introduced. Although in some traditional societies the prevailing thought is that only the person that is the coach of the athlete to have won the stage to apply the knowledge and skills acquired to be working properly, it is obvious that such views from a limited thinking. Therefore, always questions, the experts and researchers engaged sports that educators how they can be useful in the development of the capabilities of the athletes and their expectations of what is real? (Orlick and *et al*, 1993) [6].

In this regard, several tasks for educators considered. One of them is considered as the most important factor, helping athletes achieve success in this study is also considered. For help, trainers need to be familiar with different leadership styles and the use of different leadership styles is another important factor in this study is dealt with. For successful mentors who understood leadership styles and how to use them to understand and apply. Naturally, the coaches of those who do not know or those who know and are able to apply these styles, more effective and monitor their athletes will have better performance (Glpeson&Geft,1988) [1]. Therefore, there is no doubt that coaches for the success of their athletes should be aware of the effect of different leadership styles. Players must be in different times using different leadership styles of the emerging role as an encouraging and motivating and effective, using logic, players progress to the first priority and will be able to Up to athletic performance as a director of an organization by providing appropriate feedback (reward or punishment), they always consider the progress and success on the other coaches have the ability to use the facilities to

carry out their duties and have the athletes success and leadership ability in addition to the scientific principles and ethical be aware of your athletes to the tipping point have to perform the tasks (Rahmani Nia,1998) [7]. Obviously, coaching and guidance for athletes to achieve success requires a leadership structure that athletes will be able to have the best physical performance and skill This is the fundamental problem of understanding effective leadership style tells coaches, coach and athlete is an important factor So in a lot of research, leadership style is one of the critical factors in achieving success (Moharramzadeh,1998) [4]. According to the above, this study was designed with the aim to leadership style, and attitude to succeed in school coaches in Ardabil province will examine the relationship between leadership styles and attitudes to their success, were studied and analyzed. McClelland (1961), believes that incentives to reward success is more related to personal success is due to the characteristics of the people who have the desire to succeed Therefore Definition athletes are part of this group tend to be people-oriented and success in high Brdgra (Atkinson, 1989).

Materials and Methods

Methods The study was correlational study subjects with the participation of the parameters, and then extended to the population. The population of the study consisted of 80 coaches of school teams in Ardabil province between 2013 and 2014 at a tournament held in Ardabil province's schools, which were selected according to Morgan samples $n = 66$. Validity, content and formal questionnaires approved by the Sport Management professors and Cronbach's alpha by testing on 30 people respectively and Mtzkas Bardnz leadership style questionnaire (1969), against 0.83 for the questionnaires to the

success Radsyp (1984) was 0.81. To analyze and describe the information on trainers descriptive statistics (frequency, mean, percentage) were used. To determine the relationship between variables were analyzed using Pearson correlation and regression.

Results

Table 1: Distribution of the results about attitudes toward school success teacher educators Ardebil

Score	Frequency	Percent Frequency
+6 to +26	55	0.83
+5 to -25	9	0.17
-26 to -40	0	0
Total	66	100

In the table above the highest frequency rate of 0.83 per cent of educators school coaches Ardebil position "win-win" situation to a "win-lose" prefer and 0.17% Others were faced with a lack of confidence.

Describe data related to leadership style questionnaire and successfully used school coaches in Ardabil province showed the most leadership style is collaborative and less authoritative leadership style.

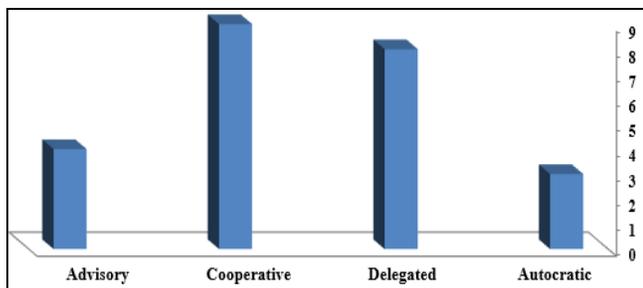


Fig 1: The style used for school coaches Ardebil

After collecting data to assess the normality of the data obtained from the questionnaires, the Kolmogorov - Smirnov test was used to calculate the significance level for leadership style and the attitude to succeed than 5% larger, so normality the data is confirmed and the null hypothesis is rejected. And can be used to test the hypotheses, research parametric statistics

Table 2: results of the Pearson correlation coefficient for the relationship between leadership styles and attitude to succeed

Statistical Indicators Variables	Pearson	Significance level
Autocratic	-0.564	0.001
Delegated	0.564	0.001
Cooperative	0.896	0.001
Advisory	0.548	0.002

According to the information in the table to examine the relationship between leadership style and the attitude to succeed Pearson's correlation coefficient was used for correlation coefficient calculated on all components of the correlation coefficient is more critical, It is also likely the result of a significant amount of 0.001 to 0.002, which of 0/05 is smaller, so the null hypothesis with 95% confidence that

there is no statistically significant relationship was rejected and given the positive and significant correlation coefficient can be said that a significant relationship between leadership style empowering participatory and consultative approach to success in school teams there Ardebil Namely by increasing the use of each of these components will increase the success rate of the school teams.

But the authoritarian leadership style and the success of school teams and there is a significant inverse relationship. The increasing use autocratic leadership style success rates are reduced.

Table 3: Summary Results of regression

Variable name	B	Std.B	Beta	t	Sig
Intercept	42.027	4.417	-	9.515	0.000
Advisory	2.791	0.299	0.593	7.269	0.000
Cooperative	2.175	0.720	0.677	3.876	0.000
Delegated	1.162	0.523	0.38	2.45	0.017
Autocratic	0.245	0.1	0.169	2.18	0.033

Results Table 5 shows that the explanatory variables are able to significantly dependent variable (success teams Ardabil Province) to predict and explain; In other words, the explanatory model AR correction was significant, are among the variables in the equation, the dependent variable, the variable and then the Mtghyrmsarkty and advisory delegated most effective and least effective component accepts tyranny.

Discussion and Conclusion

The attitude to succeed with delegated leadership style, there was a significant consultative and participative communication, and for this positive relationship. The higher the level of delegated leadership style, consultative and participatory success rate has increased. The grammatical relationship between attitude and leadership style was a significant success, and for this negative relationship. This means that the command was added on the implementation of the leadership style of the success rate was reduced. The findings McKay (1991) [5] and Heller (1993) [2] was consistent. The attitude to successfully bridge the success and results of this study and others (standing, Pankv, Sntvs 1991, Martel, Brownell, Aspalanzany 1991), also showed that attitudes affect the success of the sport communities and other communities are more related to those which can take different leadership styles.

On the other hand Astagdyl (1948), as well as fitness level and social status key factor for success knows, the results and their consistency with the results of the above study, has been interpreted as a lack of this difference in attitudes to success coaches, based on achievement motivation was the same indication.

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