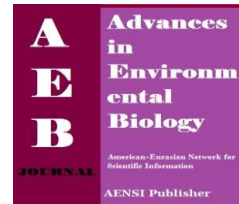




AENSI Journals

Advances in Environmental Biology

ISSN-1995-0756 EISSN-1998-1066

Journal home page: <http://www.aensiweb.com/aeb.html>

The Relationship between Decision-Making Styles of Trainers with Satisfaction and Propensity to Violence in Sports Wushu Martial Artist in the Premier League and Provide A Template

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 25 January 2014

Received in revised form

2 June April 2014

Accepted 6 June 2014

Available online 15 June 2014

Key words:

Satisfaction, violence, Wushu, Premier League.

ABSTRACT

The present study was to investigate the relationship between styles of trainers with satisfaction and propensity to violence decisions in athletes, especially athletes satisfactory deals. Survey of male and female athletes and coaches in the disciplines of Wushu Khorramdareh exercise were selected. The population size was 112 athletes. This sampling method is random sampling of Wushu athletes have been selected Khorramdareh city. Descriptive and inferential statistical data analysis methods for the analysis of parametric and non-parametric test based on a normal distribution of test data Kolmogorov - Smirnov used. It is used for data analysis software spss18. Review of scientific literature on the subject, showed the coach's behavior significantly associated with satisfaction athletes. Summary of Investigations show that aggression is one of the main topics of sports psychologists seem affected by many factors such as: Age, sex, sport is also a component of the decision-making styles of coaches and athletes in their relationship with satisfaction and propensity to violence can be negotiated. Decision styles findings showed that athletes with a desire for violence, it is recommended the instructor's style of its Decision on the responsibility of a team are responsible for rational decision to pay attention and style, to take advantage of avoiding. Because these two athletes have a negative effect on reducing the propensity to violence.

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To Cite This Article: Hengameh Ghasemi Dehkordi, Dr.Vali Nouzari, Dr. Younes Mohammadzadeh, The Relationship between Decision-Making Styles of Trainers with Satisfaction and Propensity to Violence in Sports Wushu Martial Artist in the Premier League and Provide A Template. *Adv. Environ. Biol.*, 8(7), 2569-2571, 2014

INTRODUCTION

Physical education for more effective managers must make decisions based on their level of readiness to adopt. Important factor in the success and satisfaction of athletes in the sport and is considered safe [Maday, 2000] believes that satisfy a combination of participation and enjoyment of the sport. Without the consent of the success and enjoyment of the athletes to turn to other sources. Most experts believe mankind to affirm the status quo and optimal use of the opportunities and avoid the risks and threats of the future and the search for solutions are forced to adopt measures, in other words compelled to decision-making. The decision of the sports teams of special importance, since such decisions are associated with the outcome and so it is not the right decision Will cause irreparable damage to individuals, teams, managers adopt effective decisions requires knowledge and skills in decision making are With so many different models and theories that are associated with decision-making and management is the issue of conditions and features (problems) detects, Manner appropriate to the circumstances of the decision to operate Manage the various activities to be considered, it becomes clear that the main essence of these decisions. According to tasks the administrator to make a decision in principle Believes that the success or failure of any equipment dependent on how the system administrator has the authority to impose. Despite Richard Daft decision-making process can be seen as an organization of the brain and nervous system.

Strategic behavior in sport athlete has had an impact on satisfaction, Hence, a possible association between decision-making styles of coaches and athletes will have the satisfaction of such an important factor in coaching athletes consent Therefore, this study has attempted to determine the relationship between teacher satisfaction

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and propensity to violence styles of Wushu Athletes League of work to investigate. Based on studies of decision-making styles of trainers with the performance, satisfaction, and cohesion of the group is connected. Of satisfaction, most research related to job satisfaction, coaches and athletes have been doing little research on satisfaction satisfaction as one of the factors that may predict the level of commitment and responsibility are called resignation is effective. The structure is relatively similar physical pleasure, satisfaction, satisfaction sometimes used instead, as the sport commitments are taken into account . Optimal performance in leading the team coach, athlete satisfaction significantly associated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Due to the cross-correlation method and deciding on the style, satisfaction and propensity to violence is concentrated, Using data collected from the questionnaire will be discussed. Survey of male and female athletes and coaches in the disciplines of Wushu and the 200 subjects who were enrolled in exercise Khorramdareh This sampling of random sampling is that the teams are selected. Descriptive and inferential statistical data analysis methods for the analysis of parametric and non-parametric test based on a normal distribution of test data Kolmogorov - Smirnov is used

Results:

Table 1: Satisfaction reliability coefficients.

Results	Cronbach's alpha test	Number of questions	
Confirmed	0/85	3	Team performance
Confirmed	0/92	5	Personal behavior
Confirmed	0/93	3	Practice in Education
Confirmed	0/83	3	Individual performance
Confirmed	0/92	14	Satisfaction

Table 2: reliability coefficients propensity to violence.

Results	Cronbach's alpha test	Number of questions	
Confirmed	0/82	11	Verbal violence
Confirmed	0/90	12	Physical violence
Confirmed	0/92	23	Propensity to violence

Table 3: Descriptive statistics of variables.

Variance	Standard deviation	Average	Maximum	At least	Range	Number of Variables	Number of Variables
.75	.87	2.95	5.00	1.00	4.00	112	Rational style
.37	.61	3.04	4.40	1.60	2.80	112	Intuitive style
.65	.81	3.39	5.60	1.00	4.60	112	Instant style
.32	.57	3.03	4.60	1.80	2.80	112	Avoidance
.46	.68	3.15	4.80	1.00	3.80	112	Attachment style
1.63	1.28	4.44	6.71	1.00	5.71	112	Athlete Satisfaction
.51	.72	4.61	5.00	1.00	4.00	112	Propensity to violence

Table 4: Test statistics Kolmogrof - Smirnov (ks).

Propensity to violence	Athlete Satisfaction	Attachment style	Avoidance	Instant style	Intuitive style	Rational style	Statistics
112	112	112	112	112	112	112	Number
4.61	4.44	3.15	3.03	3.39	3.04	2.95	Average
0.72	1.28	0.68	0.57	0.81	0.61	0.87	Standard deviation
3.192	1.965	1.152	1.309	1.370	1.210	1.247	Kolmogrof - Smirnov
.000	.001	.141	.065	.047	.107	.089	Two-tailed significance level

Table 5: Pearson correlation coefficients between athlete satisfaction and decision-making styles

Attachment style	Avoidance	Instant style	Intuitive style	Rational style		
.015	.030	-.400**	-.012	.453**	The correlation coefficient	Athlete Satisfaction
.872	.755	.000	.904	.000	Significant level.	
112	112	112	112	112	Number	

** Correlation coefficient alpha of 0.01,(two-tailed)

Correlation coefficient alpha of 0.05, (two-tailed)*

Table 6: Mean and standard deviation of satisfaction and desire for sex abuse.

Standard deviation	Average	Sex	
0.81	4.76	Woman	Athlete Satisfaction
1.42	4.29	Man	
1.16	4.22	Woman	Propensity to violence
0.22	4.78	Man	

Discussion:

Findings indicate that 35% of the respondents (31.3%) are female and 77 respondents (68.8%) are male. Also, 9 of the respondents (8%) were married and 103 respondents (92%) are single. Also, the time in this sport 28 respondents (25%) had 1 year experience in this field are. Of 23 respondents (20.5%) with 2 years' experience and 24 respondents (21.4%) with 3 years' experience, and 16 respondents (14.3%) with 4 years' experience and 12 of them (10.7%) with 5 years' experience and 4 respondents (3.6%) have 6 years' experience and 3 respondents (2.7%, 9 out of 7 years and finally 2 respondents (1.8%) out of 10 years' experience are. The results showed that there is a positive correlation between the style sense and satisfaction of athletes. Increasing the reasoned decision will increase the satisfaction level athletes. The intuitive style and satisfaction of athletes and shows no significant correlation between these two variables is not correlated. Annie and satisfaction in the decision-making style is athletic and shows significant correlation between these two variables are negatively correlated. Increasing the satisfaction level athletes will decrease impulsive decisions. No significant correlation between avoidance and satisfaction of athletes and shows there is no correlation between these two variables. Finally, the correlation between attachment styles and satisfaction of athletes is significant and shows that there is no correlation between these two variables. Finally we can say that the correlation coefficients obtained on the hypothesis of rational decision-making styles and Annie is approved but on intuitive decision variables, avoidant, dependent hypothesis is rejected. Results obtained in this study, but Allen and Howe and Altahineh is consistent. Decision styles findings showed that athletes with a desire for violence, it is recommended that instructor's style of its Decision In regard to the responsibility of a team are responsible and rational decision-making style, avoiding use because these two athletes have a negative effect on reducing the propensity to violence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This article is extracted from my thesis under the title of "The relationship between decision-making styles of trainers with satisfaction and propensity to violence in sports Wushu martial artist in the Premier League and provide a template". Hereby, I extend my sincere appreciation to Islamic Azad university of Arsanjan for the efforts and supports they provided to me.

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