The Relation of Coaches’ Leadership Styles with Group Cohesion and Players’ Satisfaction: A Case Study of the Teams Participating in Mazandaran Province’s First Division Futsal League

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Abstract

This research intends to find the relationship between coaches’ leadership styles with Group cohesion and satisfaction in Futsal First League of Mazandaran province’s players. The research is descriptive, scaling and the field research was conducted for collecting data. 240 players and coaching staff in the 19 teams of Futsal First League of Mazandaran province filled demographic questionnaire, the scale of leadership in sport (LSS) and the group Questionnaire (GEQ). The reliability of the questionnaires was calculated by Cronbach’s alpha coefficients. The reliability of scale of leadership in sport questionnaire is 0.86, the Group cohesion questionnaire was 0.76 and the coach’s satisfaction questionnaire was 0.71. Smirnov test, Friedman test was used as statistical methods and SPSS and LISREL were the software that used in this study. Results showed that there is a significant positive relationship between the coach of training and exercising behaviors and group cohesion in a democratic manner. The rating of leadership styles has proven that coaches use a democratic style more and it has the highest feedback satisfaction of coaches. Findings show that there is a significant relationship between leadership styles (except imperative leadership style) with the satisfaction. In summary, the effects of coaching behaviors on group cohesion and team’s satisfaction shows the importance of using appropriate leadership styles.

Introduction

Sport participation of the people is significantly determined by there is significantly determined by their Coaches’ leadership types. Clearly, the Coaches play vital and effective roles in sports contexts. Also, such kind of effects may extend other living aspects of the sportsmen the coaches can have positive or negative effects on the life environments of the athletes in different levels [24].

In sport fields, they are highly valued and play such an important role that is named as the major pillars of the teams. Relying on their knowledge, experiences and information, they play the main role in directing their athletes toward the hall of fame [2]. When a group of people try to reach an objective, a person will be assigned as their responsible leader. The leader needs to have the required skills and characteristics to lead his or her group. In sport contexts, the coach plays this role and directs his or her players. Thus, his or her leader ship styles significantly affect on the group’s performance and success [1].

Today, coaching is an important function in sport. In has been identified as an important profession and specialty during recent decades. In order to be successful, a sport team depends on several factors including coaches’ leadership styles, financial and material sources, new techniques and solutions provided by the coaches, creative and technical players and team Solidarity. The sport teams must identify their internal capabilities and capacities, amend their weaknesses and reinforce their strengths so that they can survive and progress. One of the most important aspects of coaching is selection of coaching style.

This aspect determines how a coach can make a decision? Which kinds of skills and strategies are taught? How is the required organization done for training and match? Which kinds of methods are used to crate discipline and order? Importantly, which role is devoted to the athletes when making decisions? Are they relied upon team techniques or individual creativities? It has been proved that good coaches can utilize more capacities.
of their players even they have weak sources and they can also direct their teams through surpassing the internal and external disturbing variables [34].

An investigation of the coaches' behaviors and leadership styles with their effects on the behaviors and incentives of the athletes can help us in improving the relationship between the coaches and the athletes and also in a making decisions and better planning. Their behaviors may influence such characteristics as young athletes' progress including incentive, objective direction and victory direction [15].

A leader, manager and coach can use different leadership styles. Leadership style refers to those permanent behavioral patterns used by others when working with others and also perceived by them [13]. The way by which a leader influences others to reach objective is called as leadership style [8]. A leader can boost his or her success in 3 ways:
1- He or she uses a good and appropriate leadership styles and satisfies the needs of each special situation
2- A leader needs to search a certain situation which matches to his or her natural leadership style or personality.
3- He or she must learn how to change the leadership styles.

When coaching, the coaches seek situations in which the athlete will have the maximum opportunity for success and or win also reach the group success. The coach is sensitive not only in the physical environment, but he or she also considers the social and psychological environment [10]. The coaches adopt different leadership styles to be successful.

Whether does a coaching style affect more on athlete performance as compared to other styles? Is team performance or solidarity related to leadership style? In the other words, does it matter if an athlete is or coach? Or, are there many coaching styles but none of the styles cannot lonely lead to desirable success and methods of working with groups are dictated by the situations? Generally speaking, before determining his or her main leadership style, how many criteria does need to be considered?

- Coach's relationship – the coach boosts athletes' social, welfare and Psychological skills of the athletes and increases self - efficacy and skills of fighting stress. On the contrary, a negative relationship between athlete and coach creates stress and forms negative. Attitudes toward competition and success among the athletes. Also, it creates interpersonal stress and weakens athletes' competition mentality [24].

Hoseini in Iranian national volleyball league and Ramezaninejad in Iranian soccer premier league showed that the coaches use more behavior and practice educations while using less democratic behaviors [9, 23].

In a research entitled "Leadership in non – governmental sport organizations in Slovenia", Spineck et al Concluded that use presentation style followed by involvement style and use the assignment and order styles less Than other styles [33].

Members of a soccer team, students in a classroom, playmates in a community, Members of a political party are considered as a social group. Social relationships exist. The possible mutual relationship is one of the main elements of the social group's structure. Therefore, families, friends groups and sport groups families , friend groups and sports groups families, friend groups and sports groups are social groups [11]. Many researchers have been done on group solidarity.

Carren considers situational factors (Size and success of group), individual characteristics (age, satisfaction), Coaches' characteristics (behavior, age experience, coaching ranking) and finally team factors (previous successes of the team and player experiences) affect on group Solidarity.

Therefore, group solidarity and coaching styles depend of different factors. Moradi, Hoseini Keshtan, Wester and Weiss, Torman, Peace and Kozub studied the effects of coaching styles on group solidarity of sport teams and indicated that there is a positive and significant relationship between team solidarity and coaching styles for education and training , social support and positive feedback while negatively and significantly related with authoritative coaching style. Solidarity is an emotional reaction and is created due to development of social relationship and emotional interaction among group members [31].

**Group cohesion has two dimensions:**

Social Cohesion: is the amount of interpersonal attraction among group members, the amount that allows groups of people to reach their desired goal.

Task Cohesion: is the practical evaluation of the athlete or team working groups to coordinate their efforts. In other words, cohesion and team task shows how each of the members to reach their goals.

The results of various studies suggest that the success of team cohesion, performance and mental state of athletes has considerable influence. Moradi, Hosseini Keshtan observed highly significant correlation between the percentage increase team cohesion and team victories at the end of the season.

Happiness, a research group cohesion and successful relationship with the coaching styles and volleyball teams did the female students of Islamic Azad University. Measurement tool in the study of leadership in sport inventory scale (LSS) and mass media (GEQ), which was completed by the students. The results showed that group cohesion and leadership styles of teaching practice, social support and positive feedback, positive and significant relationship with the autocratic and democratic leadership style was not a significant relationship.
Pace and Kizab The role of coaching styles on group cohesion in sports teams, showed a significant positive relationship between cohesion and team coaching, training styles, democratic, social support and positive feedback is negative and significant relationship with style coaching staff there.

Aychas examined the relationship between leadership styles, team cohesion and team success in the Premier League football clubs Ethiopia payment. 180 players working in the Premier League football Ethiopia, demographic questionnaire, the scale Leadership in Sport (LSS) and a medium Questionnaire (GEQ) filled. The results showed a significant positive relationship between exercise behavior and learning coach, democratic and authoritarian behavior of the coherence of the group. Relationship between social support and positive feedback behaviors and team cohesion does not exist.

When employees join the organization as a set of wishes, dreams, past experience, which builds on the expectations of your job will bring. The story does Nvkhvasth expectations of job satisfaction that work brings rewards.

Coaches’ undesirable behaviors to reduce negative outcomes such as satisfaction are related in young athletes. Instructors may conduct a kind of satisfaction influential players, though, one of the most important factors in obtaining the consent of coaching athletes. Satisfaction of male and female athletes should be part of the evaluation exercise programs.

One of the factors influencing satisfaction with the players, the coach's leadership style and leadership style is influenced by the type of power used by educators.

Wang et al study the strategic behavior and satisfaction of athletes in individual sports and team found that regardless of athletic trainers can have a huge impact on athletes' satisfaction.

Reimer study the impact of leadership styles on job satisfaction of employees engaged in non-governmental organizations in Malaysia. The results showed that transformational leadership style, job satisfaction has a stronger relationship. This suggests that transformational leadership style is suitable for managing NGOs.

First, there is indoor Mazandaran province? Does the type of leadership style coaches with teams in the First Division Futsal team group cohesion province are there? And whether the consent of group cohesion players and teams in the First Division football players are there in the province?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between leadership style and group cohesion, and satisfaction with players, coaches’ teams in the Futsal First Division Mazandaran province. Descriptive research and field survey data collection method based on the method of data collection in the research library of methods and survey methods used.

Measuring Tools:

Leadership in Sport Scale by Chladvry and Saleh based on multi-dimensional model for the study of leadership in sports style trainers have been developed in sport contexts. The standard questionnaire and its reliability and validity has been confirmed repeatedly by investigators. The questionnaire contains 40 questions based on a Likert scale of five values that behavioral style coaches in 5 examines the reliability in this study was calculated using Cronbach's alpha coefficient equal to 0.86.

Group cohesion questionnaire in 1985 by Caron, Caron Vydmayr and Bravly based on a conceptual model to measure the level of group cohesion in sports teams is provided in the form of 18 questions, group cohesion, measures the reliability of the 4 In this study, the alpha coefficient of 0.76 was calculated.

Athlete satisfaction questionnaire prepared by Reimer and Chladvry in 1998 that measure satisfaction with 9 Question 4. The reliability in this study was calculated using Cronbach's alpha coefficient equal to 0.71. In this research the validity and content validity of the method used. In this case the questionnaire, a number of scholars and professors (10 professors of physical education) given and they were asked questions that were unanimously approved by the questionnaire.

Methods of data analysis:

Questionnaires were distributed to athletes in training sessions and at the end of the training session were received. All questionnaires teams in the Futsal first division Mazandaran province were collected. Statistical methods used in this research can be divided into two categories: descriptive and inferential statistical techniques shared. Kolmogorov – Smirnov to check for normal distribution of data and Spearman correlation coefficients for the relationship between leadership styles of coaches and players and Friedman test for group cohesion and satisfaction ratings were used. Designed are used to ensure the scale factor analysis techniques. Also the analysis of data is taken to obtained using the statistical software SPSS and LISREL.
Results and research findings:
The highest prevalence for people aged 23 to 27 years old, with 53.5% (122 cases), and the lowest frequency below the age of 18, 0.9% (n = 2) for athletes. The highest prevalence for individuals with an associate's degree, with 46.9% (n = 107), and the lowest rate for people with graduate degrees below 0.9 percent (n = 2) for athletes. The most common for those with 1 to 3 years experience in the league is, 43.4 percent (n = 99) and those with the lowest frequency for the first 6 years in the league is, 6.6 percent (n = 2).

There is a significant relationship among the components of satisfaction with the leadership team of First Division football in the province.

Table 1: Spearman Correlation Test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education &amp; training</th>
<th>Positive feedback</th>
<th>Social protection</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Democratic</th>
<th>Verbal – Spoken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.097</td>
<td>0.175 **</td>
<td>-0.003</td>
<td>0.134 *</td>
<td>0.039</td>
<td>rho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.146</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.059</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.553</td>
<td>sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0094</td>
<td>0.0306</td>
<td>0.000009</td>
<td>0.0179</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td>Coefficient of determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.470 **</td>
<td>0.452 **</td>
<td>0.530 **</td>
<td>-0.007</td>
<td>0.445 **</td>
<td>rho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.921</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2209</td>
<td>0.2043</td>
<td>0.280</td>
<td>0.000049</td>
<td>0.198</td>
<td>Coefficient of determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>0.155 *</td>
<td>0.130 *</td>
<td>0.240 **</td>
<td>0.267 **</td>
<td>rho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.524</td>
<td>0.0191</td>
<td>0.0120</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00176</td>
<td>0.02402</td>
<td>0.0169</td>
<td>0.0576</td>
<td>0.0712</td>
<td>Coefficient of determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.421 **</td>
<td>0.468 **</td>
<td>0.477 **</td>
<td>0.156 *</td>
<td>0.523 **</td>
<td>rho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1772</td>
<td>0.2190</td>
<td>0.2275</td>
<td>0.0243</td>
<td>0.2735</td>
<td>Coefficient of determination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Correlation between the level of 0/05 is significant. **Correlation between the level of 0/01 is significant.

According to Table 1, between the elements of style with elements of satisfaction there is a significant relationship (P < 0.05).

Between Autocratic leadership style and attitude and verbal positive consent - speaking, there is a correlation.

Between Democratic leadership style, social support, education and training, and verbal consent - speaking, there is no significant relationship.

Between Democratic leadership style, social support, positive feedback, training, and loyalty satisfaction there is significant relationship.

There is no significant relationship between the style of imperial leadership and loyalty satisfaction.

There is a significant relationship between democratic leadership styles, autocratic, social support and positive feedback and feedback satisfaction.

There is no significant relationship between leadership style training and Practice and feedback satisfaction.

There is a significant relationship between 5 components of leadership styles and satisfied players.

There is a significant relationship among leading style with elements of group cohesion in the team in the First Division Futsal mazandaran province league.

Table 2: Spearman Correlation Test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education and training</th>
<th>positive feedback</th>
<th>Social protection</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>Democratic</th>
<th>Task cohesion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.173 **</td>
<td>0.130</td>
<td>0.124</td>
<td>-0.091</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>rho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.051</td>
<td>0.062</td>
<td>0.171</td>
<td>0.087</td>
<td>sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0299</td>
<td>0.0169</td>
<td>0.0153</td>
<td>0.0082</td>
<td>0.000001</td>
<td>Coefficient of determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.068</td>
<td>-0.018</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.158 *</td>
<td>-0.168 *</td>
<td>rho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0309</td>
<td>0.792</td>
<td>0.920</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>sig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0046</td>
<td>0.00032</td>
<td>0.000049</td>
<td>0.0249</td>
<td>0.0282</td>
<td>Coefficient of determination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Correlation between the level of 0/05 is significant. **Correlation between the level of 0/01 is significant.

According to Table 2 there is a significant relationship between Components of group cohesion among the elements of leading style.

There is a significant relationship between duties and cohesion leadership style training.

There is no significant relationship between democratic leadership styles, autocratic, social support and positive feedback, and cohesion assignments.
There is a significant relationship between democratic and autocratic leadership style and social cohesion. There is no significant relationship between leadership style, social support, positive feedback, and education and training and social cohesion.

There is a significant relationship Among the components of group cohesion and satisfaction in the First Division Futsal league players in the Mazandaran province.

Table 3: Spearman Correlation Test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>player’s satisfaction</th>
<th>feedback</th>
<th>loyalty</th>
<th>Verbal – Spoken</th>
<th>rho</th>
<th>Task cohesion</th>
<th>coefficient of determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-0.069</td>
<td>**0.199</td>
<td>-0.027</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>sig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0047</td>
<td>0.039</td>
<td>0.0072</td>
<td>0.00062</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.012</td>
<td>-0.059</td>
<td>-0.081</td>
<td>0.078</td>
<td>0.241</td>
<td>sig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00014</td>
<td>0.00008</td>
<td>0.0065</td>
<td>0.0060</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Correlation between the level of 0.05 is significant.
** Correlation between the level of 0.01 is significant

According to Table 3, research hypothesis is rejected and there is no significant relationship between the group cohesion and satisfaction (P > 0.05).

There is a significant relationship between cohesion task and feedback satisfaction.

Between task cohesion and verbal consent - speaking, there is no significant relationship between team loyalty and satisfaction.

There is no significant relationship between social cohesion and satisfaction component.

Results of Friedman test:

Results of Friedman test (Table 4) showed that the average of ranks are not the same (P = 0.01). Democratic style has the first rank with averaging 3.89 and the style of Education and Practice with the average of 2.10 received end rating.

Table 4: The findings related to leadership styles of coaches in the viewpoint of players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education and Practice</th>
<th>positive feedback</th>
<th>social protection</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
<th>democratic</th>
<th>Leadership Style</th>
<th>Average Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>2/86</td>
<td>2/84</td>
<td>3/31</td>
<td>3/89</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Average Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>First</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results of confirmatory factor analysis to measure leadership style and satisfaction:

Load factor is a value between zero and one. If the load factor is less than 0.3 is considered a poor relation and it can be ignored. Loadings in between 0.3 to 0.6 are acceptable and if it is greater than 0.6 is very desirable. When the correlation between variables was identified, it should be used a significant test. It is used test statistic or the t - Value to determine the significance of relationships between variables. Because, the significance level of .05 errors checked, so if the rate observed with factor loadings of tests t- Value smaller than 1.96 is calculated, there is no significant relationship in the end and the soft ware Lisrel will be displayed in red.

Fig. 1: Confirmatory factor analysis to measure leadership style and satisfaction.
As cleared from the above figure, the limited value of significance, between these variables is 7.42 and greater than 1.96. So, there is a significant relationship between the variable leadership style of coaches and players satisfaction. In this context, the most important factor of social support varies with the load factor is 7.15. The only variable significant influence on leadership style was autocratic (Imperative) leadership style.

Fig. 2: Confirmatory factor analysis measure of cohesion and satisfaction.

The final model research based on the research variables and each of the criteria is specified in Figure 2. This model is based on the LIRSER software, the output is plotted.

Discussion and Conclusion:
There is a significant relationship between the leadership of coaches with players’ satisfaction in the considered statistical society, and regarding to performed test and Spearman’s coordination coefficient, it could be said that since the value of spaceman’s coordination coefficient is larger than table critical coefficient, and the research hypothesis is confirmed.

Namely there is a significant relationship between coach’s leadership methods with the player’s satisfaction. Result of research is consistent with Wangs research [37] who found significant relationship between leadership behaviors of coach and total satisfaction of taekwondo athletes, and Dexter [18] who found that revolutionary method of leadership among managers and coaches lead to increase the level of athletes satisfaction and their success, and also with Khoshbakhti [5], Kakioglo [17] and Rimers [32] research and is inconsistent with the result of Ichas research [19] who found a meaningful relationship between traditional groups of athletes and amount of their satisfaction, and with Klaric research [26] who shown that there was no significant between the style of coaches leadership and athletes satisfaction. There is a meaningful relationship between imperiously leadership style and feedback and speech-verbal satisfaction. Also there is significant relationship between democratic leadership method, social support, positive feedback and training and exercise and satisfaction of loyalty. There is meaningful relationship between democratic methods of leadership, imperious leadership social support and positive feedback and satisfaction, too there is a meaningful relationship between each five components of leadership method (Democratic, imperious, social support, positive feedback and training and exercise) and players’ satisfaction.

There is a meaningful relationship between the components of leadership style with collectively integrity in the considered statistical society. It could be said that according to obtained result and value of Spearman coordination coefficient obtained relationship is followed as:
- There is a meaningful relationship between training and exercise leadership style and integrity of duty.

Result of research is consistent with results of moradi research [11] who found there is a significant relationship between group integrity (total score) and leadership styles of coaches, with Vahdani and colleagues [14] who shown that there is a meaningful and positive relationship between group integrity with leadership methods of training and exercise and Torman [36]; and also is inconsistent with Ramzannejad and colleagues study [9] who shown that group integrity has not any meaningful relationship with imperious and democratic style of leadership.

And with Ronayn study [33] who found that there is a positive and significant relationship only between leadership style of positive feedback and social integrity, and with Morai [30] and colleagues [20] study who
found there is meaningful relationship between team integrity and style of coaches leadership and also the team integrity is of the important factors in the success of a team.

There is a significant relationship between democratic and imperious styles of leadership and social integrity.

The results of research is consistent with result of sisay mangisto almos research [29] who found a meaningful relationship between the behaviors of training and exercise of coach, democratic and imperious behavior with social integrity, with moray research [30] who found coaches who used training and exercise behavior, social support, democratic and imperious style, had high level of integrity in performing duty and also social integrity and with torman study [36]; and is inconsistent with vahdani and colleagues research [14] who found that group integrity has a positive and meaningful relation with leadership styles of training and exercise, democratic and social support, but has not significant relation with imperious leadership style and positive feedback, with piss and kozab [31] and wester and vis [38] research who shown that there is a negative and significant relationship between integrity with imperious style of coaching, with Ramzannejad and colleagues [9] and Kelaric [26] whose result of research shown that imperious and democratic style of leadership have positive and meaningful relationship with moradi research [11].

There is meaningful relationship between the components of group integrity and satisfaction level in the considered statistical society.

Which regarding to obtained result and value of Spearman cooperation coefficient that is smaller than table critical coefficient, the of hypothesis research is not confirmed.

And there is no significant relationship between group integrity and satisfaction components in the considered statistical society and this relationship is only between duty integrity and satisfaction.

The research results is consistent with Ramzannejad and colleagues [9] who shown that there is no significant relationship between integrity and team success and with Spink and colleagues [34], Ronayn [33], and Wang [37], and is inconsistent with results of klariks study (26) who shown that there was no meaningful relationship between the style of coaches leadership and athletes satisfactions and also with mower’s study [30].

The result of fridman tests show that the ranking of leadership styles, regard to obtained average is following as:

Democratic method with average of 3.89 ranged in the first rank, imperious method with average of 3.31 in the second rank, positive feedback with average of 2.86 in the third rank, social support with average of 2.84 in the fourth rank and training and exercise method with the average of 2.10 ranged in the last rank.

Descriptive studies of present research findings show that coaches use respectively from democratic, imperious, social support, positive feedback and training and exercising styles.

Analysis of findings shows that, from the players’ point of view, present coaches in the first class league of Mazandaran Futstall more applying from democratic method. This illustrates that coaches with the aim of promotion of performance, increase (enhance) the amount of athletes participation in the decision-making related to determining group aims and the method of meeting that objectives and use athletes in the play strategies and decisions and also use from exercise methods and applying tactics.

Results of research demonstrate that coaches use the training and exercise less and also have lower emphasis on the hard exercise and training skill, tactics and guideline for improving their performance of scientific or practical level. These results are consistent with results of Moradi [12], hosseini [24], bent and manoel [16], mowari [30] and Wang [37] and is inconsistent with panahi [3], Dehghan [6], Hardi [21].

Results of study sow that the loyalty satisfaction has meaningful relationship with leadership method (excerpt of imperious leadership method). However player had any tendency to continuing cooperation with team when a coach use the imperious leadership manner.

Result represents that satisfaction has meaningful and positive relationship with leadership manners (except training and exercising methods) players consult with their team manager or leader about the coaches.

Results of Spearman coordination test show that players satisfaction (satisfaction from the coach performance) had positive and meaningful relationship with all components of leadership styles. Briefly, it should mentioned regard to creating opportune ties for development and promotion alongside the leadership behaviors proportional with players mental maturity in the under-studied society to enhancing satisfaction level in the present community, could provide the fields for development of satisfaction, and totally the present study and other researches show that coaches behaviors and their coaching method have influenced on the amount of satisfaction and the kind of players satisfaction and also on the amount of collaborative integrity of teams.

REFERENCES


