Relationship between the Administrators Communicative Skills and Productivity amount of Physical Education offices in Kerman Province

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Abstract

Physical education organization as an administrator of sport matters in country and training a healthy generation which is structure of country development should try to achieve a high rate of productivity within the framework of its main goals. Since this kind of organization is human-defined it is necessary for managers of these organizations to have required skills Such of Communicative Skills. This research also has done for the purpose of surveying the relation between manager's Communicative Skills and rate of Productivity in Kerman Physical education Offices. The research method is descriptive Correlation. Statistical population includes managers (30 persons), and staff (136 persons) which manager's statistical universe is a kind of total counting. The staff statistical population is 100 persons chosen in Kocran Formula and as a sample in a random variable method. Gathering data instruments are Communicative Skills questionnaires of Barton. G. A. and organization's productivity researcher made questionnaire was used. Validity of both questionnaires was measured by sport management experts, and the management and the reliability of them was measured by Alpha Coronbakh which was 0.90 for Communicative Skills and 0.91 for productivity. Pearson correlation test was used for studying the relationship between the variable. Results show that: From 30 managers (10%) of them had low level of Communicative Skills. (54%) in mid level and (36%) had high level of it. It was evaluated from 100 staff in this survey (21%) believed that organization is low level of productivity, (63%) is a mid level and (16%) is the high level of productivity. There is also a meaningful relation between Communicative Skills of managers and rate of productivity in Physical education offices in Kerman, and there is also a meaningful relation between Communicative Skills of managers, Speaking and Listening Skills of them with organization's productivity, and effectiveness and efficacy, but there is no meaningful relation between feedback skills of managers and organization's productivity, effectiveness and efficacy.

Key words:

Manager's communicative skills, Organization's productivity, Managers, Staff

Relationship between the efficiency of extra sport and championship activities of students in imam Khomeini University

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Abstract

To study the efficiency of sport activities during leisure time and earning championship place is the aim this survey. The research is descriptive correlation in approach and practical in aim. All the B.A students of Imam Khomeini military university are studied. (N=431). By using cohens sample size chart , the attitude of 205 students were questioned the instruments were researcher 27 item questionnaire by Delphi method on the basis of five – point likert scale. Validity of the questionnaire calculated in formal way and its reliability by cronbachs alpha was 0.87. R-O (rank – order) spearoments test has been used to consider the relationship between variables.

The results showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between extra sport activities and earning championship place in imam Khomeini University. Asa result, if extra sport activities are followed more seriously, there would be more hope to be successful in championship that pause the way to develop championship sport and producing more wealth.

Key words:

Leisure time, Championship sport, Imam Khomeini military university

Attitudes of master physical education and sport science students of payam noor univer sity about present educational and research situation of this university

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Abstract

research has been done to study the attitudes of master physical education and sport science students of payam noor university about present education al and research situation of this university by descriptive and method. Statistical population included all master physical education and sport science students of payam noor (319 persons), its sample has been 169 based on morgan table , data collection instruments was a questionnaire including 49 question based on likert scale. Questionnaire validity by measured with cronbachs alpha was. /927 results was analyzed by descriptive statistic (table).regarding to results, 53/4 percent of student included female and 46/6 percent of them were male. Most of the students were in the age range of 25-30 and the least of them were 40 and more, also, most of the students were entered university in 1388 and educated in fourth course most of the students purpose for educating in physical education and sport science was gaining knowledge and the most percent of them have achieved their aims. most students believed that there was necessary facilities for (accessory) training university ,generally, students have described pretty good the amount of answering to master course contents to specialized needs and its adaptation with scientific findings in whole effective factor ,faculty, skill of master of physical education was average in the whole effective factors ,the amount of instruments in master physical education was good , faulty situation and space of classes was pretty good in the whole factors , staff behavior related to scientific model making was pretty good , and research situation of university was average.

Key words:
 Master of physical education, Payam Noor, Research and educational situation

Relationship of Locus of Control (Internal-External) and Loneliness Feeling of Athlete and Non Athlete Girls

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Abstract

The Aim of this Research is Study of Relationship of Locus of Control (Internal-External) with Loneliness Feeling in Athlete and Non Athlete Girls. 60 Girl Athlete students of University Sport Teams and 160 Non Athlete students in Range of 19-26 years old were considered as subjects. UCLA Questionnaire for measuring Lonelinessfor measuring loneliness Feeling, and the Levenson Questionnaire (I, P, C) for Locus of Control. T test for independed qroupes and Pearson correlation coefficient for analizing data was used. Results showed that there is Significant Difference between Athlete and Non Athlete Students in Loneliness Feeling (p=0.001). And there is Significant Difference between Athlete and Non Athlete Students in Internal Locus of Control, Athletes Benefit (p=0.001). There is Significant Difference between Athlete and Non Athlete Students in External Locus of Control, (Chance Tendency) Athlete Benefit (p=0.001). There is no Significant Difference between Athlete and Non Athlete Students in External Locus of Control, (Powerful People Tendency) (p=0.198). There is Positive and significant relationship between Loneliness Feeling with the Internal and External Locus of Control. The Significant Difference of Internal Locus of Control between Two Groups, Shows athlete Students have more Control on their Life, and are more Responsible about there success and failure. It seems that Non athletes attribute the reasons of their life events to others. Reasons to others, the relationship between lonediness feeling and locus of control means that nonathletic with external locus of control, having less control on their life attitude, feel more loneliness. Significant difference between two groups in loneliness feeling, confirms the social psychological useful effects of sport activities.

Keywords:

Loneliness Feeling, Internal Locus of Control, External Locus of Control, Athlete, Non Athlete.

A Comparison of Hardiness and Self Efficacy in Athletic and Non-Athletic University Students

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Abstract

Psychological factors play an important role in increasing physical fitness and success of athletes. Hardiness and self efficacy are considered as important psychological factors in determining the athletes' success. The goal of the present study was to compare the athletic and non-athletic university students' psychological hardiness and self efficacy. The method applied in the present study was correlatonal descriptive. The population consisted of all governmental and bojnord Islamic Azad university university students studying in 1390-91. Sample was 677 calculated based on kocran formula and there were 100 athletes and 566 non athletes' among these. The instruments employed in the study included Cobasa psychological hardiness Questionnaire and Bandera's Self-efficacy Scale (GSE). To analyze the data, the researcher applied descriptive statistics, Colmogrov-Smirnov test, the Chi-square test, the t-test to compare the two groups' mean scores. The results showed that there was a significant difference between the two groups' mean scores of the independent variable 'hardiness' and its dimensions including commitment, challenge, and control in tow athletes and non athletes groups (t=4.99 and p>0.01), (t=2.12 and p>0.05), (t=5.64 and p>0.01), and (t=2.59 and p>0.01). The results also indicated a significant difference in the self-efficacy of the two groups of athletic and non-athletic students (t=8.96 and p>0.01). Increasing diligence resulting from participating in sport activities and controlling the stress resulting from emotional excitement control are considered as the conclusions drawn from the present study.

Key words:

Psychological hardiness, Self-efficacy, Athlete

Effective factors on student's freshness from high school student's point of view in Ilam province

Morteza Dashty, Mohamad Ali Azarbayejani

Abstract

The goal of this study was to consider effective factors on student's freshness from ilam high school students point in 89-90 educational years. Statistical sample of this research was 380 high school students selected by cluster multi – stage sampling method. The research method was survey – descriptive, and measurement instruments was research made questionnaire. Test – retest method was used to measure questionnaire validity. Correlation coefficient between test scores has been %86.

To analyze data, descriptive statistics index, one variable t-test and multi – variable variance analysis (manova) was used. by studying average effective factors on students freshness , it was determined that in a priority order , all four factors including school facilities, school organizational climate, course content and class activity participation are effective in students freshness and exhilaration.

Key words:

Freshness, Organizational climate, Exhilaration

Measuring relative ratio of inappropriate reaction behaviors from identity dimensions among football fans

Fatemeh Saberi, Ali Saberi, Mehrdad Afkhami

Abstract

The purpose of this study was surveying ratio of inappropriate reaction behaviors from identity dimensions among football fans .the method of research was correlation descriptive and survey. Statistical populations were all the fans of sepahan club members in Isfahan (Iran) in 1390(2011). The number of participants was announced by fans of sepahan club. Sample size was calculated based on formula and 435 persons were selected as statistical sample. 440 questionnaires distributed among participants and finally 410 questionnaires were returned. Sampling method was randomly available. Instruments included marcias questionnaire evaluating the identity dimensions (ECM – EIS2) and a researcher made questionnaire consisting of 15 questions were used for measuring inappropriate behavioral reactions of fans. In order to determine reliability of questionnaire alpha cronbach was used. An introductory study was done and finally, reliability coefficient was determined %86 and %84, and for approving validity experts points of view oh sport management were used. Two levels of descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) and inferential (correlation coefficient, regression and deviation) and variance analysis) were used to analyze data. The resulted data were analyzed through spss. The findings showed that there is a positive and significant correlation among confused identity and deformed identity with fans inappropriate reaction behaviors at %5 level. But there is a negative and significant relationship between formed identity and fans inappropriate reaction behaviors. According to the result, fans behaviors can be recognized by their identity dimensions and prevented the attendance of fans of fans with identity characters that cause confusion in the stadiums.

Key words:
Confused identity, Formed identity, Inappropriate behavioral reactions, Football fans